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Annual Report of the Courts of Washington

COURT HOUSE

Lincoln County
Davenport, Washington

Richard Hashagen

1987

About the cover...

The Lincoln County Courthouse was built in 1897 and is a beautiful old brick building which is on the Registry of National Historic Places. It is situated on a promontory knoll overlooking downtown Davenport. This pen-and-ink drawing is by author/illustrator Richard Hashagen and is included in his book, *Counties of the State of Washington*, published in 1986. The drawing, as well as the above description are reproduced here with the permission of the author.

Office of the Administrator for the Courts
Olympia, Washington

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Mary Campbell McQueen, Administrator for the Courts

Annual Report
Of The Courts of Washington
1987

OAC
OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR FOR
THE COURTS

TO: The Honorable Chief Justice and
Associate Justices of the Supreme
Court of the State of Washington

The Honorable Governor of
Washington State

The Honorable President of the
Washington State Senate

The Honorable Speaker of the
Washington State House of
Representatives

The 1987 *Annual Report of the Courts of Washington* serves as the report of the status and accomplishments of the judicial branch. The activities of judicial organizations and committees are documented to illustrate the progress made on a variety of issues affecting the judiciary.

The Board for Judicial Administration emphasizes the coordinated direction within the entire judicial branch. The by-laws of the Board are an appropriate introduction to the Judicial Issues chapter, which describes activities spanning all court levels.

We hope the judges' introductions lend perspective to each chapter as we strive to continue improving the usefulness of the Annual Report to the State as well as the judicial community. We appreciate suggestions to accomplish this goal.

Respectfully,

Mary McQueen

Mary Campbell McQueen
Administrator for the Courts

STATE OF WASHINGTON

1206 S. Quince Street
Mail Stop EZ-11
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 753-3365

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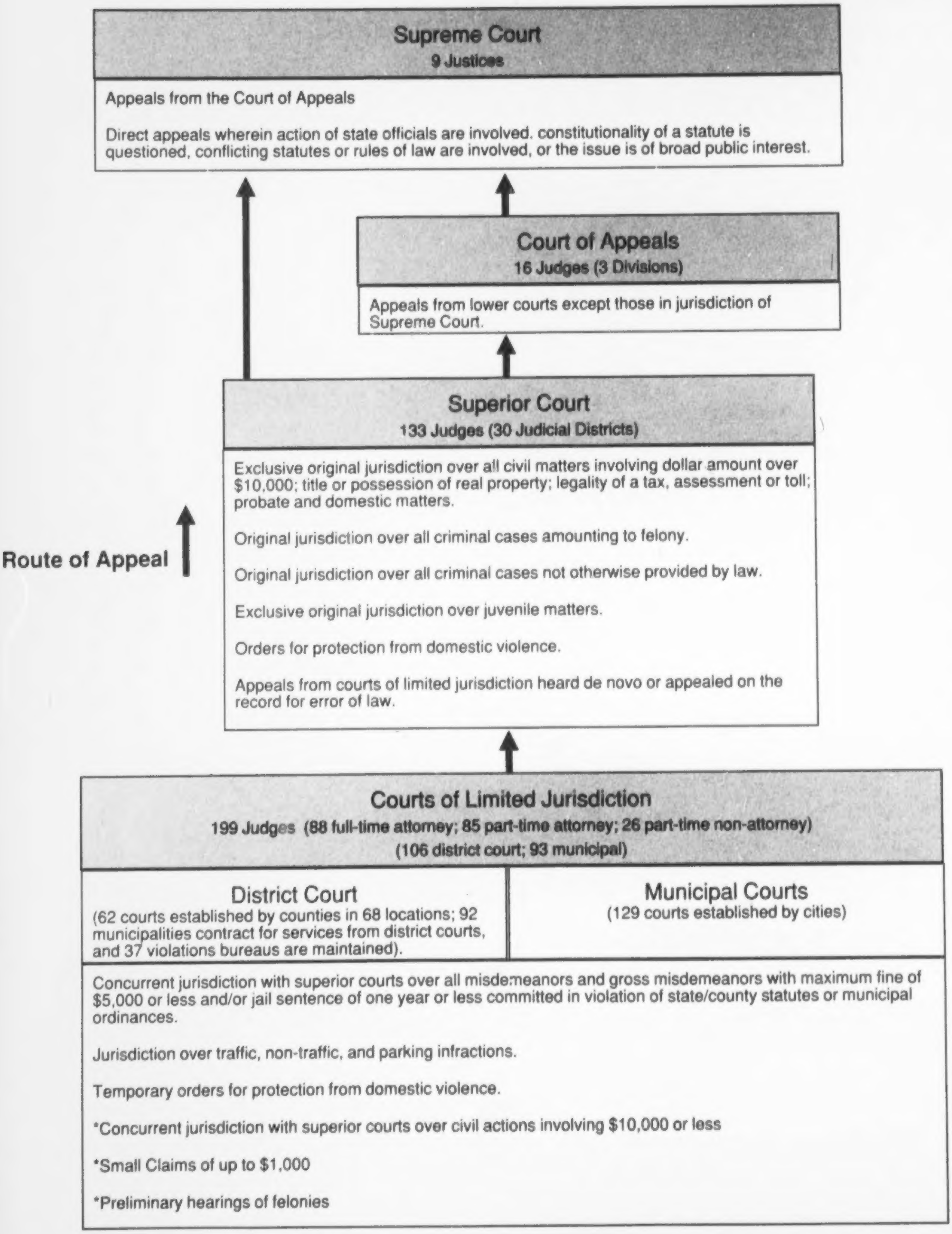
Washington Court System, 1987



Supreme Court
9 Justices

Appeals from the Court of Appeals

Direct appeals wherein action of state officials are involved. constitutionality of a statute is questioned, conflicting statutes or rules of law are involved, or the issue is of broad public interest.

Court of Appeals
16 Judges (3 Divisions)

Appeals from lower courts except those in jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

Superior Court
133 Judges (30 Judicial Districts)

Exclusive original jurisdiction over all civil matters involving dollar amount over $10,000; title or possession of real property; legality of a tax, assessment or toll; probate and domestic matters.

Original jurisdiction over all criminal cases amounting to felony.

Original jurisdiction over all criminal cases not otherwise provided by law.

Exclusive original jurisdiction over juvenile matters.

Orders for protection from domestic violence.

Appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction heard de novo or appealed on the record for error of law.

Route of Appeal

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
199 Judges (88 full-time attorney; 85 part-time attorney; 26 part-time non-attorney)
(106 district court; 93 municipal)

District Court
(62 courts established by counties in 68 locations; 92 municipalities contract for services from district courts, and 37 violations bureaus are maintained).

Municipal Courts
(129 courts established by cities)

Concurrent jurisdiction with superior courts over all misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors with maximum fine of $5,000 or less and/or jail sentence of one year or less committed in violation of state/county statutes or municipal ordinances.

Jurisdiction over traffic, non-traffic, and parking infractions.

Temporary orders for protection from domestic violence.

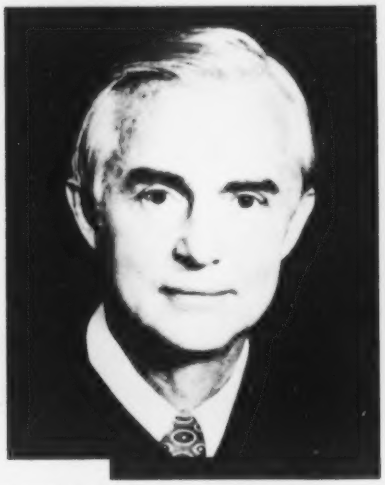
*Concurrent jurisdiction with superior courts over civil actions involving $10,000 or less

*Small Claims of up to $1,000

*Preliminary hearings of felonies

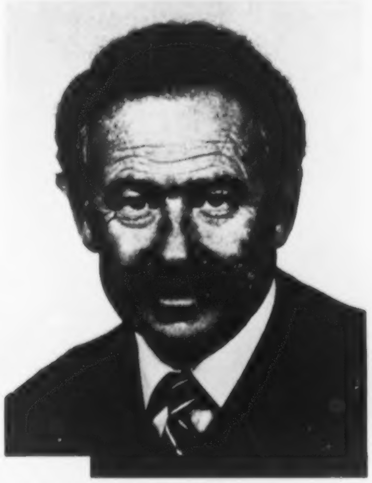
W. Edward Allan, Past President
District & Municipal Court Judges Assn.

Keith M. Callow, Acting Chief Justice
Supreme Court



Harold D. Clarke, President-Elect
Superior Court Judges' Association

Robert R. Redman, Representative
Washington State Bar Association



Edward P. Reed, Chief Judge
Court of Appeals, Division II

Joel A. C. Rindal, President
District & Municipal Court Judges Assn.

The Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) is charted to develop statewide policy enhancing the administration of justice in Washington courts. By unanimous vote, the Board's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

1) establishing a judicial position on legislation affecting the overall judicial system;

2) establishing a judicial position on legislation affecting a single court level, at the request of that court level;

3) providing direction to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts on legislative and other matters affecting the administration of justice;

4) fostering the local administration of justice by improving communication within the judicial branch.

Membership on the BJA consists of the Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Presiding Chief Judge and one Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the President and President-Elect of the Superior Court Judges' Association, the President and President-Elect of the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, and two members of the Washington State Bar Association appointed by the Board of Governors. The Administrator for the Courts serves as secretariat to the Board for Judicial Administration with no voting rights. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court chairs the meetings.

Patrick C. Comfort, Representative
Washington State Bar Association

Vernon R. Pearson, Chief Justice
Supreme Court

Norman W. Quinn, President
Superior Court Judges' Association

Solie M. Ringold, Presiding Chief Judge
Court of Appeals

John N. Skimas, Past President
Superior Court Judges' Association

R. Joseph Wesley, President-Elect
District & Municipal Court Judges Assn.

The Executive Committee of the BJA considers and takes action on emergency matters arising between Board meetings, subject to ratification of the Board. Standing committees as well as ad hoc committees and task forces are established by unanimous vote with such authority as the Board deems appropriate. Committees report in writing to the Board for Judicial Administration as appropriate to their charge.

During 1987 the BJA coordinated the judiciary's response to the work of the Washington Citizen's Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials. The BJA formulated recommendations for the Commission and provided additional information to support increased salary levels for the judiciary. Due in large part to the efforts of the BJA, the Salary Commission raised judicial salaries commensurate with the standards developed by the American Bar Association.

After a failed attempt to reform the judicial retirement system during the 1987 session of the Legislature, the BJA initiated a coordinated effort with the state actuary. Working together, a new design for the judicial retirement system, which would meet the needs of the judiciary and the requirements of the Legislature, was prepared for the 1988 Legislative session.

The BJA also reviewed numerous bills during the 1987 session and presented a cohesive position for the judiciary regarding judicial administration issues, including the re-creation of the Judicial Council and the Judicial Information System biennium budget.

Judicial Issues

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Judiciary

Education

During calendar year 1987, the Board for Trial Court Education coordinated over 55 days of education programs for judges and court support personnel. These courses were attended by over 1000 individuals. The overall goal of the Board and the programs it sponsors is to maintain the effectiveness and efficiency of the judicial branch.

To meet the individual needs of judges and court support personnel, the Board sponsored attendance at out-of-state seminars. Sixty-two court employees benefited from this program during 1987.

A new program initiated in 1987 also addressed the individual education needs of court personnel, through a tuition assistance program that enabled over 148 individuals to take courses directly related to job responsibilities in the court system.

In January, the Board for Trial Court Education was represented at the National Conference on Judicial Education in Williamsburg, Virginia. The meeting, sponsored by a coalition of judicial education providers and planners, addressed current programming and unmet needs, state and national roles and relationships, and the future of continuing judicial education. The Board for Trial Court Education was cited as a model planning group which other states were encouraged to emulate.

Additional education opportunities were provided at the annual Judicial Conference and at the Appellate Judges' Seminar. The Judicial Conference is coordinated by the Chief Justice and planned by representatives of each court level. The 1987 agenda included over 12 hours of education encompassing the issues of gender and justice, ethics and Canon VII, jury voir dire, discretionary review, video technology in the courtroom, Sentencing Reform Act, crime victims, and constitutional interpretations.

The Appellate seminar was held in April and examined problems related to attorney misconduct at the trial court and appellate levels. Interaction between the press and the courts was also addressed utilizing a panel of judges, print and broadcast media representatives, and a representative of the Bar Association.

Performance Evaluation

Since its formation in early 1986, Washington's Judicial Performance Evaluation Task Force has been working toward the development of an evaluation program tailored to this state's needs. The primary goal is to develop a balanced process for providing performance feedback to judges as a sound basis for self-improvement. As a secondary goal, performance evaluation may lend insights as to the design and content of judicial education programs.

Justice Robert F. Utter serves as Chair of Washington's Task Force. Members are individuals appointed from the judiciary at each court level, the Bar Association, and the lay public. Researchers provide technical support to the Task Force, and the American Bar Association has contributed a small grant to cover a portion of member travel costs.

During 1987 the Task Force (1) drafted and revised policy governing uses and dissemination of evaluations, (2) continued work on the design of a valid and reliable methodology for conducting the evaluations, and (3) continued development of a process for testing the proposed system. The Task Force plans to complete the initial design of the program by spring 1988 and to submit it at that time, to the judges' associations at each court level for review and consideration for pretesting.

Publications

During 1987 the Desk Manual for Juvenile Court Administration was updated to incorporate the following recent changes in legislation and court rule: policies were rewritten incorporating (a) the statutorily mandated fingerprinting of juveniles arrested for felony and gross misdemeanor offenses and (b) the reporting to the Washington State Patrol of records of perpetrators of physical and sexual child abuse; the new Juvenile Disposition Standards effective July 1, 1987 were added; policies were added incorporating statutory changes regarding juvenile court verification of certain Indian Child Welfare matters; statutes in the Title 13 section of the manual were replaced with 1987 statutes; the Juvenile Court Rules (JuCR) were replaced with the JuCRs which became effective in September 1987; and indexes were added to the court rules and to the entire publication.

A Supplement to Washington Pattern Jury Instructions contains instructions incorporating changes resulting from the Tort Reform Act of 1986 and changes to the act made during the 1987 legislative session.

A Summary of Selected 1987 Legislation of Interest to the Courts was published immediately after the 1987 legislative session as reference for new legislation and its impact on the courts. The 1987 report, with bill summaries, Governor's veto messages, and OAC staff comments on implementation, also included a new section listing RCWs affected by legislation passed during the session.

Other reports of possible interest to the judiciary published during 1987 include the following: Washington State Child Support Schedule Commission Report, October 1987; Detention Standards Report by Juvenile Disposition Standards Commission; Crisis in Children's Services Report of Governor's Protective Services Review Team; Washington State Code Review Panel Report.

Salaries

The 1986 Legislature passed a bill which required a vote of the people to amend the state constitution to create a new salary commission. The amendment, which was passed on the November ballot, created a Citizen's Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials.

This Commission was required to establish the salaries for statewide elected officials and all full-time judges no later than the first Monday in June 1987. The Commission, consisting of eight members selected by lot from voter registration lists, and seven selected jointly by the speaker of the house and the president of the senate, represents higher education, personnel management, the legal profession, business, and organized labor.

After a year of fact finding, the Commission filed a new salary schedule in June 1987. The salary schedule filed meets two fundamental premises for judicial salaries as identified by the BJA: 1) the federal judiciary should be used as a "standard" for the establishment of state

Judicial Salaries	September 1987	July 1988
Justices of the Supreme Court	$75,900	$82,700
Judges of the Court of Appeals	$72,100	$78,600
Judges of the Superior Court	$68,500	$74,600
Judges of the District Court	$62,100	$71,700

judges' salaries and 2) the salary differential between each level of state court should be equal and minimal to reflect the unique role of each court in the judicial system.

Public support for the Commission's salary schedule was evidenced by the lack of voter support for a referendum that would have required direct voter approval of the Commission's salary schedule.

Retirement

The *Judicial Retirement Task Force Report*, published in July 1986, contains a description of the existing retirement systems, the results of a survey of Washington State judges, an examination of federal and other state retirement systems, and a comparison of the Judicial Retirement System to Public Employees' Retirement System II (PERS II). The report concludes with a set of recommendations and a cost analysis. The recommendations were submitted to the 1987 Legislature.

During the 1987 session a bill to cap the Judicial Retirement System and place all new judges in the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) was introduced. The bill, in addressing the Judicial Retirement Task Force recommendations, proposed to identify judges as a distinct group within PERS with special benefits designed to attract highly qualified attorneys to the bench. Policy issues were raised by legislators who were concerned that the PERS system should be uniformly applied to all groups. As a result of these concerns, the judicial retirement system was not achieved during the 1987 session. Legislators and judges agreed to examine new approaches in preparation for the 1988 session.

Ethics

The Ethics Advisory Committee, created by Supreme Court rule, renders advisory opinions upon written request of judicial officers. Compliance with an opinion will be considered evidence of good faith by the Supreme Court GR 10(b) and the Commission on Judicial Conduct CJCR 10(b).

The full opinions rendered by the Committee are published in the *Judiciary*, a quarterly publication of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts. A cumulative publication of the advisory opinions, the *Washington State Judges' Ethics Advisory Opinions*, is published yearly and includes an index for determining opinions concerning specific issues.

In 1987 the Ethics Advisory Committee rendered 12 advisory opinions. The issues addressed the following concerns: authoring letters of reference or evaluation; off the bench activities; fund raising; serving as a fiduciary; use of collection agencies by courts; and permissible activities by part-time judges and spouses.

Additionally, in 1987 the Legislature amended RCW 26.04.050 to allow the solemnization of marriages by active or retired justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the court of appeals, superior courts, and superior court commissioners, any regularly licensed or ordained minister or priest of any church, and judges of the courts of limited jurisdiction as defined in RCW 3.02.010.

Immunity

In May 1984 the U.S. Supreme Court held in *Pulliam v. Allen*, 104 U.S. 1970, that judicial immunity does not bar the award of attorney's fees under 42 U.S.C. section 1988. Numerous questions raised by *Pulliam v. Allen* prompted the formation of Washington's Judicial Immunity Task Force in 1985.

Legislation passed during 1986 supported the Task Force's recommendations to make non-consensual common-law liens against real property neither recognizable nor enforceable. This bill is of particular interest to a growing number of judges against whom liens have been filed as a result of dissatisfaction over judicial decisions or administration.

During 1987 Judge Philip Roth in Portland Oregon requested the assistance of the Board for Judicial Administration to seek national legislation to correct the *Pulliam v. Allen* decision. In response, the BJA decided that it would serve as the coordinating committee for Washington State courts in this effort. Chief Justice Pearson was appointed to serve as the principal contact for the BJA with Judge Roth's group.

Qualifications

Established in 1980, Washington's Judicial Qualifications Commission protects the integrity of the judicial process and promotes public confidence in the courts. It also serves to strengthen the judiciary by creating a greater awareness of proper judicial behavior. Its function is to investigate and act on allegations of a judge's misconduct as defined by the Code of Judicial Conduct and to make decisions regarding allegations of a judge's disabilities which are permanent or seriously interfering with performance of judicial duties. Each year the Commission publishes a detailed annual report.

The commission consists of nine members who serve four-year terms: three judges members, two lawyers and four non-lawyers. Commission Rules were first adopted in 1981 and revised in 1984, and most recently revised in 1987.

All hearings held subsequent to proceedings to determine if further action is necessary are public. The Commission recommends the discipline or retirement of a judge upon affirmative vote of at least five members. Such recommendations are filed with the Supreme Court for final determination. If the Commission proceeds with informal disposition and the judge agrees to the proposal, the matter is closed upon issuance of a letter of admonishment or reprimand.

Judicial Qualifications Commission Matters

Type of Activity	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Matters pending: Jan 1	12	11	16	11	12
Complaints received/reopened	102	89	102	69	90
Total	114	100	118	80	102
Complaints dismissed	97	81	102	66	92
Informal dispositions	6	3	4	1	3
Supreme Court recommendation	0	0	1	1	1
Total dispositions	103	84	107	68	96
Matters pending: Dec 31	11	16	11	12	6

The table on judicial conduct matters, reviewed by the Commission between 1983 and 1987, demonstrates the complaints filed with the Commission over the last five years.

Judicial Administration

Judicial Council

In response to a need for greater coordination of issues of mutual concern between the Legislature, the Bar, and the Bench, the Legislature reconvened the Judicial Council (Chapter 322, Laws of 1987), which has been inactive for the past six years. The membership of the Council was reduced to include four Legislative members, four judges, four Bar members, and the Attorney General. The Council is chaired by the Chief Justice.

The Council will provide a forum for issues to be studied and debated prior to legislative action. As part of the broad concern about case management and delay reduction in the courts, the Legislature charged the Judicial Council with studying the following issues:

- Use of mandatory settlement conferences in both the appellate and superior courts.
- Use of mandatory discovery conferences in the trial courts.
- Use of more stringent, court controlled voir dire procedures.
- Desirability of an "offers of settlement" statute to provide incentives for settlement of cases.

Court Management Council

The Court Management Council, created in 1987, serves as a statewide forum for enhancing the administration of the courts. Council responsibilities include the following:

- establishing, by unanimous vote, a position on legislation affecting the overall administration of the courts;
- providing, by majority vote, direction to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts on other matters affecting the administration of the courts;
- fostering communication among the various entities providing court administration.

Membership in the Court Management Council consists of the president and one executive board member from each of the following: Association of County Clerks, Association for Court Administration, Association of Superior Court Administrators, and Association of Juvenile Court Administrators. The clerks of the appellate courts appoint two representatives to serve on the Council, and the Administrator for the Courts or a designee from that office also serves. Meetings are chaired and staffed by the Administrator for the Courts.

The Court Management Council's Executive Committee considers and takes action on emergency matters arising between Council meetings, subject to ratification of the Council. Standing and ad hoc committees are established with such authority as the Council deems appropriate. Membership on all committees and task forces reflects equal representation from all represented associations.

During 1987 the Court Management Council appointed a special Case Management Work Group to study issues relating to time standards for case processing. The group initiated an analysis of SCOMIS (Superior Court Management Information System) data to understand and document sources of delay in King, Pierce and Snohomish County Superior Courts. Based on this information, the group will present to the Court Management Council recommendations for delay reduction in large superior courts.

Courts and Community

Washington State Courts and Community Committee: In 1985, Chief Justice James M. Dolliver convened the Washington Courts & Community Committee (a 13-member, *ad hoc* group of lawyers, judges, media representatives, and others) and asked the group to examine the public's perception of state courts. The committee recommended that citizen attitudes towards court and the legal system be formally measured by using a series of "focus group" and survey research techniques. A Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued in late 1986 and GMA Research, a Bellevue marketing research firm, was selected to do the work.

With financial underwriting from the Washington State Bar Association, the Board for Trial Court Education, the district/municipal and superior court judges' associations, Seattle-Pacific University and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, the first phase of the information-gathering study began in the summer of 1987.

In that phase, three nine-person "focus groups" of randomly-selected citizens were interviewed and tested over two-hour periods, to determine their knowledge and attitudes about state courts. Each of these interactive settings was videotaped. Material compiled from each tape was used to develop the questionnaire for a formal, statewide survey.

Statewide telephone polling of a random sample of 800 Washington citizens was scheduled for February 1988. A final report of the results was set for early spring 1988.

Overall issues to be addressed by the report include (1) the level of citizen knowledge about state courts and the legal system, (2) the sources of that knowledge and, (3) the extent to which knowledge--or the lack of it--affects citizen confidence in state courts. The information will be used to determine how best to deploy public information/education resources within the judicial branch of government.

The Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington: The Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington held its twenty-third annual business meeting in Pasco in October, combining it with a "regional seminar" on issues of common interest to lawyers, judges, and media personnel.

Highlights of the business session included a report by Washington State University Professor Val Limburg on his study of the effects of usage of the Committee's "Principles and Considerations," and consideration of an amendment to judicial Canon 3(A)(7)(c). The latter, aimed at liberalizing media use of audio tape recorders during court proceedings, was referred to the Committee's Steering Committee for recommendation.

The Committee also voted to reconstitute its long-dormant Steering Committee, chose new members for its liaison or "Fire Brigade" Committee, and elected a new secretary.

During the seminar portion of the program, a panel of lawyers and reporters addressed the question, "Cameras in the Courtroom...Yours or Ours?" The discussion focused on the use of video as a substitute for transcripts produced by traditional court reporters.

A report by retiring Committee secretary Paul Conrad, a luncheon address by Spokane Superior Court Judge John Schultheis, and a second panel discussion concluded the program.

Court Rules

The Washington State Bar Association and the Superior Court Judges' Association submitted the following for consideration: proposed changes to Juvenile Court Rules (JuCRs); a new set of Criminal Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (CrRLJs); New JAR 9, amendments to the Rules for Appeal of Decisions of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (RALJs); and amendments to General Rule (GR) 12 to the Supreme Court under GR 9.

JuCRs: The Superior Court Judges' Association suggested comprehensive amendments to the JuCRs to incorporate statutory amendments and case law which affected the rules.

CrRLJs: This new set of criminal rules for courts of limited jurisdiction parallels the superior court criminal rules with few exceptions, thereby making practice more uniform between the court levels. These rule changes have had a major effect on the operation of limited jurisdiction courts as follows:

JAR 9: Governs the disclosure of records in courts of limited jurisdiction.

RALJs: These changes incorporate statutory changes and case law, and/or clarify the existing language in the court rule. The most significant change is new RALJ 6.3A, which provides for transcripts of the electronic record of proceedings as an aid to the superior court judge who hears the appeal.

GR 12: Sets forth the general purpose of the Washington State Bar Association as well as the specific activities which are or are not authorized.

In 1988 the Supreme Court will be looking at amendments to the Superior Court Civil Rules (CRs) and Evidence Rules (ERs).

Gender And Justice

In response to the 1987 legislative mandate to prevent gender and minority bias in the courts, Supreme Court Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson initiated a two-phased study of the Washington State Courts.

The Gender and Justice Task Force, chaired by Court of Appeals Judge H. Joseph Coleman, held its organizational meetings in the fall of 1987. The Minority and Justice Task Force, chaired by Charles Z. Smith, will begin its work in 1988.

The Gender and Justice Task Force is investigating the existence and extent of gender bias in the state court system. Gender bias is defined as the predisposition to think and act based on the weight given to preconceived notions of sexual roles rather than upon independent evaluation of each person or situation.

The Task Force is divided into two main committees: the Committee on the Status of Women Litigants, chaired by King County Superior Court Judge Susan R. Agid; and the Committee on the Status of Women Judges, Attorneys, and Court Personnel, chaired by William W. Baker, Esq.

Committee investigation will examine the impact of gender on specific areas of substantive law, such as divorce, custody, wrongful death, personal injury, and domestic violence; and on the courtroom environment for ways in which bias might influence professional acceptance, credibility, employment practices and procedures.

Public hearings, surveys, case analysis, and personal interviews will provide data for Task Force analysis. The Task Force expects to take about a year to form its recommendations.

Joint Jury Management Standards

The Joint Jury Management Standards Committee is a committee of superior and limited jurisdiction court judges, court administrators, representatives of the county clerks association and state bar. During 1987 the Committee undertook a review of statutes relating to jury selection and summoning, first considered while developing the *Washington Standards Relating to Jury Use and Management* in 1985. The Committee then undertook a series of steps to implement the Standards, namely: drafting proposed legislation concerning jury selection and summoning, formulating a statewide survey concerning jury management, and promoting the adoption of the standards by judicial and administrative associations.

The proposed jury legislation seeks to achieve several goals:

- To promote greater citizen participation in the jury system by conducting a study to add to the current juror source list.
- To promote greater efficiency in the state's jury system by encouraging joint jury management within counties.
- To provide for uniform selection and summoning of all types of juries (petit, grand, inquest)
- To reflect in statute the pattern of jury management in the state's courts.
- To provide greater recognition of the needs of courts of limited jurisdiction.

Among other features, the legislation provides for each court to appoint a jury administrator, allows the Supreme Court to add additional lists to the current voter's registration list, amends the definition of persons qualified to sit as jurors, prohibits discrimination against employees summoned to serve as jurors, and allows courts of limited jurisdiction to select jurors from the area served by these courts.

The jury system survey was distributed to all courts in the State to gain information for preparing legislation, to gather information for a proposed feasibility study to add additional lists to the current juror source list, and to aid in future orientation sessions to court staff on the Standards. The survey results will be available in early 1988.

The Standards were adopted by the District and Municipal Court Judges Association in August, 1987 and by the Washington State Association for Court Administration in May, 1987.

Attorney Contingent Fees

In early 1987 the Supreme Court established the Novack Commission to study the issue of attorney fees in tort matters. The Supreme Court charge to the Commission requested findings and recommendations in particular to these inquiries:

"Are there significant abuses in attorney fee practices in tort litigation, whether in the representation of plaintiffs or defendants? If so, what are the abuses, what are their causes, and what steps might be appropriate to correct them? Even if there is not a problem of significant abuses, should this court undertake further control or regulation of attorney fees and other client costs in tort litigation? What types of control or regulation might be necessary, advisable, and feasible?"

The Commission has been meeting since June 1987 and has heard testimony from various medical, legal, civic, and public interest groups concerning the issue of attorney fees in tort matters. The Commission also invited testimony from members of the Legislature, as well as many other consumer groups which declined the invitation to comment.

The Commission is working on a draft of proposed amendments to Rules of Professional Conduct (RPC) 1.5 which will require a more structured fee arrangement, as well as an advice of rights for clients. The rule will be extensively circulated among the commentators, other interested groups, and bar associations before the Commission submits it to the Supreme Court for consideration.

Additionally, the Committee will begin drafting a comprehensive report which will be presented to the Court when the Commission completes its study.

Trial Court Case Management

Chief Justice Pearson has made trial court case management a top priority in 1987. A number of organizations are working on this issue.

Judicial Council Studies: In 1987 the Legislature restructured the Judicial Council and assigned several study topics to the Council. Four of the studies dealt with trial court case management. These were: offers of settlement pursuant to Superior Court Civil Rule (CR) 68, the examination of jurors, mandatory settlement conferences in superior court civil cases, and mandatory discovery conferences in superior court civil cases. The Council considered several effects of changes to CR 68 including the effect on low income litigants and the potential for disparate impact on plaintiffs and defendants. The Council also considered making the award of attorney fees discretionary. The Council tabled any action subject to receipt of reports from the King County Task Force on Delay Reduction and the Washington State Bar Association's Court Rules and Procedures Committee.

In discussing the issue of examination of jurors, the Council considered amendments to court rules which would increase the judicial control in examining jurors. In a recent report by the National Center for State Courts entitled *On Trial*, one of the conclusions was that "trial time expended by courts with high levels of judge control is one-eighth to one-half the time consumed by courts in which attorneys control jury selection." The Council has asked the Superior Court Judges' Association to examine rule changes which would strengthen the judicial control in the examination of jurors.

After a thorough review of research materials, the Council concluded that mandatory settlement conferences and discovery conferences are not advisable in every case and may, in fact, be a waste of judicial resources. There is strong consensus, however, that early judicial involvement helps narrow issues, expedite case processing and discourage discovery abuse. The Council supports the principles of caseflow management, which rely on early and continued judicial involvement in cases, and will direct its efforts toward the practical application of these principles in the courts.

Washington State Bar Association: The Washington State Bar Association Court Congestion and Delay Committee has been examining the issue of trial court case management. The committee discussed development of a comprehensive case management rule but there was concern that statewide rules may undermine local delay reduction programs. A subcommittee on case management was formed. The subcommittee was charged with developing a format regarding an approach to delay reduction on a statewide basis.

King County Bench/Bar Delay Reduction Task Force: In November 1987 the Seattle King County Bar Association and the King County Superior Court formed a task force to examine the issue of court congestion and delay in the King County Superior Court. The Task Force has divided into subcommittees to focus on certain issues such as backlog, caseflow management rules and procedures, monitoring/statistics, public relations, plan drafting, and standards. The Task Force has also requested technical assistance from the National Center for State Courts to aid in this project.

National Center For State Courts: In October 1987 the National Center for State Courts announced the Large Court Capacity Increase Program. The program consists of two related projects. The first is the Caseflow Management Resource Project, which has four components:

- implementing systems for annually collecting case processing time data for at least 35 large general jurisdiction trial courts;
- providing major technical assistance to urban courts plagued with serious backlog and delay problems;
- implementing a "demonstration court program" under which urban trial court personnel observe practices and procedures in courts with the best records of handling caseloads; and
- publishing information, including an annual report, on specific issues of caseflow management and delay reduction.

The second project is the Trial Court Performance Standards Project. The Standards Project consists of four phases:

- developing standards and testing them in four exemplary courts;
- refining the standards and assessing key processes, resources, and technical applications;
- establishing assessment procedures; and
- announcing and institutionalizing the standards so they will be accepted and used by state court administrative offices and state trial courts.

King County Superior Court has been selected as one of the 35 large general jurisdiction trial courts in which case processing time data will be collected.

Court Management Council: The Case Management Work Group was instituted by the Court Management Council to make recommendations and assist the efforts of King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties in reducing court congestion and delay. One role of this group is to measure court delay, and based on that measurement to make recommendations for delay reduction. The committee is composed of county clerks, superior court administrators, and limited jurisdiction court administrators.

The measurement of delay involves defining the critical points in the litigation process. Having defined the events, procedures will be developed to allow the accurate identification of these events. Time-in-process statistics and pending caseload statistics can then be developed to support case management recommendations. Snohomish County is a pilot court in the development of both types of reports.

Regional Court Congestion and Delay Conference: On October 3, 1986 a regional Court Congestion and Delay conference was held involving King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties. The conference was jointly sponsored by the Board for Trial Court Education and the Washington State Bar Association. Mr. Ernest Friesen, Mr. Douglas Somerlot, and the Honorable Robert Broomfield were the featured speakers.

The conference focused on these five basic principles of case management:

- early judicial control;
- continuous judicial control;
- short scheduling;
- reasonable accommodation of attorneys; and
- expectation that events will occur when scheduled.

The conference also featured discussion of several successful delay reduction programs conducted throughout the United States and the components of successful programs.

Technical Assistance

The Court Services Section of the Office of the Administrator of the Courts offers a technical assistance program designed to provide consulting services to state courts. The program includes a site visit (a maximum of two weeks) followed by recommendations in a confidential report. Court Services staff are available to assist in the implementation of recommendations.

The study areas of these consulting services include:

- Calendar Management - the examination of the case assignment and scheduling system used by the court, and the policies and procedures that affect the movement of cases through the court.
- Personnel Management - the examination of the processes of recruitment, training and development, utilization, classification, and management of nonjudicial staff.
- Records Management - the examination of the methods for ensuring control, accessibility, security, retention, and destruction of the court's records.
- Exhibits Management - the examination of the processes for ensuring control, security, retention, and destruction of items entered as exhibits during court proceedings.
- Facilities Management - the examination of the design of existing or proposed facilities, and utilization of the court's facilities.
- Workflow and Document Processing - the examination of the organization of work and the administrative structure of the clerk's office. This may include examining staffing levels and utilization as well as the methods by

which the court's paperwork and legal documents are processed.

- Equipment Needs Assessment - the examination of existing or proposed general office equipment, or electronic data/word processing.
- Jury Management - the examination of the methods used in selecting, notifying, orienting, utilizing, and paying jurors.
- Fiscal Management - the examination of the processes used in transacting, recording, reporting, and monitoring the court's cashflow activities, including cash transactions, trust funds, accounts receivable, disbursements, and cash control.
- Court Organization - the examination of the administrative and organizational structure of the court district-wide.

In 1987 technical assistance studies were provided to four superior courts, one juvenile court, and five district courts. Refer to the superior courts and courts of limited jurisdiction sections for details of these studies.

Technology in the Courts

Nineteen eighty-seven marked the 10th year that the Judicial Information System (JIS) has been in use by the Washington State courts. As its name implies, JIS receives, processes and produces information stemming from judicial activities in the courts.

Currently, each court level has its own unique automated Judicial Information System. These four systems, in combination, comprise the JIS:

Appellate Court Records and Data System (ACORDS);

Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS);

Juvenile Court Information System (JUVIS); and

District/Municipal Court Information System (DISCIS).

ACORDS, SCOMIS, AND JUVIS are located on an AMDAHL computer at Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) in Olympia. DISCIS is installed on seven WANG mini computers, four in Olympia, one at Seattle Municipal Court, one in Spokane, which serves both the Spokane District and Municipal courts, and one at Clark District Court. DISCIS has also been installed on a WANG mini computer owned by Skagit District Court.

JIS Committee Reorganization

Judicial Information System Committee Rules (JISCR) were revised during 1987 to reflect the reorganization of the Judicial Information System Committee (JISC). JISC was reorganized to provide equal representation of all court levels and interested parties. The smaller number of members serving on the committee will benefit the decision making process for implementing the JIS Long-Range Plan and will improve communication throughout the judiciary.

JIS Long-Range Plan

Pressures for improvements, enlargement, and additional services have been brought about by: active use of the system by the courts; legislation; the need to share information within and across jurisdictions; and the desirability for linkage to other departmental systems, e.g. Department of Licensing (DOL) and Department of Corrections. These pressures, plus new technology, have led to a new look at the JIS data processing environment.

In early March 1987, OAC contracted with Arthur Andersen & Co. to assist in developing a long-range plan which would address the current and future needs of JIS. The resulting plan outlined the long-range direction of JIS. It also provided a strategic plan for the 1987-1989 biennium. The services and projects identified in the plan for completion in 1987-1989 include:

- Extending the hours of computer availability to the courts;
- Converting DISCIS programs to operate on a mainframe;
- Moving to a single, compatible JIS data processing environment;
- Installing DISCIS in 12 new courts;
- Installing SCOMIS and JUVIS in the remaining non-JIS superior and juvenile courts;
- Establishing an Information Center which responds to informational report requests and provides user access to data stored on the JIS computer, allowing users to generate their own court specific reports;
- Employing Data Administration standards and models to ensure data and system development consistency;
- Installing and encouraging the use of personal computers in the courts, through linkage to the JIS computer, and for development of court specific applications; and
- Installing a pilot Local Area Network (LAN).

1987 JIS Accomplishments

In 1987 the JIS has:

- Extended the number of hours the computer is available to the courts during the work week (Monday through Friday) and on the weekends.
- Initiated a project to convert DISCIS programs to operate on a mainframe computer. A Request for Information (RFI) was sent to approximately 40 vendors to obtain information about Data Base Management Systems (DBMS), Productivity Tools, End User Access software, Computer Based Training (CBT) software, etc. Responses were evaluated and a DBMS chosen. A Request for Proposal (RFP) for accomplishing the required DISCIS Conversion, utilizing the selected DBMS, was sent to approximately 30 vendors.
- Vendors were also given the opportunity to submit an alternate DBMS proposal to ensure consideration for all available DBMS software. A thorough evaluation of the vendors' proposals resulted in the selection of a proposal from Weyerhaeuser Company.
- Completion of the DISCIS Conversion will require the entire biennium. When completed, DISCIS will join ACORDS, SCOMIS and JUVIS on a single central processor; the current 28 DISCIS sites' data will be converted to the new system; and 12 additional sites will receive DISCIS.
- Installed SCOMIS and JUVIS in the remaining superior and juvenile courts. All superior and juvenile courts are now using JIS, except Spokane and Garfield County Superior Courts who have opted not to use SCOMIS at this time.
- Responded to thousands of requests for statistical, management, and informational reports. These requests are steadily increasing. To meet the demand, over 300 model programs, which can be modified to meet specific criteria, have been written and are produced on an ad hoc basis for users. Reports that are requested repeatedly are further developed and offered as production reports, which court staffs may select and print themselves. Continued development in this area will form the foundation for an information center.
- Established JIS Data Administration Standards to ensure uniformity in the way data is defined, accessed and managed. These standards will also ensure consistency in developing mainframe and PC applications. Data Dictionaries and User Guides for ACORDS, SCOMIS, and JUVIS were completed. A DISCIS Data Dictionary is currently in development.
- Installed a Local Area Network (LAN) at the Supreme Court and at OAC.
- Developed a PC-based accounts receivables tracking system and

installed it in Grant County District Court. In 1987 time pay revenue at Grant County District Court increased by 61 percent over time pay revenue in 1986. This increase has been credited to the use of the Court Receivables Tracking System (CORTS).

- Offered CORTS as an "off the shelf" software package to other courts interested in installing it themselves. Douglas County District Court successfully installed CORTS in September. The court plans to further develop the system locally.
- Developed a PC based calendaring system to be used in small to mid-sized courts. Thurston County Superior Court Administrator's office is piloting this system.
- Improved the DOL Link feature to print batch Abstract Driving Records (ADR) for persons whose cases are scheduled for hearing. Previously, ADRs could only be requested one at a time.
- Established a communication linkage between the Department of Corrections' system and SCOMIS at King County Superior Court.
- Developed a JUVIS Detention module for the juvenile courts. The system tracks juvenile detention data more completely and offers more flexibility than the JUVIS detention function currently in use. The new detention module will be installed in the courts in March 1988.
- Expanded the criminal history function on JUVIS to allow display of a juvenile's criminal history when a printed version is not required.

Data Administration Projects

Administration was established as a separate Information Systems Division (ISD) unit in 1986. During 1987 the Data Administration staff concentrated on its mission of increasing the quality of court information.

User Guides to Data: Data Administration completed a user guide to data for ACORDS and began a guide for DISCIS. The guides serve as useful tools that expedite access to data in answering ad hoc requests and providing management information.

Information Models: Enterprise-wide models for all court levels provide a blueprint for data structures that minimize redundancy and maximize modularity, flexibility, extendibility, adaptability, and shareability. Two projects were completed in 1987 that served to improve upon already existing court models.

OAC Information Requirements Project: This project linked the court-related information requirements of the (OAC) to the information requirements of courts themselves. This linkage verified and expanded existing data models. This project documented some key issues: the need to standardize superior court case milestones to enhance caseflow and pending caseload statistics; and the need to address the increasing demand for the exchange of court data with other agencies with accompanying issues of data ownership, data security and data integrity.

District Court Functional Model Verification Project: This project validated and enhanced the original District Court Functional and Entity Models, which reflect the essential processes and activities of the courts. In particular, high affinity levels for the Financial Management, Record Keeping, and Case Monitoring functions of district courts were identified and affirmed.

DISCIS Conversion Project: A subject area module for pilot development within the DISCIS Conversion project was identified and evaluated. The characteristics of a subject area module include possible portability between applications and shareability between court levels.

The subject area selected for pilot project development was the Person-Organization model that covers the domain of such entities as Judge, Attorney, Court, Law Enforcement Agency, Juror, Litigant, etc. Initial specifications and table mock-ups for the Person-Organization Subject area were prepared as part of DISCIS Conversion planning prior to the award of the project contract.

Quality Assurance: Stable and enforceable standards for deliverance and procedures relating to data planning, conceptual design, and data integrity were initiated in 1987. In particular, data element naming standards and abbreviation lists were addressed. In addition, change control procedures for data definitions were established to assure that all changes would be made in a timely fashion and coordinated and communicated with all affected parties through the User Guides To Data.

Education/Training: Completed products, including the Enterprise Functional Models, Entity-Relationship Models, and other improved data documentation, were viewed as underutilized in systems planning and development. In response, a contract for a Data Administration consultant was awarded. The training and expertise provided by the consultant in 1988 is aimed toward expanding usage of data administration principles and products.

Costs/Revenues

Washington's courts are supported by funds appropriated by both state and local governments. State fiscal activities are on a biennial basis; local governments are based on the calendar year.

State Expenditures

Support for the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Clerk's Office, the Reporter of Decisions, the State Law Library, the Court of Appeals, and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts comes exclusively from state funds. In addition, the state is responsible for the following superior court expenses: half the salaries and all of the benefits of superior court judges, half the fees for judges pro tempore, arbitrators in mandatory arbitration hearings, and criminal witness fees (except experts).

During fiscal year 1987 the state expended approximately $28.5 million for judicial operations and retirement. Funds to support court operations are appropriated to and administered by, the state judiciary. The Department of Retirement Systems administers retirement funds.

State Expenditures (In Millions)

	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987
Judicial Operations[a]			
Supreme Court	$ 4.3	$ 4.4	$ 5.1
Court of Appeals	$ 5.1	$ 5.0	$ 5.5
Superior Court Judges	$ 5.6	$ 5.6	$ 6.0
State Law Library	$ 1.1	$ 1.1	$ 1.2
Judicial Qualifications Commission	$ .1	$ .2	$ .2
Administrator for the Courts	$ 8.3	$10.2	$10.5
Total Operating Expenditures	$24.5	$26.5	$28.5
Judicial Retirement[b]			
Judges' Retirement Fund	$ .3	$ 0	$ 0
Judicial Retirement System	$ .4	$ 0	$ 0
Total Retirement Expenditures	$ .7	$ 0	$ 0
Total Judicial Operations/Retirement	$25.2	$26.5	$28.5

[a] Appropriated to and administered by state judiciary.

[b] Appropriated to and administered by Department of Retirement Systems.

Local Expenditures

Local governments finance the major portion of the state's trial courts, including the cost of court administration and facilities, local law libraries, grand and petit juries, civil process services, and expert witness expenses.

With the exception of the state-supported functions listed above, the operations of superior and district courts are funded by the counties. Many district courts provide court services to municipalities under contract and receive a portion of their operating costs from the cities. Municipal courts and violation bureaus are funded by the cities they serve.

Local governments are responsible for funding half of the superior court judges' salaries; salaries and benefits of district and municipal court judges, superior court commissioners, and superior court administrators; indigent criminal defense services provided by individual attorneys or non-profit corporations; and all other expenses such as courtrooms, clerical staff, supplies, etc. Salaries for these commissioners and administrators are set by local policy (frequently as a percentage of the superior court judges' salary level). Expenditures for indigent criminal defense are also set locally.

Local Government Expenditures (In Millions)

	1984	1985	1986
Expenditures for Judicial Services			
Superior Courts	$ 27.9	$ 30.9	$ 35.8
District Courts	$ 28.0	$ 24.1	$ 27.6
Municipal Courts/Violation Bureaus	$ 17.5	$ 18.4	$ 19.2
Total Expenditures	$ 73.4	$ 73.4	$ 82.6
Other Expenditures			
County Clerk	$ 9.4	$ 10.5	$ 11.6
Juvenile Services	$ 29.9	$ 34.0	$ 37.5
Total Expenditures	$ 39.3	$ 44.5	$ 49.1
Total Local Government Expenditures	$112.7	$117.9	$131.7

Source: Washington State Auditor, Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System (BARS) Data.

Public Safety and Education Assessment

Revenue generated by the courts comes from four general sources:

- Fees for filing cases and documents with the courts;
- Fines, bail forfeitures, and penalties from persons convicted of crimes or traffic violations;
- Special surcharges and assessments on fines, forfeitures, and penalties; and
- Recoupment of costs.

The Legislature generally sets the fees, special surcharges, and assessments, and the provisions for recoupment of costs, while infraction penalties and bail schedules are set by the Supreme Court.

Provisions regarding revenue in the Court Improvement Act of 1984 took effect July 1, 1985. A single Public Education and Safety Assessment (PSEA) of 60 percent of the base fine or penalty replaced numerous special surcharges and assessments. The PSEA is applied to all court fines and penalties imposed by district and municipal courts.

The Court Improvement Act also simplified the distribution of court revenues between local governments and the state. Specifically, local governments now retain 68 percent of all court revenue collected for filing fees, fines and forfeitures, penalties, assessments, and costs. The state receives 32 percent of these revenues. This division of revenue was intended to neither increase nor decrease revenue. That is, all things being equal, the revenue received by state and local governments should remain constant.

The state portion of trial court revenues is appropriated for several purposes including:

- Training programs for local judicial personnel and law enforcement officers;

- Programs to assist victims of crime;
- Support for driver education in local school districts;
- Administration and operation of the statewide JIS;
- Other purposes defined by the Legislature.

Effective May 1986 the Legislature created an additional PSEA surcharge of 30 percent of the base fine or penalty. Unlike the 60 percent assessment, the new surcharge does not apply to DWI fines and is dedicated in total to the state.

Estimated state revenue from trial courts for the state fiscal year 1988 is $28 million. Of that revenue, $9 million (32.1 percent) is for OAC programs to support the courts. JIS receives $8.1 million for the operation of the statewide data processing system and court education receives $.9 million. Estimated 1987-89 biennial revenue for the appellate courts is $.247 million.

The accompanying table demonstrates the history of state revenues from trial courts since fiscal year 1984.

Legislative Impacts on PSEA Revenue

During any legislative session there are a number of laws enacted that could impact the PSEA. The following bills are considered to have a direct impact. This list is not exhaustive because there could be other laws enacted that affect the account but in an indirect manner. The impact of these more subtle laws may never be fully known unless a rigorous investigation is conducted analyzing PSEA revenues on a case by case basis. It cannot be over emphasized that predicting the actual revenues from these bills, particularly those without fiscal notes, is difficult because of the complex interaction of public, law enforcement and judicial response.

Tort Reform Filing Increase in Revenue, Tort Reform Act of 1986: During fiscal year 1987 the Tort Reform Act resulted in one year's worth of tort cases being filed during July 1986. This generated a one-time revenue of $0.4 million from tort case filing fees.

30 Percent Assessment Revenue, Chapter 98, Laws of 1987: The $27.8 million revenue produced in fiscal year 1987 includes $6.1 million generated as a result of the 30 percent state assessment effected by legislation in May 1986. This 30 percent assessment totalled $3.7 million in district court revenue and $2.4 million in municipal court revenue. The state revenue excluding the 30 percent assessment was $10.6 million for district courts and $7.7 million for municipal courts, figures comparable to prior years' revenues.

State Revenues From Trial Courts (In Millions)

	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987
Superior	$ 1.8	$ 2.0	$ 2.2	$ 3.3
District	$ 9.8	$ 9.5	$10.5	$14.3
Municipal	$ 7.9	$ 7.4	$ 7.5	$10.2
Total Revenues	$19.5	$18.9	$20.2	$27.8[a]

[a] $6.1 million from 30 pecent state assessment effected by legislation, May 1986.

Filing Fee Changes, Chapter 382: Changed the filing fees for the first time since 1981, and increased filing fees at all levels of court. Changes are as follows:

The fiscal note filed with Office of Financial Management (OFM) estimated an increase of $640,000 state revenues annually.

Filing Fee Changes	Previous	Current
Supreme Court	$100.00	$125.00
Appellate Court	$100.00	$125.00
Petition of Review in COA	$100.00	$100.00
Superior Court	$70.00	$ 78.00
Modification of Dissolution Decree	None	$ 20.00
District Court	$20.00	$ 25.00

Failure to Appear and Out of State Penalty "Bond," Chapter 345, Laws of 1987: Allows law enforcement officers to require the infraction penalty amount to be posted at the time the driver is stopped. Fiscal note estimated an impact of $1.2 million (increase) to the state.

Motorcycle Helmets, Chapter 454, Laws of 1987: Creates a new infraction and a new penalty of $47.00 for violations. No fiscal note was filed.

Department of Wildlife, Chapter 506, Laws of 1987: Increase the civil reimbursement to the state for hunting or possession of endangered species of wildlife from $500 and $1,000 to $1,000 and $2,000, and creates a new penalty of $5,000 for certain wildlife. All of this money goes into PSEA. No fiscal note was filed.

Probable Cause to Stop, Chapter 66, Laws of 1987: Allows information obtained from another law enforcement officer who viewed an infraction to serve as probable cause for a second officer to stop. No fiscal note was filed.

Use of Collection Agencies and Credit Cards, Chapter 266: Authorizes district courts to contract for collection agencies to collect outstanding fines and penalties and to accept credit cards for payment of fines. No fiscal note was filed.

Judicial Issues

Judicial duties are undergoing a series of critical changes. New, dynamic growth patterns in caseloads have expanded the range of responsibilities traditionally carried out by judges to include both the application and the administration of justice.

The application of justice--finding the facts, determining guilt or innocence, interpreting and applying the law--have always been the essence of the judicial experience; but now, pressured by increasing caseloads, the administration of justice demands equal time and attention from judges at all levels of the judicial system. More and more, judges are discovering a certain new ambivalence in their work, a need to divide their professional attention and thought between the twin duties of application and administration. Still handling their usual obligations on the bench, judges continue to acquire new responsibilities beyond it.

To meet these responsibilities, judges are putting paper files behind them and embracing new, more efficient methods of automated file-keeping, calendar-setting and case control. The advantages become visible as the new technology makes court data more usable, more workable, and more effective. For example, through the use of a micro-computer program, an eastern rural county district court increased its traffic fine collections by 66 percent in 1987.

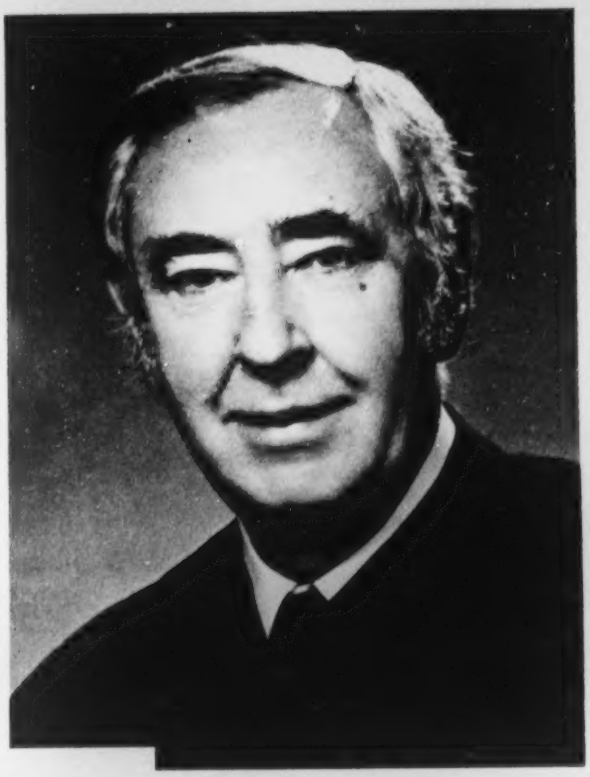
On a more strategic level, members of the state Judicial Information Systems (JIS) committee finalized plans in 1987 for the conversion/expansion of the state DISCIS (District and Municipal Court Information System) to a single technology. When completed the new architecture will allow for data sharing among courts and the beginning of a more integrated JIS for easier development across all court levels.

Of course, methodology is as important as technology. Work is continuing on a methodology to defeat the real enemies of justice: high cost and excessive delay. In 1987 the judiciary continued to expand its caseflow control initiatives.

About mid-year, a five-member, multi-level team of judges and administrators traveled to Tempe, Arizona to take part in a special, nationwide meeting of judges and court administrative experts. The conference, directed specifically at problems of case management, offered sound advice and led participants to formulate a plan for decreasing caseflow delays.

The plan focuses on the population corridor along the Interstate 5 highway, where caseflow delays can mean a 26-month wait for some litigants. Recognizing that much of the plan's success depends upon raising consciousness about the need for judicial leadership, a three-county conference of lawyers and judges was held in Seattle on October 3, 1987.

At that conference, national speakers told more than 200 participants from Snohomish, Pierce, and King Counties how other trial courts across the country have successfully attacked congestion and delay. The basic principals of case management outlined emphasized early and continuous judicial case control with reasonable accommodation to attorneys, but with the expectation that events occur as scheduled.



Vernon R. Pearson, Chief Justice
Supreme Court

Judges in King County used the conference as a springboard to take the lead in establishing a comprehensive, broad-based study to determine where and how to cut costly delays in their venue. Co-funded by the state and the National Center for State Courts, the goal of the project is to recommend procedures, rules, standards, and management techniques to reduce delay in King County Superior Court.

There are no one-time solutions to the problems of long delay and high cost. Litigants continue to bring in new, more complicated disputes to resolve. The Legislature passes new laws which create new causes for action. Newly-enacted sentencing practices put new pressures on appellate courts.

However, short-term measures do work. In a single year, the Appellate Backlog Elimination Project (ABLE) dissolved a 600-case backlog that had built up over many years in the Court of Appeals. A number of three-member panels of retired superior court judges, each headed by a Supreme Court justice, completed the project in a little more than a year at a cost of under $400 per case. For some litigants, ABLE meant delay reductions of more than a year. For future cases, ABLE means delay reductions of two years.

Judges of the Court of Appeals know that in order to keep the backlog from growing, they must maintain a high degree of administrative vigilance over the caseloads of the three divisions of their court. Soon after the ABLE program was completed in the summer of 1987, the Court of Appeals instituted the Long-Range Planning Task Force to investigate more permanent options to deal with appellate level congestion and delay.

System-wide caseload pressures call for a more cohesive, proactive decision-making process, a need within the overall political framework to focus on issues with a single voice. The time has gone when a judicial association at one level could contradict one at another on a matter of system-wide importance. Universal problems require unanimity of purpose.

By strengthening the Board for Judicial Administration, the judiciary has created an important and powerful tool of unanimity, one that will help it set its own action agenda, make its own policies, develop our own solutions, and otherwise protect the independence of the judicial branch of government.

A multi-level group, the ten-member Board consists of leadership representatives from district and municipal courts, superior courts, the Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court. Two former state bar association presidents serve the Board in an ex officio capacity. Lawyer representation on the Board has ensured a partnership that is essential to the proper administration of justice.

In its first year of strengthened leadership, the Board addressed judicial salary and retirement issues. The Board presented a cohesive position for the judiciary on legislative issues during the 1987 session, including the re-creation of the Judicial Council and the formulation of the Judicial Information System biennium budget. Immediate issues for the Board include consolidating district and municipal courts, as well as bringing judges of those courts into the Judicial Retirement System as equal participants.

The Supreme Court

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Administration

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has the authority to review decisions of the Court of Appeals and the superior court. Direct appeal of superior court decisions to the Supreme Court is appropriate when: the review is authorized statutorily; an issue of constitutionality is involved; conflicting appellate decisions are at issue; questions of public importance are raised; or the death penalty is decreed. In addition to notices of appeal specifying direct review, such cases can reach the Supreme Court by several other means: the most important of which are certifications from the Court of Appeals and motions to transfer from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has discretion to review interlocutory orders of the superior court--orders made prior to a final determination of the case, concerning whether errors or substantial departures from accepted and usual courses of proceedings occurred in the trial court. Discretionary reviews are in the purview of the Supreme Court under most of the same conditions that apply for appeals as stated above. Also, the Supreme Court has discretion to review matters brought originally before the Court of Appeals. These include matters denied review by the Court of Appeals, interlocutory decisions, and personal restraint petitions filed as a discretionary review to exhaust all state remedies.

Petitions for review are filed by parties seeking Supreme Court review of any Court of Appeals decision terminating review. The Supreme Court only accepts reviews of decisions that conflict with other Supreme Court or Court of Appeals decisions, that involve a significant question of law under the federal or state constitution, or that concern "an issue of substantial public interest..." (Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP) 13.4).

A personal restraint petition may be filed in either the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement. The Supreme Court normally exercises its jurisdiction over such petitions by transferring them to the Court of Appeals (RAP 16.5).

Other matters that the Supreme Court may decide are original actions against state officers, petitions for expenditure of monies from the indigent defense fund, and questions certified by a federal court.

Leadership

Not all the Supreme Court's work is case-related. Approximately one third of their work involves other state-level leadership tasks.

Much of this stems from the Court's general administrative responsibility for the entire state legal system. For example, though local courts can create their own procedural rules, they must conform to those established by the Supreme Court, the final rule-making authority for all Washington courts. The Court's six-member Rules Committee, chaired by the Acting Chief Justice, deals with proposed and amended court rules.

The Court also oversees certain activities of the Washington State Bar Association and has final authority on matters related to admission to practice and attorney discipline.

Members of the Court preside over, or serve upon, various committees dedicated to improving the performance of the state judicial system. Chief among these is the Board for Judicial Administration, an "executive committee" of state court leaders. It is chaired by the Chief Justice.

The Chief Justice chairs the state Judicial Council, a group first established in pre-World War II years to provide dialogue between bench, bar, and the Legislature. Dormant for six years, it was reconstituted in 1987.

The Chief Justice also presides over the Judicial Information Systems Committee. This group provides policy direction for the state judiciary's four-tiered, automated data system, a system that interconnects more than a thousand devices statewide and handles more than 300,000 transactions daily.

The Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington is a group of lawyers, judges, and media representatives who work on a voluntary basis to assure an adequate balance between the often conflicting rights of fair trial and free speech. This committee is chaired by the Chief Justice, with the Acting Chief Justice also a member.

The ad hoc Washington Courts and Community Committee, set up in 1985 to explore public perception of the courts, is headed by the Chief Justice.

Still other committees, commissions, and task forces are established or served by the Supreme Court and examine specific issues on short-term bases. During 1987 the Court created the "Novack Commission," charging it to look into lawyer fee practices in tort litigation. Named for its chairman, Everett attorney Edward J. Novack, the eight-member group looked for problems in the attorney fee structure, then considered what, if any, regulations needed to be put in place to control it.

Legislation passed in 1987 directed an examination of the effects of gender and minority racial status on the business of state courts. Accordingly, the Supreme Court established the Gender and Justice Task Force with Court of Appeals Judge H. Joseph Coleman as its head. During 1987 the 33-member task force made plans to conduct a series of public hearings statewide to solicit information from litigants, lawyers, and employees about gender-related problems within the state court system. Appointment of a Minority and Justice Task Force was set for early 1988.

Education

Educational opportunities were provided to the Supreme Court at the Annual Judicial Conference and at the Appellate Judges' Seminar. The Judicial Conference is coordinated by the Chief Justice and planned by representatives of each court level. The 1987 agenda included over 12 hours of education including gender and justice, ethics and Canon VII, jury voir dire, discretionary review, video technology in the courtroom, Sentencing Reform Act, crime victims, and constitutional interpretations.

The Appellate Seminar was held in April and examined problems related to attorney misconduct at the trial court and appellate levels. Interaction between the press and the courts was also addressed utilizing a panel of judges, print and broadcast media representatives, and a representative of the Bar Association.

Traveling Supreme Court

During 1987 the Washington Supreme Court continued its practice of holding occasional public sessions away from its Olympia-based headquarters. Begun in

1985, this practice has one principal purpose: to give the Court more exposure to Washington citizens on a wider geographic basis.

In 1987 the Court traveled, as in previous years, to the law schools at Gonzaga University, the University of Washington, and the University of Puget Sound. The latter site hosted a special observance of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, held in conjunction with the University and Division II of the Court of Appeals.

The Court also sat in federal courtrooms in Seattle and Tacoma, concluding its 1987 out-of-town schedule with a two-day session on the campus of Western Washington University in Bellingham, where nearly one thousand students, faculty and others observed the Court in action.

Building Dislocation

In late summer, the Court was forced to move from its traditional home in Olympia's Temple of Justice so that the 70-year-old building could be modernized and made safe against earthquakes. The work is not scheduled for completion until late 1989, assuring, at least in the short run, that the Court's practice of traveling will continue.

Bicentennial Celebration

The celebration of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution was given direct support and promotion by the Supreme Court.

An official Bicentennial representative, Justice William C. Goodloe, was appointed by the Court. As such, he made dozens of appearances before civic and school groups to describe the nation's founding document and talk about its origins and intent.

As part of a national effort, Justice Goodloe also chaired a statewide essay contest held in conjunction with the 200th birthday celebration of the United States Constitution. Aimed at the state's secondary school population, the contest drew 106 entries. A student from Richland won the state's top award, then went on to win a national prize of $10,000 for his essay which discussed the concept of separation of powers.

A proclamation issued by the Court, "direct(ed) all courts of this state to interrupt their court business at 11:00 a.m. on September 17, to hold an in-court celebration of this great and historical event," and packets of information supporting the observance were sent to each court. As the Supreme Court and Division II of the Court of Appeals joined to create their own special ceremony in Tacoma, other courts across the state took a break in their day's work to recognize this special date in U.S. history.

Technology

Attorney Names/Addresses

The Supreme Court is responsible for registering all attorneys admitted to the Bar in Washington State. An improvement was made to Appellate Court Information and Data System (ACORDS) to convert all attorney identifiers in ACORDS to their corresponding Washington State Bar Numbers.

This required the Supreme Court Clerk's office to match all attorneys recorded in ACORDS with their correct Bar Number. The Clerk accomplished this task using both automated and manual means. The Washington State Bar Association provided computer files with all attorney names and addresses to JIS to initiate the database.

All Washington attorneys are now registered in JIS with the name and address provided to the Supreme Court. If the attorney has never been associated with a case at the appellate level, the name and address are from the Bar Association. This information will be improved to allow all courts access to the JIS attorney file for use in notices and other communications with attorneys.

Local Area Network

The Supreme Court has used a variety of office automation techniques to assist the court in the preparation and dissemination of opinions. A pilot project utilizing IBM-compatible microcomputers connected together in a Local Area Network was initiated in late 1986.

This technology provides a common text processing facility for justices, law clerks, and administrative assistants, to draft, review, amend, and eventually publish opinions and other documents. This environment permits uniform access to WESTLAW (for computer-assisted legal research), to the JIS Appellate Court Records System (ACORDS), and to other information resources useful to the Supreme Court.

Three justices participated in the pilot project using three different types of microcomputers to allow comparative evaluation. Using the WordPerfect word-processing software, all parties concluded that the system was beneficial. A variety of incompatible office equipment was replaced, and all office members began using a common word-processing facility. A document conversion capability permits the Reporter of Decisions to electronically transcribe finished opinions for distribution.

Based upon the success of the pilot project, all chambers will be equipped with microcomputers using WordPerfect. These microcomputers will be interconnected to share software, printers, and common data services. Network expansion may include the Court Commissioner, the Clerk, and Court Administrator offices. Future usage may include inter-office electronic messaging, electronic spreadsheets for budget and cost tracking, and local databases to assist in such tasks as indigent defense, constitutional law, and other studies.

Appellate Backlog Elimination Project

The Appellate Backlog Elimination Project (ABLE) was instituted to dispose of intermediate court cases awaiting oral argument in Divisions I and II of the Court of Appeals. The project involved the placement of the nine Supreme Court justices, each on a panel with two pro tem judges, to hear pending cases. In general, the court rules for the project did not differ from those normally followed. For non-unanimous opinions, however, the opinion required the support of the Supreme Court justice on the panel. The hearing of ABLE cases created an addition to the normal workload of the Supreme Court and represented a significant effort on the Court's part to reduce the backlog of cases in the Court of Appeals.

The ABLE Project successfully achieved its objective. The special panels heard a total of 515 cases. As a result of this effort, the backlog of cases in Division I was eliminated and during the winter 1988 term Division I was able to set for oral argument, all cases that were ready. The backlog in Division II was also eliminated, but cases ready for oral argument in Division II exceeded the number of cases set for the winter 1988 term. As a result, a backlog of cases in Division II will start to develop.

Of the 515 cases processed by ABLE, 134 have filed for a Supreme Court Review at the end of 1987. Most of these petitions for ABLE cases were not accepted for review. Therefore, rather than transferring the backlog of Court of Appeals cases to the Supreme Court, the ABLE Project disposed of its caseload.

Caseload

Decisions by Opinion

Historically, the proportion of cases disposed by a mandated Supreme Court opinion has remained fairly constant at approximately 18 percent. In 1987 there were fewer opinions mandated, as in 1985. At the end of both these years there was a larger number of opinions still in process. The Court's participation in the ABLE project may have caused the higher number of opinions still in process at year end 1987.

The Supreme Court

Supreme Court Dispositions, All Reviews

Year	Dispositions	Opinions	Percent
1981	830	150	18.1
1982	888	175	19.7
1983	947	192	20.3
1984	1,081	201	18.6
1985	1,091	134	12.3
1986	995	197	19.8
1987	1,241	134	10.8
Average Dispositions By Type of Review	**1,010**	**188**	**17.1**

Disposition Percentages By Type Of Review

	Type Of Review			
Type Of Disposition	**Notices Of Appeal**	**Petitions For Review**	**Discretionary Reviews**	**Personal Restraint**
Opinion Mandated	45%	8%	5%	1%
Dismissed Terminated	10%	1%	8%	7%
Transferred to Court Appeals	38%	0%	0%	91%
Review Not Accepted	7%	91%	87%	1%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Disposition by Type of Review

There is a distinct pattern to the way reviews are disposed in the Supreme Court. Notices of appeal have the highest decision by opinion rate, with the remaining types of cases having less than a 10 percent decision by opinion rate. While petitions for review and motions for discretionary reviews are generally not accepted. Most personal restraint petitions are transferred to the Court of Appeals.

Overview

Supreme Court filings increased over 20 percent in 1987. This increase resulted primarily from an increase in petitions for review and discretionary reviews.

The Appellate Backlog Elimination (ABLE) Project disposed of over 600 backlogged cases in the Court of Appeals. The increase in Supreme Court petitions for review was a direct result of the ABLE Project's activity, since 134 ABLE cases resulted in petitions for review during calendar year 1987.

Over 85 percent of discretionary reviews arise from the Court of Appeals, with the remaining 15 percent from superior courts. Discretionary reviews increased by approximately 100 cases in 1987, a 33 percent change. Personal restraint petitions continue their steady growth trend.

Dispositions in the Supreme Court have steadily kept pace with filings. The 21.4 percent increase in filings was accompanied by a 24.7 percent increase in dispositions. As a result, the court avoids building a large pending caseload.

At the end of 1987, the total cases awaiting a hearing increased over the 1986 level by approximately 100 cases. The majority of pending cases are either not ready for setting (182) or are set for motion calendar (129). All 129 of the pending cases set for motion calendar are petitions for review. These pending cases resulted from the large increase in petitions for review filed during 1987.

Notices of Appeal

As a matter of right, notices of appeal are filed directly following a judgment in a superior court. The notices of appeal statistics include certified and transferred appeals from the Court of Appeals. This causes some confounding of the relationship between notices of appeal and superior court activity.

The decline in notices of appeal filed in the Supreme Court in 1986 and 1987 results from the Court no longer administratively transferring cases from the Court of Appeals because of the Court's participation in the ABLE project. Administrative transfers to the court, of approximately 40 appeals, occurred in 1984 and 1985. The 135 filings in 1987 were comparable to the 144 filings in 1983. Approximately 100 notices of appeal per year have been filed directly from superior court over the last several years.

Notices of appeal have the highest rate of disposition by opinion. Nearly 45 percent of notices of appeal have opinions mandated, while 38 percent are transferred to the Court of Appeals, and approximately 16 percent are not accepted, dismissed or terminated. Notice of appeal opinions represent 50 percent of all opinions mandated by the Supreme Court.

By year-end 1987, the number of pending appeals was identical to last year at 134 cases. The majority of these pending notices of appeal (80) are not ready for setting. The remaining pending cases are either set for oral argument (15) or have an opinion/order in process (32). There is no indication of a backlog of appeals in the Supreme Court.

Petitions for Review

Petitions for review are filed by parties seeking Supreme Court review of any decision terminating review through an opinion, order, or judgment by the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court only accepts reviews of decisions that conflict with other Supreme Court or Court of Appeals decisions, that involve a significant question of law under the federal or state constitution, or that concern "an issue of substantial public interest..." (Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP) 13.4).

As anticipated, Supreme Court petitions for review rose substantially (28 percent) in 1987 due to an additional 134 ABLE Project cases from the Court of Appeals.

Historically, as Court of Appeals dispositions have increased, so have petitions for Supreme Court review. Since 1975 the ratio of petitions for review filed in the Supreme Court to dispositions in the Court of Appeals has averaged 17 per 100. In 1987 this ratio continued to hold true with 15.3 percent of Court of Appeals dispositions resulting in Supreme Court petitions for review. The ABLE cases had a somewhat higher rate of petitions with 134 out of 515 cases or 26 percent.

As a result of the large number of petitions for review filed, the pending caseload of petitions exceeds prior levels. Of the 199 cases pending, 129 are set for motion calendar and 20 are set for oral argument.

Motions for Discretionary Review

Motions for discretionary review are reviews of interlocutory orders of the superior court made prior to a final determination of the case concerning whether errors or substantial departures from accepted and usual courses of proceedings occurred in the trial court. Discretionary reviews include reviews of matters brought originally before the Court of Appeals including matters denied review, interlocutory decisions, and personal restraint petitions filed as a discretionary review to exhaust all state remedies.

The number of discretionary reviews directly from the superior courts has remained constant since 1981. Since motions for discretionary review (approximately 80 percent) are from the Court of Appeals. It is not surprising that motions for discretionary review increase in correspondence with Court of Appeal activity. No ABLE cases resulted in motions for discretionary review.

The growth in motion for discretionary review includes requests for review of personal restraint petitions that were denied in the Court of Appeals. Because the number of personal restraint petitions in the Court of Appeals is growing rapidly, it is assumed that some of the growth in Supreme Court discretionary reviews is attributable to these personal restraint petitions.

Most discretionary reviews are not accepted (approximately 85 percent) with only 5 percent having an opinion mandated and 5 percent being dismissed. The 17 discretionary reviews with opinions mandated represent 13 percent of the opinions mandated by the court. Since discretionary review dispositions, generally handled on the commissioners motion calendar, keep pace with filings, there are very few pending discretionary review cases that are ready for setting.

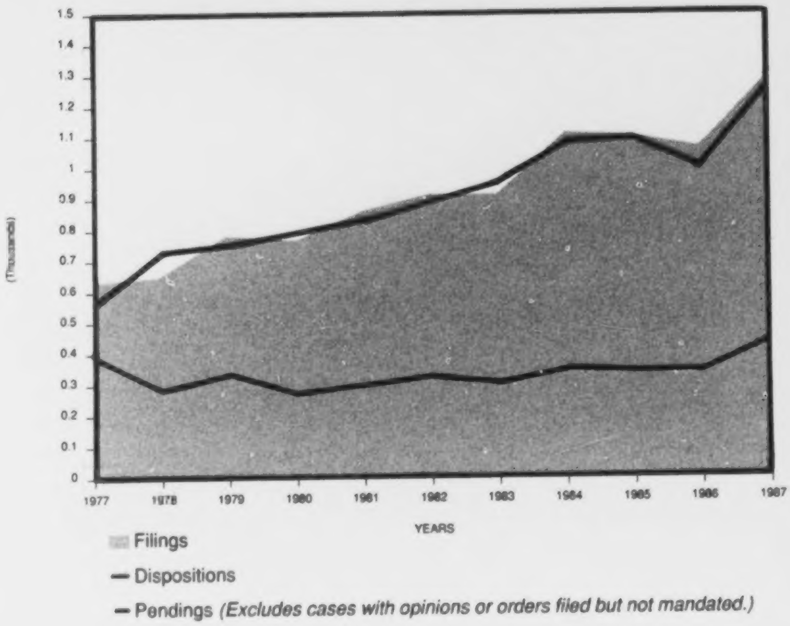
Personal Restraint Petitions

Personal restraint petitions seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom, due to current or imminent confinement. Most personal restraint petitions are assumed to be related to criminal case judgments. These reviews can be directed to either the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals.

Personal restraint petitions have continued to grow in number since 1983. This growth is probably attributable to the Phelan cases (*In Re Phelan*, 97 Wn.2d 590, 647 P.2d 1026 [1982], *State v. Phelan*, 100 Wn.2d 508, 671 P.2d 1212 [1983]), concerning credit for jail time served, and to the 1984 Sentencing Reform Act.

Most personal restraint petitions (90 percent) are transferred to the Court of Appeals, again by commissioner's rulings, and there is no pending caseload of personal restraint petitions in the Supreme Court.

Total Filed, Disposed, and Pending at Year End, 1977-1987



Statistical Highlights

- Supreme Court participated on panels to dispose of 515 ABLE Project cases in the Court of Appeals.
- Total Supreme Court filings increased by 20 percent over 1986 levels, reaching a five year high of 1,286.
- Total filing increase is attributed to the increased caseload activity in the Court of Appeals by the ABLE Project disposing of 515 cases with 134 additional petitions for review in the Supreme Court.
- Those cases which require the largest amount of judicial resources, notices of appeals, declined to pre-1982 levels because the Supreme Court suspended administratively transferring cases from the Court of Appeals to reduce appellate congestion and delay.
- As with filings, total dispositions grew to an all time high of 1,241 cases. Reviews receiving opinions remained consistent with prior years, while the Court's screening of cases based on merit disposed of the majority of cases.
- The pending caseload increased by nearly 30 percent to 445 cases as a result of petitions for review arising from the ABLE Project. The pending caseloads of the other types of review remained stable.

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, 1987

	Appeals			Petitions For Review			Other Reviews					
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	OASO[a]	Other[b]	Total	All Reviews
Filed	**14**	**121**	**135**	**327**	**324**	**651**	**101**	**349**	**6**	**44**	**500**	**1,286**
Disposed												
Opinion Mandated	11	55	66	16	29	45	1	17	2	3	23	134
Dismissed	2	11	13	3	4	7	3	21	4	1	29	49
Review Not Accepted	2	7	9	260	260	520	1	321	1	0	323	852
Transferred To Court of Appeals	8	48	56	0	0	0	87	2	0	0	89	145
Terminated	1	1	2	1	0	1	4	8	2	38	52	55
Total Disposed [c]	**24**	**124**	**148**	**282**	**293**	**575**	**96**	**371**	**9**	**42**	**518**	**1,241**
Pending at Year End												
Case Stayed	2	4	6	4	1	5	0	5	0	1	6	17
Not Ready for Setting	9	71	80	10	5	15	11	66	0	10	87	182
Ready for Setting	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
Set for Motion Calendar	0	0	0	65	64	129	0	0	0	0	0	129
Set for Oral Argument	4	11	15	9	11	20	0	6	0	1	7	42
Total Awaiting Hearing	15	87	102	88	81	169	11	79	0	12	102	373
Opinion/Order in Process	10	22	32	8	22	30	2	7	0	1	10	72
Total Pending Decision	**25**	**109**	**134**	**96**	**103**	**199**	**13**	**86**	**0**	**13**	**112**	**445**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	3	10	13	7	1	8	17	26	1	0	44	65

[a] Original actions against state officers

[b] Includes petitions for expenditure of public funds and matters certified from federal court.

[c] Includes cases opened in error.

History of Filings, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Appeals									
Criminal	24	32	33.3%	39	21.8%	29	-25.6%	14	-51.7%
Civil	120	196	63.3%	155	-20.9%	133	-14.1%	121	-9.0%
Total Appeals	**144**	**228**	**58.3%**	**194**	**-14.9%**	**162**	**-16.4%**	**135**	**-16.6%**
Petitions For Review									
Criminal	267	284	6.3%	216	-23.9%	228	5.5%	327	43.4%
Civil	191	242	26.7%	262	8.2%	282	7.6%	324	14.8%
Total Petitions for Review	**458**	**526**	**14.8%**	**478**	**-9.1%**	**510**	**6.6%**	**651**	**27.6%**
Other Reviews									
Personal Restraint Petitions	53	65	22.6%	78	20.0%	74	-5.1%	101	36.4%
Notices of Discretionary Review	194	247	27.3%	278	12.5%	262	-5.7%	349	33.2%
Actions Against State Officers	9	10	11.1%	23	130.0%	13	-43.4%	6	-53.8%
Other [a]	55	33	-40.0%	49	48.4%	38	-22.4%	44	15.7%
Total Other Reviews	**311**	**355**	**14.1%**	**428**	**20.5%**	**387**	**-9.5%**	**500**	**29.1%**
Total Filed	**913**	**1,109**	**21.4%**	**1,100**	**-0.8%**	**1,059**	**-3.7%**	**1,286**	**21.4%**

The Supreme Court

History of Dispositions, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Appeals									
Criminal	32	35	9.3%	28	-20.0%	29	3.5%	24	-17.2%
Civil	139	141	1.4%	156	10.6%	180	15.3%	124	-31.1%
Total Appeals	**171**	**176**	**2.9%**	**184**	**4.5%**	**209**	**13.5%**	**148**	**-29.1%**
Petitions for Review									
Criminal	288	311	7.9%	224	-27.9%	203	-9.3%	282	38.9%
Civil	201	234	16.4%	271	15.8%	256	-5.5%	293	14.4%
Total Petitions for Review	**489**	**545**	**11.4%**	**495**	**-9.1%**	**459**	**-7.2%**	**575**	**25.2%**
Other Reviews									
Personal Restraint Petitions	44	69	56.8%	70	1.4%	68	-2.8%	96	41.1%
Notices of Discretionary Review	173	249	43.9%	278	11.6%	202	-27.3%	371	83.6%
Actions Against State Officers	16	8	-50.0%	17	112.5%	20	17.6%	9	-55.0%
Other	54	34	-37.0%	47	38.2%	37	-21.2%	42	13.5%
Total Other Reviews	**287**	**360**	**25.4%**	**412**	**14.4%**	**327**	**-20.6%**	**518**	**58.4%**
Total Disposed	**947**	**1,081**	**14.1%**	**1,091**	**0.9%**	**995**	**-8.7%**	**1,241**	**24.7%**

History of Pending Cases [a], 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Appeals									
Criminal	28	26	-7.1%	38	46.1%	37	-2.6%	25	-32.4%
Civil	99	154	55.5%	153	-0.6%	97	-36.6%	109	12.3%
Total Appeals	**127**	**180**	**41.7%**	**191**	**6.1%**	**134**	**-29.8%**	**134**	**-0.0%**
Petitions For Review									
Criminal	59	39	-33.8%	31	-20.5%	36	16.1%	96	166.6%
Civil	41	50	21.9%	38	-24.0%	49	28.9%	103	110.2%
Total Petitions for Review	**100**	**89**	**-11.0%**	**69**	**-22.4%**	**85**	**23.1%**	**199**	**134.1%**
Other Reviews									
Personal Restraint Petitions	15	9	-40.0%	17	88.8%	19	11.7%	13	-31.5%
Notices of Discretionary Review	59	66	11.8%	49	-25.7%	98	100.0%	86	-12.2%
Actions Against State Officers	1	3	200.0%	8	166.6%	3	-62.5%	0	---%
Other [b]	9	7	-22.2%	9	28.5%	5	-44.4%	13	160.0%
Total Other Reviews	**84**	**85**	**1.1%**	**83**	**-2.3%**	**125**	**50.6%**	**112**	**-10.4%**
Total Pending	**311**	**354**	**13.8%**	**343**	**-3.1%**	**344**	**0.2%**	**445**	**29.3%**

[a] Does not include "Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated."

[b] Includes petitions for expenditure of public funds and matters certified from federal court.

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, All Reviews, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filed	**913**	**1,109**	**21.4%**	**1,100**	**-0.8%**	**1,059**	**-3.7%**	**1,286**	**21.4%**
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	192	201	4.6%	134	-33.3%	197	47.0%	134	-31.9%
Dismissed	37	40	8.1%	56	40.0%	61	8.9%	49	-19.6%
Review Not Accepted	541	674	24.5%	709	5.1%	589	-16.9%	852	44.6%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	91	102	12.0%	112	9.8%	87	-22.3%	145	66.6%
Terminated	79	57	-27.8%	72	26.3%	56	-22.2%	55	-1.7%
Total Disposed [a]	**947**	**1,081**	**14.1%**	**1,091**	**0.9%**	**995**	**-8.7%**	**1,241**	**24.7%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	28	19	-32.1%	12	-36.8%	54	350.0%	17	-68.5%
Not Ready for Setting	112	160	42.8%	131	-18.1%	127	-3.0%	182	43.3%
Ready for Setting	4	31	675.0%	19	-38.7%	22	15.7%	3	-86.3%
Set for Motion Calendar	42	51	21.4%	28	-45.0%	40	42.8%	129	222.5%
Set for Oral Argument	43	63	46.5%	60	-4.7%	43	-28.3%	42	-2.3%
Total Awaiting Hearing	229	324	41.4%	250	-22.8%	286	14.4%	373	30.4%
Opinion/Order in Process	82	30	-63.4%	93	210.0%	58	-37.6%	72	24.1%
Total Pending Decision	**311**	**354**	**13.8%**	**343**	**-3.1%**	**344**	**0.2%**	**445**	**29.3%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	46	30	-34.7%	48	60.0%	42	-12.5%	65	54.7%

[a] Includes cases opened in error.

Court Activity, Criminal Appeals, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filed	**24**	**32**	**33.3%**	**39**	**21.8%**	**29**	**-25.6%**	**14**	**-51.7%**
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	22	18	-18.1%	11	-38.8%	22	100.0%	11	-50.0%
Dismissed	2	1	-50.0%	2	100.0%	1	-50.0%	2	100.0%
Review Not Accepted	2	3	50.0%	2	-33.3%	0	---%	2	---%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	6	12	100.0%	12	-0.0%	5	-58.3%	8	60.0%
Terminated	0	1	---%	1	-0.0%	1	-0.0%	1	-0.0%
Total Disposed	**32**	**35**	**9.3%**	**28**	**-20.0%**	**29**	**3.5%**	**24**	**-17.2%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	2	2	-0.0%	1	-50.0%	0	---%	2	---%
Not Ready for Setting	17	15	-11.7%	15	-0.0%	23	53.3%	9	-60.8%
Ready for Setting	0	2	---%	1	-50.0%	0	---%	0	---%
Set for Motion Calendar	0	0	---%	0	---%	0	---%	0	---%
Set for Oral Argument	2	6	200.0%	8	33.3%	9	12.5%	4	-55.5%
Total Awaiting Hearing	21	25	19.0%	25	-0.0%	32	28.0%	15	-53.1%
Opinion/Order in Process	7	1	-85.7%	13	1200.0%	5	-61.5%	10	100.0%
Total Pending Decision	**28**	**26**	**-7.1%**	**38**	**46.1%**	**37**	**-2.6%**	**25**	**-32.4%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	3	1	-66.6%	0	---%	0	---%	3	---%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Civil Appeals, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filed	**120**	**196**	**63.3%**	**155**	**-20.9%**	**133**	**-14.1%**	**121**	**-9.0%**
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	69	71	2.8%	67	-5.6%	113	68.6%	55	-51.3%
Dismissed	16	24	50.0%	26	8.3%	26	-0.0%	11	-57.6%
Review Not Accepted	8	12	50.0%	14	16.6%	4	-71.4%	7	75.0%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	43	32	-25.5%	39	21.8%	24	-38.4%	48	100.0%
Terminated	3	0	---%	9	---%	12	33.3%	1	-91.6%
Total Disposed [a]	**139**	**141**	**1.4%**	**156**	**10.6%**	**180**	**15.3%**	**124**	**-31.1%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	7	9	28.5%	4	-55.5%	2	-50.0%	4	100.0%
Not Ready for Setting	40	83	107.5%	51	-38.5%	44	-13.7%	71	61.3%
Ready for Setting	2	11	450.0%	13	18.1%	10	-23.0%	1	-90.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	0	2	---%	0	---%	0	---%	0	---%
Set for Oral Argument	18	36	100.0%	46	27.7%	10	-78.2%	11	10.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	67	141	110.4%	114	-19.1%	66	-42.1%	87	31.8%
Opinion/Order in Process	32	13	-59.3%	39	200.0%	31	-20.5%	22	-29.0%
Total Pending Decision	**99**	**154**	**55.5%**	**153**	**-0.6%**	**97**	**-36.6%**	**109**	**12.3%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	12	12	-0.0%	11	-8.3%	15	36.3%	10	-33.3%

[a] Includes cases opened in error.

Court Activity, Criminal Petitions For Review, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filed	**267**	**284**	**6.3%**	**216**	**-23.9%**	**228**	**5.5%**	**327**	**43.4%**
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	38	50	31.5%	16	-68.0%	14	-12.5%	16	14.2%
Dismissed	0	0	---%	1	---%	1	-0.0%	3	200.0%
Review Not Accepted	235	248	5.5%	205	-17.3%	185	-9.7%	260	40.5%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	0	0	---%	0	---%	0	---%	0	---%
Terminated	15	13	-13.3%	2	-84.6%	3	50.0%	1	-66.6%
Total Disposed [a]	**288**	**311**	**7.9%**	**224**	**-27.9%**	**203**	**-9.3%**	**282**	**38.9%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	7	1	-85.7%	3	200.0%	2	-33.3%	4	100.0%
Not Ready for Setting	0	2	---%	2	-0.0%	1	-50.0%	10	900.0%
Ready for Setting	0	6	---%	2	-66.6%	5	150.0%	0	---%
Set for Motion Calendar	23	22	-4.3%	14	-36.3%	19	35.7%	65	242.1%
Set for Oral Argument	11	4	-63.6%	2	-50.0%	4	100.0%	9	125.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	41	35	-14.6%	23	-34.2%	31	34.7%	88	183.8%
Opinion/Order in Process	18	4	-77.7%	8	100.0%	5	-37.5%	8	60.0%
Total Pending Decision	**59**	**39**	**-33.8%**	**31**	**-20.5%**	**36**	**16.1%**	**96**	**166.6%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	9	2	-77.7%	3	50.0%	1	-66.6%	7	600.0%

[a] Includes cases opened in error.

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Civil Petitions For Review, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filed	**191**	**242**	**26.7%**	**262**	**8.2%**	**282**	**7.6%**	**324**	**14.8%**
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	36	28	-22.2%	21	-25.0%	23	9.5%	29	26.0%
Dismissed	3	1	-66.6%	1	-0.0%	5	400.0%	4	-20.0%
Review Not Accepted	160	197	23.1%	246	24.8%	225	-8.5%	260	15.5%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	0	0	---%	0	---%	0	---%	0	---%
Terminated	2	6	200.0%	3	-50.0%	2	-33.3%	0	---%
Total Disposed [a]	**201**	**234**	**16.4%**	**271**	**15.8%**	**256**	**-5.5%**	**293**	**14.4%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	5	1	-80.0%	1	-0.0%	4	300.0%	1	-75.0%
Not Ready for Setting	0	1	---%	3	200.0%	0	---%	5	---%
Ready for Setting	1	9	800.0%	2	-77.7%	5	150.0%	0	---%
Set for Motion Calendar	18	25	38.8%	14	-44.0%	21	50.0%	64	204.7%
Set for Oral Argument	5	6	20.0%	4	-33.3%	9	125.0%	11	22.2%
Total Awaiting Hearing	29	42	44.8%	24	-42.8%	39	62.5%	81	107.6%
Opinion/Order in Process	12	8	-33.3%	14	75.0%	10	-28.5%	22	120.0%
Total Pending Decision	**41**	**50**	**21.9%**	**38**	**-24.0%**	**49**	**28.9%**	**103**	**110.2%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	5	4	-20.0%	7	75.0%	4	-42.8%	1	-75.0%

[a] Includes cases opened in error.

Court Activity, Other Reviews, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filed	**311**	**355**	**14.1%**	**428**	**20.5%**	**387**	**-9.5%**	**500**	**29.1%**
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	27	34	25.9%	19	-44.1%	25	31.5%	23	-8.0%
Dismissed	16	14	-12.5%	26	85.7%	28	7.6%	29	3.5%
Review Not Accepted	136	214	57.3%	242	13.0%	175	-27.6%	323	84.5%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	42	58	38.0%	61	5.1%	58	-4.9%	89	53.4%
Terminated	59	37	-37.2%	57	54.0%	38	-33.3%	52	36.8%
Total Disposed *	**287**	**360**	**25.4%**	**412**	**14.4%**	**327**	**-20.6%**	**518**	**58.4%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	7	6	-14.2%	3	-50.0%	46	1433.3%	6	-86.9%
Not Ready for Setting	55	59	7.2%	60	1.6%	59	-1.6%	87	47.4%
Ready for Setting	1	3	200.0%	1	-66.6%	2	100.0%	2	-0.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	1	2	100.0%	0	---%	0	---%	0	---%
Set for Oral Argument	7	11	57.1%	0	---%	11	---%	7	-36.3%
Total Awaiting Hearing	71	81	14.0%	64	-20.9%	118	84.3%	102	-13.5%
Opinion/Order in Process	13	4	-69.2%	19	375.0%	7	-63.1%	10	42.8%
Total Pending Decision	**84**	**85**	**1.1%**	**83**	**-2.3%**	**125**	**50.6%**	**112**	**-10.4%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	17	11	-35.2%	27	145.4%	22	-18.5%	44	100.0%

* Includes cases opened in error.

Glossary

Filings

Notice of Appeal

A review of appeals in these select circumstances: review is authorized statutorily; an issue of constitutionality is involved; conflicting appellate decisions are at issue; questions of public importance are raised; or the death penalty was decreed. Notices of appeal directly following a judgment in a superior court as a matter of right must be filed within 30 days. Notices of appeal are categorized into criminal and civil appeals.

Cases opened on notice of appeal can reach the Supreme Court by these means: direct appeal from trial court; certification by the Court of Appeals; granting of a motion to transfer an appeal from the Court of Appeals; and an administrative transfer initiated by the Supreme Court to relieve pressure on the Court of Appeals.

Petitions for Review

A review of any Court of Appeals decision terminating review. The Supreme Court only accepts reviews of decisions that conflict with other Supreme Court or Court of Appeals decisions, that involve a significant question of law under the federal or state constitution, or that concern "an issue of substantial public interest..." (Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP) 13.4).

Other Reviews

The four following categories are grouped under the title of "Other Reviews": discretionary reviews, personal restraint petitions, original actions against state officers, and other.

Discretionary Reviews

A review of interlocutory orders of the superior court. Those made prior to a final determination of the case, in which a party urges that the trial court has committed an error on [RAP 2.3(b)]. Discretionary reviews are in the purview of the Supreme Court under most of the same conditions that apply for notices of appeal.

The Supreme Court may be requested by motion for discretionary review to review interlocutory Court of Appeals decisions, and decisions on personal restraint petitions.

Personal Restraint Petition

A petition to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement. The Supreme Court normally exercises its jurisdiction over such petitions by transferring them to the Court of Appeals (RAP 16.5).

Original Actions Against State Officers

Both the Supreme Court and the superior courts have concurrent original jurisdiction of a petition against a state officer in the nature of quo warranto, prohibition, and mandamus (RAP 16.2), generally preventing a continued exercise of authority unlawfully asserted. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction only if the writ is brought against a state officer.

Other

Reviews concerning questions certified from federal court and petitions for expenditure of public monies from the indigent defense fund are categorized under the broad title of "Other."

Dispositions

Cases are considered officially disposed in the Supreme Court after being mandated. A decision is mandated by the Clerk of the Supreme Court with a written notification of the Court's decision to the trial court and the parties involved.

Opinions

Those cases which were reviewed by the Court, had an opinion written, and were mandated by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Dismissed

An order, issued by the court, dismissing the review prior to a determination of the merits. The commissioner or clerk, on 30 days notice, may dismiss a review for failure to comply with procedures. The court, on motion of a party, may dismiss a review if the review is frivolous, moot, or solely for the purpose of delay. Also, the court may dismiss reviews for want of prosecution or for failure to comply with procedures (RAP 18.l9).

Review Not Accepted

Reviews disposed through this manner are not accepted because they fail to meet the requirements of review stated in Title 2 and Title 13 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure. These requirements are summarized in the above glossary definitions for each review type.

Transferred to Court of Appeals

To promote the orderly administration of justice, the Supreme Court may, on its own initiative or on motion of a party, transfer a case to the Court of Appeals.

Terminated

An order, issued by the court terminating the review before an opinion is rendered. An order to terminate a review would result if, for example, a petitioner decided to withdraw the review.

Pending

Case Stayed

Those cases temporarily arrested or removed from judicial processing by order of the court.

Not Ready for Setting

Those cases within the stages of perfection which are ready for consideration but have yet to file further pleadings.

Ready for Setting

Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief filed but have yet to be set on the court calendar for review.

Set for Motion Calendar

Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting. Because motions exist concerning these cases, they are set for the motion calendar.

Set for Oral Argument

Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting for review.

Opinion/Order in Process

Those cases which have been reviewed by the court but have yet to receive a decision.

Opinion/Order Filed but Not Mandated

Those cases which have been reviewed by the court, have received a decision, but have yet to have the decision mandated.

3.0

Solie M. Ringold, Presiding Chief Judge
Court of Appeals

It is a pleasure to report that the objectives of the Appellate Backlog Elimination Project (ABLE), instituted in July 1986, have been largely fulfilled. In Division I the docket for the January 1988 calendar was set for all civil and criminal cases considered "ready" (i.e., appellant's and respondent's briefs filed by mid-November 1987). While Division II has carried over a backlog of approximately 130 cases ready for setting, the waiting period to setting has been reduced from 18-22 months to between 6-8 months. Division III remains current. We thank the judges from the superior court, the Supreme Court, and retired judges who assumed additional judicial duties and volunteered their services to make the ABLE project a success.

Presently however, Division I foresees a new backlog within 18 months, and Division II expects a 350-case backlog within a year and a half. An appellate court task force on long-range planning is considering various solutions: adding new judges, revising district court, superior court, and appellate court jurisdiction, (maintaining, however, for the parties the right to one full appeal), and increasing the class of cases subject to discretionary review.

While the judges of the Court of Appeals generally agree that additional judges will be required, no consensus has been reached with respect to the numbers or to alternatives such as (a) creating a new division; (b) adding judges to the present divisions; or (c) devising a new geographic allocation of jurisdiction.

Unfortunately, the court cannot simply dispose of more cases. Each case requires reasons for the decision and written opinions. The court has a responsibility to do more than just affirm or reverse.

Throughout the United States, people attribute court congestion to the unjustified demands of a litigious society. The causes of the litigation explosion are much more complex. They find their roots in the many old problems still persisting but magnified in our present society. New disputes are also generated by the rapid cultural, scientific, economic, and political changes confronting us.

The number and variety of disputes coming to the courts reflects in a measure the failure of other social and governmental institutions to provide the necessary redress. At the same time it demonstrates the faith and esteem the American people have in the judicial system to resolve our many societal issues fairly, impartially, and justly. The courts provide services to men, women, and children whose very lives, welfare, property, and liberty are at stake. The public still retains trust and confidence in an independent judiciary to resolve these controversies with integrity. There must be a sufficient opportunity for the parties to be heard, for the court to adequately consider the facts, the law, and to make a decision in a well-reasoned, logical, understandable opinion.

Each judge in the Washington appellate system has been responsible for writing approximately 80 opinions each year and has participated in the issuance of 160 more opinions, constituting a total of 240 opinions annually. An increase in the numbers will result in assembly line justice. Most authorities and scholars assert that individual judges should not be required to write more than 40 opinions each year to maintain respect and esteem for the judiciary.

Concern for numbers must not overcome the necessity for quality service to society. Nor can concerns for efficiency erode the integrity, independence, and reputation of the judiciary. To meet the demands of society, to which the judiciary is ultimately responsible, the need for more judges cannot be disregarded.

The Court of Appeals

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	Division I
District 1	King County: six judges
District 2	Snohomish County: one judge
District 3	Island, San Juan, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties: one judge.
	Division II
District 1	Pierce County: two judges
District 2	Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason, and Thurston Counties: one judge
District 3	Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties: one judge
	Division III
District 1	Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Stevens Counties: two judges
District 2	Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Walla Walla and Whitman Counties: one judge
District 3	Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties: one judge

Administration

Jurisdiction

Most cases appealed from superior courts go directly to the Court of Appeals, with specific types of superior court cases going directly to the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals has authority to reverse, remand, modify, or affirm the decision of the lower court. Each case is decided only after the record on review in the superior court has been reviewed, and both oral and written arguments have been considered. No live testimony is heard.

Organization

The Court of Appeals is divided into three divisions: Division I in Seattle has eight judges; Division II in Tacoma and has four judges; Division III in Spokane has four judges.

Operation

Each division shares common tasks and procedures but is also able to tailor their case management techniques to fit its own division. For example, geographic distances have dictated that Division III use telephone conference calling and regular traveling to Yakima, Kennewick, Richland, Wenatchee, and Walla Walla.

Although opinion writing is performed year around, work in the court is based on a pattern which revolves around hearing cases and writing opinions. There are three cycles of this active each year as follows: winter term: sitting (January - March), Opinion writing (April); summer term: sitting (May - June), opinion writing (July); fall term: sitting (September - October), opinion writing (December).

Commissioners, staff attorneys, and court clerks help to prepare and screen cases, and correspond with attorneys in the appeal process.

Education

Educational opportunities were provided to the Court of Appeals at the annual Judicial Conference and the Appellate Judges' Seminar. The Judicial Conference is coordinated by the Chief Justice and planned by representatives of each court level. The 1987 agenda included over 12 hours of education including issues such as gender and justice, ethics and Canon VII, jury voir dire, discretionary review, video technology in the courtroom, Sentencing Reform Act, crime victims, and constitutional interpretations.

The Appellate Seminar, held in April, examined problems related to attorney misconduct at the trial court and appellate levels. Interaction between the press and the courts was also addressed utilizing a panel of judges, print and broadcast media representatives, and a representative of the Bar Association.

In addition to educational programs within the state, Court of Appeals judges and staff attend national educational programs on an individual basis.

Traveling Court

Wanting to get closer to the people it serves within its own 13-county division, Division II obtained approval from the 1987 Legislature to broaden its base of public hearing locations. Former statutory restrictions allowed the court to hear cases only in Vancouver and Tacoma. The new provisions allow it to sit in any town or city within its divisional boundaries.

In addition to Vancouver, Division II judges regularly took their court to Kelso during the last half of 1987.

Geographic distances have dictated that Division III regularly travel to Yakima, Kennewick, Richland, Wenatchee, and Walla Walla to hear appeals.

Delay Reduction

Appellate Backlog Elimination

The Appellate Backlog Elimination Project (ABLE) was instituted to dispose of intermediate court cases awaiting oral argument in Divisions I and II of the Court Appeals. The project involved the placement of each Supreme Court justice on a panel with two pro tem judges to hear pending cases. In general, the court rules for the project were the same as those normally followed. For non-unanimous opinions, however, the opinion must have the support of the Supreme Court justice on the panel.

The ABLE Project successfully achieved its objective. The accompanying table presents statistics and illustrates the ABLE caseload. A total of 515 cases were processed. As a result of this effort, the backlog of cases in Division I was eliminated and Division I was able to set for oral argument during the winter 1988 term all cases that were ready. The backlog in Division II was also reduced. However, cases ready for oral argument in Division II exceeded the number of cases set for the winter 1988 term. As a result, a backlog of cases in Division II will develop.

Status of ABLE Cases in Court of Appeals

	I	II	Total
No Opinion Filed			
Heard	6	6	12
Stayed	1	0	1
Dismissed	11	4	15
Certified	1	0	1
Terminated	0	1	1
Transferred to Supreme Court	1	0	1
Total	20	11	31
Opinions Filed	223	261	484
Total ABLE Cases	243	272	515

Status of ABLE Cases in Supreme Court

Petitions Filed	134
Petitions Not Accepted	95
Petitions Dismissed	2
Opinion Mandated	2
Total Disposed	99

Of the 515 cases processed by ABLE, only 18 cases were dismissed, certified, terminated, or transferred to the Supreme Court, while 497 cases were heard by the panels.

There were 134 ABLE petitions subsequently filed for review in Supreme Court. Only two of these cases had opinions mandated by the Supreme Court. Since most Supreme Court petitions were not accepted for review, the backlog of Court of Appeals cases did not result in a large increase in opinion writing by the Supreme Court. However, the Supreme Court did have to screen these petitions for review resulting in a workload increase for the Supreme Court Commissioner.

Division III Opinions

In a further effort to reduce the backlogs, the judges of Division III agreed to sit and hear cases in other division sites. This reallocation of judicial resources between divisions was possible because Division III was able to stay current with their filings.

During 1986 Division III heard and filed opinions for 47 selected cases from Divisions I and II. A total of 42 notices of appeal were completely disposed, 9 by published opinion, 33 by unpublished opinion, and of the remaining five appeals filed, post opinion proceedings are pending.

During 1987 Division III heard and filed opinions for 32 selected cases from Division II. For these 32 cases, 11 received published opinions and 21 received unpublished opinions.

This effort by Division III continues to demonstrate the cooperative effort and the determination of the entire Court of Appeals to address the backlog problem.

Motion On Merits

As specified in the Rules of Appellate Procedure 18.14, a motion on the merits may be made by the court or a party after the appellant's brief is filed. This allows a single judge or commissioner to quickly determine if the court's review is merited. Motions that are granted terminate the review unless a panel of the court grants a motion to modify. Motions that are denied go on to be heard by the court.

Motion on the Merits Cases	1985	1986	1987
Criminal			
Granted	51	78	152
Denied	9	24	41
Total	60	102	193
Civil			
Granted	108	89	100
Denied	72	62	56
Total	180	151	156
Total			
Granted	159	167	252
Denied	81	86	97
Total	240	253	349

A motion on the merits is granted in whole or in part if the relevant issues on review (1) are clearly controlled by settled law, (2) are factual and supported by evidence, or (3) are matters of judicial discretion with the decision clearly within the discretion of the trial court. The 1985 Supreme Court decision in *State v. Rolax*, 104 Wn.2d 129, 702 p.2d 1185 (1985), upheld the constitutionality of the procedure for criminal appeals. The conditions of applicability limit the usefulness of motion on the merits in delay reduction.

Settlement Conferences

A settlement conference is a pre-argument meeting to discuss the settlement or a limitation of issues in a pending civil appeal. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals Division determines if one or more settlement conferences are appropriate. Once scheduled, attendance is mandatory and both attorneys should be ready to seriously consider the possibility of settlement, limitation of issues, and other matters which may promote the prompt and fair disposition of the appeal. If agreement is reached, an order consistent with that agreement is entered and sanctions or dismissal of the appeal is possible if there is failure to comply with the order.

Settlement conference usage depends upon the workload and existence of other delay reduction techniques in each division. Division II utilized settlement conferences for several years, but currently it holds settlement conferences when requested. Division III, which is able to keep current with its workload, holds settlement conferences when requested. Division I holds settlement conferences for all civil appeals where parties are represented by counsel.

No Oral Argument

The appellate court has the authority, on its own initiative or on a motion of all parties, to decide a case without oral argument (RAP 11.6). Division II utilizes a pro tem judge to decide single or simple issue cases with No Oral Argument (NOA). A judge pro tempore works with two other Division II judges to decide these cases.

Oral Decisions

Previously, Division I used two programs which tried to reduce opinion writing by the court. One program involved a stipulation-waiving written opinion. Parties were offered an opportunity to be heard by a panel sooner if they agreed to an oral rather than written opinion from the court. The other program involved limited issues cases where the panel reviewed the case prior to being heard, so they could issue an oral opinion immediately following the parties' arguments. Attorneys felt these programs did not provide sufficient review of their cases and the programs were discontinued.

Long-Range Planning Committee

Although the Appellate Backlog Elimination Project eliminated the current backlog of cases in the Court of Appeals, the problem will persist unless additional steps are undertaken. In response, the Long Range Planning Committee, chaired by Judge C. Kenneth Grosse of Division I, was established during 1987. Justice James Andersen is the Supreme Court liaison to the Committee. Judges Gerry Alexander of Division II and Ray Munson of Division III are working with Judge Grosse to present the committee's report at the Spring 1988 Appellate Conference.

The committee will investigate viable options to deal with congestion by statistical analysis, documentation of the previous actions, and exploration of options implemented in other jurisdictions. The report is expected to determine the extent to which congestion persists, define the sources for congestion, provide recommendations, and implement a plan to more permanently resolve the congestion issue.

Petitions For Review To Supreme Court

During 1987 the Court of Appeals disposed of 4,258 reviews. Of these,only 624, or 15 percent, had petitions for review filed in the Supreme Court. In addition, of the 280 discretionary reviews of Court of Appeals cases filed in the Supreme Court, fewer than 15 percent are accepted for review by the Supreme Court.

The following table presents a tracking of cases that had petitions for review filed in the Supreme Court following a Court of Appeals decision. Of the 624 petitions disposed during 1987, only 47 had opinions mandated. That is, over 90 percent of the Court of Appeal decisions that went on to the Supreme Court did not require the Supreme Court to issue an opinion. These data clearly support the effective role of the Court of Appeals in reviewing trial court activity.

Petitions For Review Disposed By The Supreme Court

	Opinion Filed	All Other Dispositions	Total Disposed
Division I			
Criminal Petition	8	136 (94%)	144
Civil Petition	19	147 (89%)	166
Total	27	283 (91%)	310
Division II			
Criminal Petition	5	109 (96%)	114
Civil Petition	4	83 (95%)	87
Total	9	192 (96%)	201
Division III			
Criminal Petition	4	38 (90%)	42
Civil Petition	7	64 (90%)	71
Total	11	102 (90%)	113
Division, ALL			
Criminal Petition	17	283 (94%)	300
Civil Petition	30	294 (91%)	324
Total	47	577 (92%)	624

Caseload

Caseload Growth

Filings in the Court of Appeals have grown steadily since the courts inception in 1968. Several factors have historically been associated with growth in Court of Appeals filings. These include superior court activities such as trials, final judgments, cases disposed, the number of new judges, and additional judgeships in superior court. One opinion is that superior court judges "act like a filter limiting appeals; adding an additional judge increases filter size to allow more appeals." Other factors considered to be related to appeals include the number of new and active attorneys.

In addition, appeals are the judicial system's way of testing judgments. An example of this is the shift in appeals from civil matters to criminal, as a result of the Miranda decision. The Tort Reform Act of 1986 provides a more recent example of changes that will affect appeals. The use of video in superior court may increase personal restraint petititions appeals because defendants may analyze tapes and find more possibilities. The Sentence Reform Act of 1984 has dramatically increased personal restraint petitions in the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court. Each new case decision in both the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals may result in more personal restraint petitions by those incarcerated. The implementation of the Interpreter's Task Force recommendations for court interpreters may also affect appeals. Finally, the view that ours is a more litigious society supports the perspective that more appeals are demanded as a product of our culture.

Another complication is that filing growth is neither uniform by case type nor by division. Division I, located in the Seattle metropolitan area may have reviews that differ considerably from those of Division III, a high technology/big business agriculture area, and Division II, which includes urban/rural areas, state government, and large military complexes. This necessitates an examination of growth by case type within each division.

In summary, an examination of the validity of the primary causes of filing growth would be very difficult and would require an innovative study methodology. One certainty is that the Court of Appeals will continue to experience heavy workloads as a result of its review role in the justice system.

Caseload Overview

Nineteen eighty-seven saw the first decline in filings in the Court of Appeals since 1976, with personal restraint petitions accounting for the majority of the decline. This may be the first indication that the impact of the 1984 Sentence Reform Act is lessening.

Notices of appeal, particularly civil appeals, experienced a sudden increase in filings, possibly indicating the start of an increased appeal cycle spawned by the Tort Reform Act of 1986. Division III did not experience increases in civil appeals, possibly because of less urban population.

Division III was the only division to experience an increase in discretionary reviews. The differences in the types of reviews filed among the three divisions from year to year supports the idea that each division serves a unique case mix.

Total dispositions grew by nearly 20 percent to a record high of 4,258. Dispositions for each review type increased with notices of appeal in Divisions I and II increasing by over 500 cases. This was a direct result of the work performed by the Supreme Court through the Appellate Backlog Elimination (ABLE) Project. The ABLE Project disposed of 515 cases.

The natural outcome of the increase in the disposition of cases was a decrease in the pending caseload. With the 16 percent drop, pending matters have now receded to pre-1982 levels. For the last two years, there have been fewer active cases remaining at the end of each year than were filed during their respective years.

Approximately 50 percent of the cases awaiting hearing are not ready for setting; with 174 cases set for motion calendar and 337 cases set for oral argument during the winter term. That leaves 490 cases that are ready for setting; 23 percent of those awaiting hearing. These 490 cases ready for setting at year-end 1987 are less than half the 1,264 cases ready for setting at year-end 1984. This is a clear indication of the success of the backlog reduction efforts utilized over the last three years.

Division I

Overall, filings in Division I declined by approximately 4 percent in 1987 compared to 1986. The most significant changes include the large decrease (193 cases) in personal restraint petitions and the sudden increase of 127 additional civil appeals.

Division I dispositions rose by 553 cases to 2,314 compared to the 1,761 dispositions in 1986. Notices of appeal account for 64 percent of these dispositions, personal restraint petitions 26 percent, and discretionary reviews 10 percent.

Opinions mandated in Division I grew by 264 cases, from 620 in 1986 to 884 in 1987. The ABLE Project accounted for a large portion of the increase in opinions mandated during 1987. Cases terminated also increased from 65 in 1986 to 152 in 1987, a change of 87 cases.

As a result of this increased dispositional activity, the pending caseload in Division I decreased by approximately 50 percent to 954 cases. This returned total pending matters to pre-1982 levels. The pending case categories accounting for most of this change are "Ready for Setting" and "Opinion/Order in Process."

Division II

Personal restraint petition filings fell by nearly one-half in 1987. This represented a decrease of 200 reviews. The division's total filings were down by 181 cases, or 15 percent. Criminal appeals increased 13 cases (4.2 percent), and civil appeals by 28 cases (7.9 percent).

There were 222 more dispositions realized in 1987 than in 1986's record high of 1,075. Dispositions of appeals increased by 180 cases. Opinions mandated increased by 214 cases from 343 in 1986 to 557 in 1987. As in Division I, this increased dispose of appeals and opinions is a direct result of the ABLE Project.

All review types experienced a decrease in the pending caseload in 1987. Both criminal and civil appeals dropped better than 15 percent, while personal restraint petitions declined 53 percent.

The total number of cases pending at year-end 1987 was 920, compared to 1,194 at year-end 1986. The categories of "Case Stayed," "Ready for Setting," and "Opinion/Order in Process" accounted for the majority of the 274 case decrease. Forty percent of the total pending cases are not ready for setting while 332 cases or 36 percent are ready for setting, and 96 cases are set for oral argument during the winter term.

Division III

Division III experienced a similar decrease in total cases filed, with an 8.4 percent decline in filings. As with the other divisions, personal restraint petitions experienced the largest actual and percentage declines: 82 cases and 35.2 percent, respectively.

Criminal appeal filings increased by 20 cases (11.4 percent). Division III is the only division to have experienced a decrease in civil notices of appeal, in contrast to the increases of 21.6 percent and 7.9 percent in Divisions I and II, respectively.

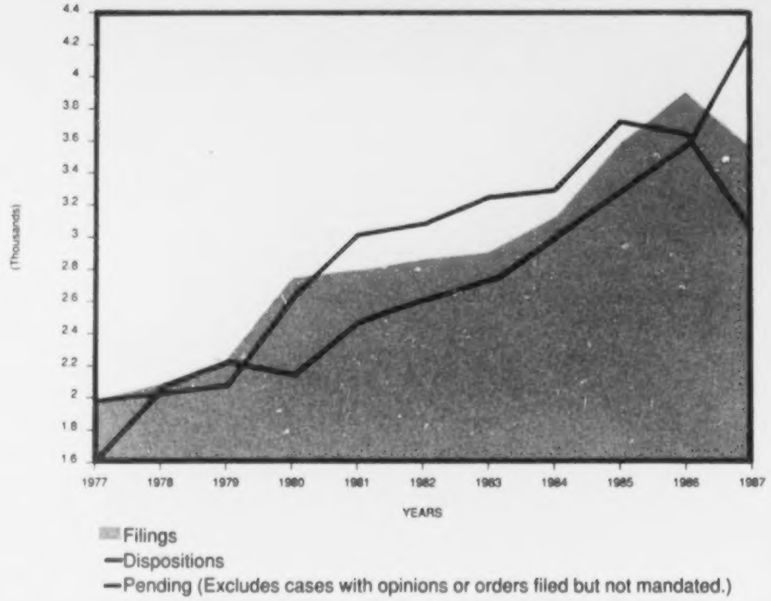
Because Division III historically has been able to keep current with its caseload, the decrease in filings during 1987 was naturally accompanied by a decrease in cases disposed. This allowed Division III the opportunity to hear 32 cases in Division II, thus assisting in reducing appellate congestion and delay.

Pending matters rose by only 30 cases for the year, a 5.5 percent increase. The largest increase came from criminal appeals with 40 additional cases. The slight increase in total pending cases in Division III is attributable to an increase in the number of cases not ready for setting from 282 in 1986 to 314 in 1987, while the number of cases ready for setting dropped from 108 in 1986 to 68 in 1987.

The 1987 year-end active pending caseload equals 573 cases, 127 fewer cases than the 700 cases filed during 1987.

The Court of Appeals

Total Filed, Disposed, and Pending at Year End, 1977-1987



Statistical Highlights

All Divisions

- Filings dropped for the first time since 1976; filings are at the 1985 level.
- A decline of approximately 500 personal restraint petitions accounted for most of the filing decrease.
- Notices of appeals increased over 1986 by 185 additional filings; mostly criminal reviews.
- Dispositions increased by 703 over 1986 to 4,258; there has been a 50 percent increase in dispositions during the last five years.
- Disposition of appeals jumped by more than 500 cases because of the work performed by the Supreme Court through the Appellate Backlog Elimination (ABLE) Project.
- Since dispositions exceeded filings, the pending caseload decreased for the second straight year.
- Approximately 50 percent of the total cases awaiting hearing are not ready for setting.
- Active pending cases, those ready for setting, have dropped to 490 in 1987; down from 1,264 cases in 1984.
- In 1987 time from filing to opinion for both criminal and civil notices of appeal decreased 10 and 15 percent, respectively.
- The days from respondent's brief to oral argument, the time waiting to be heard, decreased by 28 percent for both criminal and civil notices of appeal in 1987.
- The decreases in pending caseload and time in process statistics are clear indications of the success of the backlog reduction efforts utilized over the last three years.

Division I

- Filings declined by approximately 4 percent in 1987 due to a decline in personal restraint petitions of 193 cases.
- While criminal appeals remained unchanged, civil appeals increased by 127 cases in 1987.
- Dispositions rose to a new high of 2,314. The increases in appeal dispositions can largely be attributed to the ABLE Project; increased disposition of personal restraint and discretionary reviews was accomplished by the division.
- As a result, the pending caseload decreased by approximately 50 percent, returning total pending matters to pre-1982 levels.
- Active pending cases, those ready for setting, decreased by 57 percent during 1987; down to 90 cases compared with 606 cases in 1984.
- In 1987 time from filing to opinion for criminal cases decreased by 2 percent, while civil appeals experienced a 13 percent decrease.
- The days from respondent's brief to oral argument, the time waiting to be heard, decreased by 2 percent for criminal appeals and 26 percent for civil notices of appeal in 1987.

Division II

- The division's total filings decreased in 1987 by 181 cases, or 15 percent. Personal restraint petitions filings fell by 200 reviews or nearly one-half since 1986.
- Criminal appeals increased by 13 cases and civil appeals by 28 cases for a 6 percent notice of appeal increase.
- In 1987, 222 more dispositions were realized than the record high of 1,075 in 1986.
- Disposition of appeals increased by 180 cases, primarily because Division II was one of the benefactors of the ABLE Project. Personal restraint petition dispositions also increased by 13 percent as a result of division efforts.
- All review types experienced a decrease in the pending caseload last year.
- Pending criminal and civil appeals dropped better than 15 percent, while pending personal restraint petitions decreased by 53 percent.
- Pending cases ready for setting decreased 15 percent in 1987, down to 332 cases from a 1985 high of 571 cases.
- Cases ready for setting represent 38 percent of the cases awaiting hearing, while the 371 cases not ready for setting represent 43 percent of the cases awaiting hearing.
- The time from filing to opinion decreased over 20 percent in 1987 for both criminal and civil appeals.
- The time from respondent's brief to oral argument declined by 41 and 34 percent for criminal and civil appeals respectively during 1987.

Division III

- The division experienced an 8.5 percent decline in filings. As with the other divisions, personal restraint petitions experienced the largest actual and percentage declines; 82 cases and 35.2 percent, respectively.
- Criminal appeal filings increased by 11 percent in 1987.
- Division III's decline in dispositions corresponds to their decrease in filings. Division III cases were not processed through the ABLE Project and therefore did not benefit from ABLE's efforts.

- Pending matters rose by only 30 cases for the year, a 5.5 percent increase. The largest increase came from criminal appeals with 40 additional cases.
- Cases ready for setting decreased by 37 percent and 314 of the 512 cases awaiting hearing (61 percent) are not ready for setting.
- The time from filing to opinion decreased over 4 percent in 1987 for both criminal and civil appeals.
- The time from respondent's brief to oral argument declined approximately 10 percent for criminal and civil appeals respectively during 1987.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, 1987

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	**Civil**	**Total**	**Personal Restraint**	**Discr. Review**	**Total**	**All Reviews**
Filed	**1,083**	**1,353**	**2,436**	**802**	**346**	**1,148**	**3,584**
Disposed							
Opinion Mandated	789	796	1,585	27	33	60	1,645
Published	196	263	459	8	14	22	481
Unpublished	593	533	1,126	19	19	38	1,164
Dismissed	218	557	775	1,055	20	1,075	1,850
Review not Accepted	5	9	14	0	294	294	308
Transferred/Certified [a]	6	20	26	19	9	28	54
Terminated	90	73	163	21	24	45	208
Unpublished Ruling	91	61	152	24	7	31	183
Total Disposed [b]	**1,203**	**1,520**	**2,723**	**1,147**	**388**	**1,535**	**4,258**
Pending at Year End							
Case Stayed	4	42	46	12	12	24	70
Not Ready for Setting	516	438	954	106	42	148	1,102
Ready for Setting [c]	224	177	401	80	9	89	490
Remanded to Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set for Motion Calendar	24	14	38	1	22	23	61
Set for Motion on the Merits	61	52	113	0	0	0	113
Set for Oral Argument	119	201	320	5	12	17	337
Set for Pro Tem Oral Arg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Awaiting Hearing	**948**	**924**	**1,872**	**204**	**97**	**301**	**2,173**
Opinion/Order Stayed	3	8	11	0	0	0	11
Opinion/Order in Process	116	138	254	3	6	9	263
Total Pending Decision	**1,067**	**1,070**	**2,137**	**207**	**103**	**310**	**2,447**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	243	261	504	80	52	132	636

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as "record on review complete."

Court Activity, Division I, 1987

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
Filed	**573**	**704**	**1,277**	**432**	**173**	**605**	**1,882**
Disposed							
Opinion Mandated	431	415	846	16	22	38	884
Published	117	136	253	5	5	10	263
Unpublished	314	279	593	11	17	28	621
Dismissed	138	334	472	563	1	564	1,036
Review not Accepted	2	0	2	0	202	202	204
Transferred/Certified [a]	2	10	12	14	3	17	29
Terminated	89	63	152	0	0	0	152
Unpublished Ruling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposed [b]	**665**	**826**	**1,491**	**594**	**229**	**823**	**2,314**
Pending at Year End							
Case Stayed	2	27	29	7	7	14	43
Not Ready for Setting	224	139	363	37	17	54	417
Ready for Setting	49	34	83	3	4	7	90
Remanded to Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set for Motion Calendar	8	0	8	0	0	0	8
Set for Motion on the Merits	39	30	69	0	0	0	69
Set for Oral Argument	59	99	158	5	3	8	166
Set for Pro Tem Oral Arg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Awaiting Hearing	**381**	**329**	**710**	**52**	**31**	**83**	**793**
Opinion/Order Stayed	3	4	7	0	0	0	7
Opinion/Order in Process	73	76	149	2	3	5	154
Total Pending Decision	**457**	**409**	**866**	**54**	**34**	**88**	**954**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	104	92	196	7	18	25	221

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, Division II, 1987

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
Filed	**316**	**380**	**696**	**219**	**87**	**306**	**1,002**
Disposed							
Opinion Mandated	286	258	544	6	7	13	557
Published	36	59	95	1	6	7	102
Unpublished	250	199	449	5	1	6	455
Dismissed	54	147	201	320	13	333	534
Review not Accepted	3	7	10	0	55	55	65
Transferred/Certified [a]	3	7	10	5	3	8	18
Terminated	1	2	3	5	12	17	20
Unpublished Ruling	49	28	77	24	1	25	102
Total Disposed [b]	**397**	**449**	**846**	**360**	**91**	**451**	**1,297**
Pending at Year End							
Case Stayed	0	10	10	4	0	4	14
Not Ready for Setting	162	166	328	33	10	43	371
Ready for Setting [c]	151	109	260	70	2	72	332
Remanded to Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set for Motion Calendar	16	14	30	1	9	10	40
Set for Motion on the Merits	4	7	11	0	0	0	11
Set for Oral Argument	29	65	94	0	2	2	96
Set for Pro Tem Oral Arg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Awaiting Hearing	**362**	**371**	**733**	**108**	**23**	**131**	**864**
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opinion/Order in Process	18	37	55	0	1	1	56
Total Pending Decision	**380**	**408**	**788**	**108**	**24**	**132**	**920**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	97	99	196	44	16	60	256

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as "record on review complete."

Court Activity, Division III, 1987

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
Filed	**194**	**269**	**463**	**151**	**86**	**237**	**700**
Disposed							
Opinion Mandated	72	123	195	5	4	9	204
Published	43	68	111	2	3	5	116
Unpublished	29	55	84	3	1	4	88
Dismissed	26	76	102	172	6	178	280
Review not Accepted	0	2	2	0	37	37	39
Transferred/Certified [a]	1	3	4	0	3	3	7
Terminated	0	8	8	16	12	28	36
Unpublished Ruling	42	33	75	0	6	6	81
Total Disposed [b]	**141**	**245**	**386**	**193**	**68**	**261**	**647**
Pending at Year End							
Case Stayed	2	5	7	1	5	6	13
Not Ready for Setting	130	133	263	36	15	51	314
Ready for Setting [c]	24	34	58	7	3	10	68
Remanded to Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set for Motion Calendar	0	0	0	0	13	13	13
Set for Motion on the Merits	18	15	33	0	0	0	33
Set for Oral Argument	31	37	68	0	7	7	75
Set for Pro Tem Oral Arg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Awaiting Hearing	**205**	**224**	**429**	**44**	**43**	**87**	**516**
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	4	4	0	0	0	4
Opinion/Order in Process	25	25	50	1	2	3	53
Total Pending Decision	**230**	**253**	**483**	**45**	**45**	**90**	**573**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	42	70	112	29	18	47	159

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as "record on review complete."

The Court of Appeals

History of Filings, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Division I									
Criminal Appeals	518	535	3.2%	562	5.0%	568	1.0%	573	0.9%
Civil Appeals	715	725	1.3%	662	-8.6%	577	-12.8%	704	22.0%
Personal Restraint Petitions	145	256	76.5%	448	75.0%	625	39.5%	432	-30.9%
Notices Of Discretionary Review	166	133	-19.8%	144	8.2%	188	30.5%	173	-8.0%
Total Filings, Division I	**1,544**	**1,649**	**6.8%**	**1,816**	**10.1%**	**1,958**	**7.8%**	**1,882**	**-3.9%**
Division II									
Criminal Appeals	205	267	30.2%	339	26.9%	303	-10.6%	316	4.2%
Civil Appeals	339	340	2.0%	352	3.5%	352	-0.0%	380	7.9%
Personal Restraint Petitions	75	202	169.3%	315	55.9%	426	35.2%	219	-48.5%
Notices Of Discretionary Review	67	60	-10.4%	79	31.6%	102	29.1%	87	-14.7%
Total Filings, Division II	**686**	**869**	**26.6%**	**1,085**	**24.8%**	**1,183**	**9.0%**	**1,002**	**-15.3%**
Division III									
Criminal Appeals	172	119	-30.8%	150	26.0%	174	16.0%	194	11.4%
Civil Appeals	355	287	-19.1%	287	-0.0%	277	-3.4%	269	-2.8%
Personal Restraint Petitions	95	135	42.1%	155	14.8%	233	50.3%	151	-35.1%
Notices Of Discretionary Review	58	70	20.6%	97	38.5%	81	-16.4%	86	6.1%
Total Filings, Division III	**680**	**611**	**-10.1%**	**689**	**12.7%**	**765**	**11.0%**	**700**	**-8.4%**
Court Of Appeals,Total									
Criminal Appeals	895	921	2.9%	1,051	14.1%	1,045	-0.5%	1,083	3.6%
Civil Appeals	1,409	1,352	-4.0%	1,301	-3.7%	1,206	-7.3%	1,353	12.2%
Personal Restraint Petitions	315	593	88.2%	918	54.8%	1,284	39.8%	802	-37.5%
Notices Of Discretionary Review	291	263	-9.6%	320	21.6%	371	15.9%	346	-7.0%
Total Filings, Court Of Appeals	**2,910**	**3,129**	**7.5%**	**3,590**	**14.7%**	**3,906**	**8.8%**	**3,584**	**-8.2%**

History Of Dispositions, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Division I									
Criminal Appeals	566	543	-4.0%	479	-11.7%	430	-10.2%	665	54.7%
Civil Appeals	599	673	12.3%	746	10.8%	687	-7.9%	826	20.2%
Personal Restraint Petitions	139	241	73.3%	319	32.3%	512	60.5%	594	16.0%
Notices Of Discretionary Review	138	151	9.4%	121	-19.8%	132	9.0%	229	72.7%
Total Dispositions, Division I	**1,442**	**1,608**	**11.5%**	**1,665**	**3.5%**	**1,761**	**5.7%**	**2,314**	**31.4%**
Division II									
Criminal Appeals	182	216	18.6%	232	7.4%	321	38.3%	397	23.6%
Civil Appeals	347	326	-6.0%	337	3.3%	345	2.3%	449	30.1%
Personal Restraint Petitions	76	129	69.7%	246	90.6%	317	28.8%	360	13.5%
Notices Of Discretionary Review	70	62	-11.4%	81	30.6%	92	13.5%	91	-1.0%
Total Dispositions, Division II	**675**	**733**	**8.5%**	**896**	**22.2%**	**1,075**	**19.9%**	**1,297**	**20.6%**
Division III									
Criminal Appeals	162	130	-19.7%	166	27.6%	143	-13.8%	141	-1.3%
Civil Appeals	336	334	-0.5%	333	-0.2%	294	-11.7%	245	-16.6%
Personal Restraint Petitions	87	132	51.7%	136	3.0%	189	38.9%	193	2.1%
Notices Of Discretionary Review	68	57	-16.1%	81	42.1%	93	14.8%	68	-26.8%
Total Dispositions, Division III	**653**	**653**	**-0.0%**	**716**	**9.6%**	**719**	**0.4%**	**647**	**-10.0%**
Court Of Appeals,Total									
Criminal Appeals	910	889	-2.3%	877	-1.3%	894	1.9%	1,203	34.6%
Civil Appeals	1,282	1,333	3.9%	1,416	6.2%	1,326	-6.3%	1,520	14.6%
Personal Restraint Petitions	302	502	66.2%	701	39.6%	1,018	45.2%	1,147	12.7%
Notices Of Discretionary Review	276	270	-2.1%	283	4.8%	317	12.0%	388	22.4%
Total Dispositions, Court of Appeals	**2,770**	**2,994**	**8.0%**	**3,277**	**9.4%**	**3,555**	**8.4%**	**4,253**	**19.6%**

The Court of Appeals

History Of Pending Cases [a], 1983-1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Division I									
Criminal Appeals	595	603	1.3%	744	23.3%	790	6.1%	457	-42.2%
Civil Appeals	973	972	-0.1%	941	-3.1%	698	-25.8%	409	-41.4%
Personal Restraint Petitions	72	93	29.1%	222	138.7%	331	49.0%	54	-83.7%
Notices of Discretionary Review	71	57	-19.7%	70	22.8%	78	11.4%	34	-56.4%
Total Pending Cases, Division I	**1,711**	**1,725**	**8%**	**1,977**	**14.6%**	**1,897**	**-4.0%**	**954**	**-49.7%**
Division II									
Criminal Appeals	371	407	9.7%	503	23.5%	451	-10.3%	380	-15.7%
Civil Appeals	483	488	1.0%	515	5.5%	485	-5.8%	408	-15.8%
Personal Restraint Petitions	29	81	179.3%	158	95.0%	230	45.5%	108	-53.0%
Notices of Discretionary Review	13	21	61.5%	24	14.2%	28	16.6%	24	-14.2%
Total Pending Cases, Division II	**896**	**997**	**11.2%**	**1,200**	**20.3%**	**1,194**	**-0.5%**	**920**	**-22.9%**
Division III									
Criminal Appeals	193	180	-6.7%	166	-7.7%	190	14.4%	230	21.0%
Civil Appeals	387	325	-16.0%	277	-14.7%	260	-6.1%	253	-2.6%
Personal Restraint Petitions	32	25	-21.8%	50	100.0%	61	22.0%	45	-26.2%
Notices of Discretionary Review	19	28	47.3%	38	35.7%	32	-15.7%	45	40.6%
Total Pending Cases Division III	**631**	**558**	**-11.5%**	**531**	**-4.8%**	**543**	**2.2%**	**573**	**5.5%**
Court of Appeals, Total									
Criminal Appeals	1,159	1,190	2.6%	1,413	18.7%	1,431	1.2%	1,067	-25.4%
Civil Appeals	1,843	1,785	-3.1%	1,733	-2.9%	1,443	-16.7%	1,070	-25.9%
Personal Restraint Petitions	133	199	49.6%	430	116.0%	622	44.6%	207	-66.7%
Notices of Discretionary Review	103	106	2.9%	132	24.5%	138	4.5%	103	-25.4%
Total Pending Cases Court of Appeals	**3,238**	**3,280**	**1.2%**	**3,708**	**13.0%**	**3,634**	**-1.9%**	**2,447**	**-32.7%**

[a] Does not include "Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated."

Court Activity, All Divisions, All Reviews, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filed	**2,910**	**3,129**	**7.5%**	**3,590**	**14.7%**	**3,906**	**8.8%**	**3,584**	**-8.2%**
Opinion Mandated									
Published	437	381	-12.8%	421	10.4%	429	1.9%	481	12.1%
Unpublished	803	859	6.9%	858	-0.1%	766	-10.7%	1,164	52.0%
Dismissed	1,192	1,290	8.2%	1,386	7.4%	1,745	25.9%	1,850	6.0%
Review Not Accepted	188	188	-0.0%	180	-4.2%	183	1.6%	308	68.3%
Transferred/Certified [a]	80	126	57.5%	82	-34.9%	79	-3.6%	54	-31.7%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	50	128	156.0%	333	160.1%	341	2.4%	391	14.7%
Total Disposed [b]	**2,770**	**2,994**	**8.0%**	**3,277**	**9.4%**	**3,555**	**8.4%**	**4,258**	**19.8%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	49	67	36.7%	232	246.2%	143	-38.3%	70	-51.1%
Not Ready For Setting	1,403	1,290	-8.0%	1,603	24.2%	1,622	1.1%	1,102	-32.1%
Ready For Setting [c]	1,037	1,264	21.8%	1,105	-12.5%	712	-35.5%	490	-31.2%
Remanded To Trial Court	12	9	-25.0%	6	-33.3%	1	-83.3%	0	-100.0 %
Set for Motion Calendar	16	51	218.7%	141	176.4%	156	10.6%	174	11.5%
Set for Oral Argument	494	453	-8.2%	407	-10.1%	564	38.5%	337	-40.3%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**3,011**	**3,134**	**4.0%**	**3,494**	**11.4%**	**3,198**	**-8.4%**	**2,173**	**-32.1%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	2	1	-50.0%	4	300.0%	4	-0.0%	11	175.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	225	145	-35.5%	210	44.8%	432	105.7%	263	-39.1%
Total Pending Decision	**3,238**	**3,280**	**1.2%**	**3,708**	**13.0%**	**3,634**	**-1.9%**	**2,447**	**-32.7%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	490	547	11.6%	442	-19.1%	815	84.3%	636	-22.0%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as "record on review complete."

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Criminal Appeals, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filed	**895**	**921**	**2.9%**	**1,051**	**14.1%**	**1,045**	**-0.5%**	**1,083**	**3.6%**
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	184	151	-17.9%	145	-3.9%	143	-1.3%	196	37.0%
Unpublished	474	469	-1.0%	443	-5.5%	354	-20.0%	593	67.5%
Dismissed	200	206	3.0%	198	-3.8%	231	16.6%	218	-5.6%
Review Not Accepted	8	6	-25.0%	3	-50.0%	9	200.0%	5	-44.4%
Transferred/Certified [a]	14	22	57.1%	10	-54.5%	16	60.0%	6	-62.5%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	25	27	8.0%	74	174.0%	137	85.1%	181	32.1%
Total Disposed [b]	**910**	**889**	**-2.3%**	**877**	**-1.3%**	**894**	**1.9%**	**1,203**	**34.6%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	8	11	37.5%	15	36.3%	18	20.0%	4	-77.8%
Not Ready For Setting	586	564	-3.7%	716	26.9%	599	-16.3%	516	13.9%
Ready For Setting	240	342	42.5%	447	30.7%	332	-25.7%	224	-32.5%
Remanded To Trial Court	4	5	25.0%	2	-60.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	4	6	50.0%	44	633.3%	78	77.2%	85	9.0%
Set for Oral Argument	213	218	2.3%	113	-48.1%	234	107.0%	119	-49.2%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**1,055**	**1,146**	**8.6%**	**1,337**	**16.6%**	**1,261**	**-5.6%**	**948**	**-24.8%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	2	1	-50.0%	1	-0.0%	3	200.0%	3	0.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	102	43	-57.8%	75	74.4%	167	122.6%	116	-30.5%
Total Pending Decision	**1,159**	**1,190**	**2.6%**	**1,413**	**18.7%**	**1,431**	**1.2%**	**1,067**	**-25.4%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	200	202	1.0%	159	-21.2%	281	76.7%	243	-13.5%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

Court Activity, All Divisions, Civil Appeals, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filed	**1,409**	**1,352**	**-4.0%**	**1,301**	**-3.7%**	**1,206**	**-7.3%**	**1,353**	**12.2%**
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	221	204	-7.6%	244	19.6%	255	4.5%	263	3.1%
Unpublished	290	348	20.0%	390	12.0%	388	-0.5%	533	37.4%
Dismissed	695	640	-7.9%	524	-18.1%	491	-6.2%	557	13.4%
Review Not Accepted	11	22	100.0%	12	-45.4%	9	-25.0%	9	0.0%
Transferred/Certified [a]	46	85	84.7%	60	-29.4%	56	-6.6%	20	-64.3%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	11	30	172.7%	179	496.6%	124	-30.7%	134	8.1%
Total Disposed [b]	**1,282**	**1,333**	**3.9%**	**1,416**	**6.2%**	**1,326**	**-6.3%**	**1,520**	**14.6%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	26	51	96.1%	39	-23.5%	39	-0.0%	42	7.7%
Not Ready For Setting	665	552	-16.9%	617	11.7%	538	-12.8%	438	18.6%
Ready For Setting	763	835	9.4%	596	-28.6%	250	-58.0%	177	-29.2%
Remanded To Trial Court	5	1	-80.0%	1	-0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	1	29	--.-%	71	144.8%	47	-33.8%	66	40.4%
Set for Oral Argument	268	222	-17.1%	275	23.8%	317	15.2%	201	-36.6%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**1,728**	**1,690**	**-2.1%**	**1,599**	**-5.3%**	**1,191**	**-25.5%**	**924**	**-22.4%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	-66.6%	8	700.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	115	95	-17.3%	131	37.8%	251	91.6%	138	-45.0%
Total Pending Decision	**1,843**	**1,785**	**-3.1%**	**1,733**	**-2.9%**	**1,443**	**-16.7%**	**1,070**	**-25.9%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	156	237	51.9%	182	-23.2%	316	73.6%	261	-17.4%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

Court Activity, All Divisions, Personal Restraint Petitions, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filed	**315**	**593**	**88.2%**	**918**	**54.8%**	**1,284**	**39.8%**	**802**	**-37.5%**
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	15	4	-73.3%	8	100.0%	5	-37.5%	8	60.0%
Unpublished	21	30	42.8%	13	-56.6%	10	-23.0%	19	90.0%
Dismissed	246	389	58.1%	621	59.6%	956	53.9%	1,055	10.4%
Review Not Accepted	3	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transferred/Certified [a]	7	12	71.4%	9	-25.0%	5	-44.4%	19	280.0%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	10	62	520.0%	48	-22.5%	39	-18.7%	45	15.4%
Total Disposed [b]	**302**	**502**	**66.2%**	**701**	**39.6%**	**1,018**	**45.2%**	**1,147**	**12.7%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	14	1	-92.8%	158	--.-%	79	-50.0%	12	-84.8%
Not Ready For Setting	90	120	33.3%	212	76.6%	406	91.5%	106	-73.9%
Ready For Setting [c]	22	67	204.5%	44	-34.3%	123	179.5%	80	-35.0%
Remanded To Trial Court	2	3	50.0%	3	-0.0%	1	-66.6%	0	-100.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	0	1	0.0%	5	400.0%	1	-80.0%	1	0.0%
Set for Oral Argument	2	6	200.0%	8	33.3%	7	-12.5%	5	-28.6%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**130**	**198**	**52.3%**	**430**	**117.1%**	**617**	**43.4%**	**204**	**-66.9%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	3	1	-66.6%	0	-100.0%	5	-100.0%	3	-40.0%
Total Pending Decision	**133**	**199**	**49.6%**	**430**	**116.0%**	**622**	**44.6%**	**207**	**-66.7%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	30	59	96.6%	46	-22.0%	116	152.1%	80	-31.0%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as "record on review complete."

Court Activity, All Divisions, Notices Of Discretionary Review, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filed	**291**	**263**	**-9.6%**	**320**	**21.6%**	**371**	**15.9%**	**346**	**-6.7%**
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	17	22	29.4%	24	9.0%	26	8.3%	14	-46.1%
Unpublished	18	12	-33.3%	12	-0.0%	14	16.6%	19	35.7%
Dismissed	51	55	7.8%	43	-21.8%	67	55.8%	20	-70.2%
Review Not Accepted	166	160	-3.6%	165	3.1%	165	-0.0%	294	-78.2%
Transferred/Certified [a]	13	7	-46.1%	3	-57.1%	2	-33.3%	9	350.0%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	4	9	125.0%	32	255.5%	41	28.1%	31	-24.4%
Total Disposed [b]	**276**	**270**	**-2.1%**	**283**	**4.8%**	**317**	**12.0%**	**388**	**22.4%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	1	4	300.0%	20	400.0%	7	-65.0%	12	71.4%
Not Ready For Setting	62	54	-12.9%	58	7.4%	79	36.2%	42	-46.8%
Ready For Setting	12	20	66.6%	18	-10.0%	7	-61.1%	9	28.6%
Remanded To Trial Court	1	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	11	15	36.3%	21	40.0%	30	42.8%	22	-26.6%
Set for Oral Argument	11	7	-36.3%	11	57.1%	6	-45.4%	12	100.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**98**	**100**	**2.0%**	**128**	**28.0%**	**129**	**0.7%**	**97**	**-24.8%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	5	6	20.0%	4	-33.3%	9	125.0%	6	-33.3%
Total Pending Decision	**103**	**106**	**2.9%**	**132**	**24.5%**	**138**	**4.5%**	**103**	**-25.4%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	104	49	-52.8%	55	12.2%	102	85.4%	52	-49.0%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

The Court of Appeals

Average Days Between Events For Criminal Appeals Disposed By Opinion, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Division I									
Filing Stmt. Of Arrgmts.	44	50	13.6%	42	-16.0%	46	9.5%	38	-17.4%
Stmt. Of Arrgmts.- Rpt.of Proc	57	69	21.0%	68	-1.4%	95	39.7%	67	-29.5%
Rpt. Of Proc.-App. Brief	106	127	19.8%	120	-5.5%	156	30.0%	157	0.6%
App. Of Brief-Resp. Brief	106	105	-9.0%	108	2.8%	113	4.6%	106	-6.2%
Resp. Brief-Oral Argument	151	123	-18.5%	138	12.1%	204	47.8%	199	-2.5%
Oral Argument-Opinion	87	115	32.1%	85	-26.0%	99	16.4%	107	8.1%
Opinion-Mandate	108	112	3.7%	89	-20.5%	75	-15.7%	86	14.7%
Filing-Opinion, Division I	**535**	**559**	**4.4%**	**519**	**-7.1%**	**638**	**22.9%**	**628**	**-1.6%**
Division II									
Filing-Stmt. Of Arrgmts.	65	79	21.5%	50	-36.7%	51	2.0%	53	3.9%
Stmt. Of Arrgmts.-Rpt. Of Proc	51	52	1.9%	49	-5.7%	50	2.0%	58	16.0%
Rpt. Of Proc.-App. Brief	118	102	-13.5%	104	1.9%	97	-6.7%	107	10.3%
App. Of Brief-Resp. Brief	101	101	-0.0%	92	-8.9%	116	26.0%	134	15.5%
Resp.Brief-Oral Argument	368	431	17.1%	497	15.3%	463	-6.8%	274	-40.8%
Oral Argument-Opinion	79	66	-16.4%	43	-34.8%	69	60.4%	48	-30.4%
Opinion-mandate	110	83	-24.5%	71	-14.4%	81	14.0%	89	9.8%
Filing-Opinion, Division II	**779**	**794**	**1.9%**	**802**	**1.0%**	**809**	**8.0%**	**624**	**-22.8%**
Division III									
Filing-Stmt. Of Arrgmts.	54	45	-16.6%	44	-2.2%	45	2.2%	43	-4.4%
Stmt.of Arrgmts.-Rpt.of Proc	60	56	-6.6%	70	25.0%	63	-10.0%	88	39.6%
Rpt. Of Proc.-App. Brief	103	85	-17.4%	97	14.1%	99	2.0%	87	-12.1%
App. Of Brief-Resp. Brief	78	61	-21.7%	69	13.1%	70	1.4%	72	2.8%
Resp. Brief-Oral Argument	209	218	4.3%	280	28.4%	236	-15.7%	208	-11.8%
Oral Argument-Opinion	64	74	15.6%	77	4.0%	70	-9.0%	69	-1.4%
Opinion-Mandate	80	76	-5.0%	66	-13.1%	72	9.0%	88	22.2%
Filing-Opinion, Division III	**536**	**531**	**-0.9%**	**622**	**17.1%**	**567**	**-8.8%**	**541**	**-4.5%**
Court of Appeals, Total									
Filing-Stmt. Of Arrgmts.	48	54	12.5%	45	-16.6%	47	4.4%	42	-10.6%
Stmt. Of Arrgmts.-Rpt. Of Proc	57	64	12.2%	63	-1.5%	74	17.4%	67	-9.4%
Rpt. Of Proc.-App. Brief	108	114	5.5%	111	-2.6%	121	9.0%	133	9.9%
App. Of Brief-Resp. Brief	100	97	-3.0%	96	-1.0%	106	10.4%	110	3.7%
Resp. Brief-Oral Argument	204	214	4.9%	266	24.2%	310	16.5%	222	-28.3%
Oral Argument-Opinion	81	97	19.7%	72	-25.7%	82	13.8%	86	4.8%
Opinion-Mandate	104	100	-3.8%	80	-20.0%	77	-3.7%	87	12.9%
Filing-Opinion, Court of Appeals	**582**	**614**	**5.4%**	**615**	**0.1%**	**688**	**11.8%**	**618**	**-10.1%**

Average Days Between Events For Civil Appeals Disposed By Opinion, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Division I									
Filing Stmt. Of Arrgmts.	65	63	-3.0%	62	-1.5%	55	-11.2%	56	1.8%
Stmt. Of Arrgmts.- Rpt. of Proc	99	88	-11.1%	91	3.4%	115	26.3%	106	-7.8%
Rpt. Of Proc.-App. Brief	84	79	-5.9%	91	15.1%	68	-25.2%	77	13.2%
App. Of Brief-Resp. Brief	71	84	18.3%	87	3.5%	79	-9.1%	73	-7.5%
Resp. Brief-Oral Argument	419	531	26.7%	577	8.6%	523	-9.3%	386	-26.1%
Oral Argument-Opinion	94	91	-3.1%	81	-10.9%	107	32.0%	130	21.4%
Opinion-Mandate	95	84	-11.5%	85	1.1%	72	-15.2%	123	70.8%
Filing-Opinion, Division I	**731**	**857**	**17.2%**	**900**	**5.0%**	**868**	**-3.5%**	**753**	**-13.2%**
Division II									
Filing-Stmt. Of Arrgmts.	90	79	-12.2%	48	-39.2%	41	-14.5%	44	7.3%
Stmt. Of Arrgmts.-Rpt. Of Proc	88	78	-11.3%	54	-30.7%	37	-31.4%	61	64.8%
Rpt. Of Proc.-App. Brief	110	83	-24.5%	98	18.0%	86	-12.2%	91	5.8%
App. Of Brief-Resp. Brief	60	56	-6.6%	61	8.9%	69	13.1%	78	13.0%
Resp. Brief-Oral Argument	411	499	21.4%	558	11.8%	604	8.2%	399	-33.9%
Oral Argument-opinion	77	81	5.1%	71	-12.3%	70	-1.4%	72	2.8%
Opinion-Mandate	84	70	-16.6%	85	21.4%	78	-8.2%	99	26.9%
Filing-Opinion, Division II	**784**	**841**	**7.2%**	**863**	**2.6%**	**883**	**2.3%**	**692**	**-21.6%**
Division III									
Filing-Stmt. Of Arrgmts.	47	50	6.3%	51	2.0%	52	1.9%	45	-13.4%
Stmt.of Arrgmts.-Rpt.of Proc	60	62	3.3%	64	3.2%	77	20.3%	60	-22.0%
Rpt. Of Proc.-App. Brief	74	73	-1.3%	76	4.1%	78	2.6%	69	-11.5%
App. Of Brief-Resp. Brief	54	62	14.8%	61	-1.6%	62	1.6%	63	1.6%
Resp. Brief-Oral Argument	253	310	22.5%	300	-3.2%	240	-20.0%	211	-12.0%
Oral Argument-opinion	63	77	22.2%	82	6.4%	75	-8.5%	72	-4.0%
Opinion-Mandate	66	73	10.6%	70	-4.1%	69	-1.4%	88	27.5%
Filing-Opinion, Division III	**517**	**608**	**17.6%**	**601**	**-1.1%**	**526**	**-12.4%**	**504**	**-4.1%**
Court Of Appeals, Total									
Filing-Stmt. Of Arrgmts.	64	62	-3.1%	55	-11.2%	50	-9.0%	50	0.0%
Stmt. Of Arrgmts.-Rpt. Of Proc	83	77	-7.2%	75	-2.5%	86	14.6%	81	-5.8%
Rpt. Of Proc.-App. Brief	90	78	-13.3%	88	12.8%	76	-13.6%	80	5.2%
App. Of Brief-Resp. Brief	63	71	12.6%	74	4.2%	72	-2.7%	72	-0.0%
Resp. Brief-Oral Argument	369	456	23.5%	494	8.3%	478	-3.2%	342	-28.4%
Oral Argument-Opinion	80	85	6.2%	79	-7.0%	91	15.1%	99	8.7%
Opinion-Mandate	84	78	-7.1%	81	3.8%	73	-9.8%	107	46.5%
Filing-Opinion, Court Of Appeals	**687**	**780**	**13.5%**	**810**	**3.8%**	**795**	**-1.8%**	**670**	**-15.7%**

History Of Activity, All Reviews, Division I, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Disposed	**1,544**	**1,649**	**6.8%**	**1,816**	**10.1%**	**1,958**	**7.8%**	**1,882**	**-3.9%**
Opinion Mandated									
Published	216	208	-3.7%	196	-5.7%	224	14.2%	263	17.4%
Unpublished	441	473	7.2%	483	2.1%	396	-18.0%	621	56.8%
Dismissed	620	732	18.0%	736	0.5%	973	32.2%	1,036	6.5%
Review Not Accepted	93	100	7.5%	71	-29.0%	54	-23.9%	204	277.8%
Transferred/Certified [a]	50	60	20.0%	31	-48.3%	40	29.0%	29	27.5%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	13	31	138.4%	137	341.9%	65	-52.5%	152	133.9%
Total Disposed [b]	**1,442**	**1,608**	**11.5%**	**1,665**	**3.5%**	**1,761**	**5.7%**	**2,314**	**31.4%**
Pending At Year End									
Case Stayed	14	43	207.1%	111	158.1%	70	-36.9%	43	-38.6%
Not Ready for Setting	901	798	-11.4%	994	24.5%	969	-2.5%	417	-57.0%
Ready for Setting	397	606	52.6%	449	-25.9%	211	-53.0%	90	-57.4%
Remanded to Trial Court	9	4	-55.5%	4	-0.0%	0	---%	0	---%
Set for Motion Calendar	0	0	---%	41	---%	57	39.0%	77	35.1%
Set for Oral Argument	248	226	-8.8%	244	7.9%	344	40.9%	166	-51.7%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**1,569**	**1,677**	**6.8%**	**1,843**	**9.8%**	**1,651**	**-10.4%**	**793**	**-52.0%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	0	---%	0	---%	0	---%	7	---%
Opinion/Order in Process	141	48	-65.9%	134	179.1%	246	83.5%	154	-37.4%
Total Pending Decision	**1,711**	**1,725**	**0.8%**	**1,977**	**14.6%**	**1,897**	**-4.0%**	**954**	**-49.7%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	236	273	15.6%	180	-34.0%	416	131.1%	221	-46.9%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

History Of Activity, All Reviews, Division II, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Disposed	**686**	**869**	**26.6%**	**1,085**	**24.8%**	**1,183**	**9.0%**	**1,002**	**-15.3%**
Opinion Mandated									
Published	96	78	-18.7%	93	19.2%	101	8.6%	102	0.9%
Unpublished	180	209	16.1%	212	1.4%	242	14.1%	455	88.0%
Dismissed	323	323	-0.0%	416	28.7%	501	20.4%	534	6.5%
Review Not Accepted	7	46	557.1%	56	21.7%	64	14.2%	65	1.5%
Transferred/Certified [a]	14	36	157.1%	35	-2.7%	30	-14.2%	18	-40.0%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	8	27	237.5%	78	188.8%	135	73.0%	122	-9.6%
Total Disposed [b]	**675**	**733**	**8.5%**	**896**	**22.2%**	**1,075**	**19.9%**	**1,297**	**20.6%**
Pending At Year End									
Case Stayed	9	10	11.1%	79	690.0%	56	-29.1%	14	-75.0%
Not Ready for Setting	240	278	15.8%	345	24.1%	371	7.5%	371	-0.0%
Ready for Setting	437	490	12.1%	571	16.5%	393	-31.1%	332	-15.5%
Remanded to Trial Court	0	4	---%	1	-75.0%	0	---%	0	---%
Set for Motion Calendar	0	23	---%	70	204.3%	62	-11.4%	51	-17.7%
Set for Oral Argument	176	150	-14.7%	102	-32.0%	194	90.1%	96	-50.5%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**862**	**955**	**10.7%**	**1,168**	**22.3%**	**1,076**	**-7.8%**	**864**	**-19.7%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	---%	0	---%	0	---%	0	---%
Opinion/Order in Process	34	42	23.5%	32	-23.8%	118	268.7%	56	-52.5%
Total Pending Decision	**896**	**997**	**11.2%**	**1,200**	**20.3%**	**1,194**	**-0.5%**	**920**	**-22.9%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	187	175	-6.4%	161	-8.0%	270	67.7%	256	-5.1%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

History Of Activity, All Reviews, Division III, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Disposed	**680**	**611**	**-10.1%**	**689**	**12.7%**	**765**	**11.0%**	**700**	**-8.4%**
Opinion Mandated									
Published	125	95	-24.0%	132	38.9%	104	-21.2%	116	11.5%
Unpublished	182	177	-2.7%	163	-7.9%	128	-21.4%	88	-31.2%
Dismissed	249	235	-5.6%	234	-0.4%	271	15.8%	280	3.3%
Review Not Accepted	47	42	-10.6%	53	26.1%	65	22.6%	39	-40.0%
Transferred/Certified [a]	16	30	87.5%	16	-46.6%	9	-43.7%	7	-22.2%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	29	70	141.3%	118	68.5%	141	19.4%	117	-17.0%
Total Disposed [b]	**653**	**653**	**-0.0%**	**716**	**9.6%**	**719**	**0.4%**	**647**	**-10.0%**
Pending At Year End									
Case Stayed	26	14	-46.1%	42	200.0%	17	-59.5%	13	-23.5%
Not Ready for Setting	262	214	-18.3%	264	23.3%	282	6.8%	314	11.3%
Ready for Setting	203	168	-17.2%	85	-49.4%	108	27.0%	68	-37.0%
Remanded to Trial Court	3	1	-66.6%	1	-0.0%	1	-0.0%	0	---%
Set for Motion Calendar	16	28	75.0%	30	7.1%	37	23.3%	46	24.3%
Set for Oral Argument	70	77	10.0%	61	-20.7%	26	-57.3%	75	188.4%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**580**	**502**	**-13.4%**	**483**	**-3.7%**	**471**	**-2.4%**	**516**	**9.6%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	1	-0.0%	4	300.0%	4	-0.0%	4	0.0%
Opinion/Order in Process	50	55	10.0%	44	-20.0%	68	54.5%	53	-22.0%
Total Pending Decision	**631**	**558**	**-11.5%**	**531**	**-4.8%**	**543**	**2.2%**	**573**	**5.5%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	67	99	47.7%	101	2.0%	129	27.7%	159	23.2%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

It is appealing to portray the work of the courts in terms of the number of cases tried or disposed of during a particular period of time. It is common practice to examine the number of filings along with the number of cases awaiting trial and the length of time it takes to get to trial. These are legitimate measures of the court's activities.

One needs to be careful, however, in the conclusions drawn from such popular statistics. Every case, no matter how small, is important to the litigants. In dealing with numbers there comes a tendency to overlook the basic purpose of providing a fair hearing and resolution to every person who comes into contact with the system. There is no such thing as a "small case" to a litigant. It is worthwhile to pause occasionally and be aware of the court's mission, the administration of justice. In doing so, the superior court may need to resist somewhat the pressures to "hurry up" imposed on the system by ever-increasing numbers of cases and novel ideas for pushing people through the system faster. At the same time courts need to be open to every reasonable opportunity for expediting justice consistent with the high level of concern rightfully due every case.

With each session of the Legislature there comes pressure to create new causes of action and to fashion new remedies for real or perceived wrongs. The response of the Legislature frequently spawns litigation geometrically. Innovative lawsuits together with legal challenges triggered by such new legislation frequently escalates beyond the best estimates of staff researchers in terms of legal activity and budget considerations.

The new antiharassment law adopted by the 1987 Legislature is but one example of a wholly new cause of action which the superior court system was required to absorb during the past year. This law was adopted in an attempt to provide a forum and a lawful remedy for those cases involving "harassment" claims. These claims, usually characterized by emotion and a level of intensity, generally involve people without lawyers who sometimes do not appreciate the importance of civility and order in court proceedings. Such cases require considerable energy and time on the part of the judges and for the most part have to be accommodated without additional resources.

Norman W. Quinn, President
Superior Court Judges' Association

The superior court system continues to utilize almost every available means of alternative dispute resolution. This includes mandatory arbitration, settlement conferences, tighter case management, mediation, and similar measures. The question increasingly posed by all of this extra effort is whether this society, or any for that matter, can afford to maintain the levels of litigation now existing and forthcoming. It is imperative meanwhile to continue implementing every reasonable means to contain not only the numbers of suits, but the management of them, particularly in the area of complex multiple party actions.

The citizens of this state are fortunate to have a dedicated group of trial judges on the superior court bench. Every indication points to serious commitment on the part of the trial judges to provide expeditious and fair handling of all matters coming before the courts. The judges, through their biannual continuing education efforts, are kept up to date on the latest developments of the law as well as appropriate aspects of the social sciences.

The Superior Court Judges' Association has an active statewide committee structure, together with a Board of Trustees, as its governing body. The Association has become increasingly active in review of proposed legislation, as it might bear on operation of the courts in upcoming years. Through its various committees, the Association reviews those bills and makes recommendations to its Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees then acts on these recommendations by either indicating support, opposition, or no position. The Association only takes a position on those measures which would directly affect the operation of the court or the administration of justice. The judiciary represents a coequal branch of government. Accordingly, the superior court judges do not deem it appropriate to comment on other legislation which is within the province of the Legislature.

Aside from all this, much is taken for granted in terms of the administration of the court. The following pages portray some of the administrative activity of the superior courts, in addition to the trial of cases.

The Superior Courts

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Jurisdiction

Superior courts are referred to as general jurisdiction trial courts because there is no limit on the types of civil or criminal cases heard. Civil cases in superior court include torts, commercial matters, property rights, domestic relations, paternity, adoption, probate, mental illness, domestic violence, administrative law reviews, and various other petitions. Superior courts also have authority to hear cases appealed from courts of limited jurisdiction. Most superior court proceedings are recorded so that there is a written record if a case is appealed. The appellate court can then properly review the proceedings. Appeals may be made to the Court of Appeals. In some cases, they go directly to the Supreme Court.

All superior courts are grouped into districts. There are 30 judicial districts in the state. Counties with large populations usually comprise one district, while in less populated areas two or more counties comprise a district. A superior court is located in each of Washington's 39 counties. In multi-county districts, judges rotate between counties as needed. Each county courthouse has a separate staff.

Juvenile court is a division of the superior court established by law. Juvenile courts deal with youths under the age of 18 who commit offenses, or who are abused or neglected (dependent). Like adults, juvenile offenders are sentenced according to a uniform set of guidelines. Taking into account the seriousness of the offenses committed and the history of the subject's prior offenses, the guidelines establish a range of sentences, which may include terms of confinement and/or community supervision.

Dependent children are usually placed under the care of the state's Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). The court frequently places such children outside the home for varying periods of time.

Judiciary

Education

The judges, clerks, and administrators of the superior courts utilize education committees to plan seminars and conferences to meet the needs of each association. The committees plan cooperatively with the Board for Trial Court Education to ensure quality programming.

Superior Court Judges: Topics for superior court judges during 1987 included the following: trial procedures--decision-making, jury management, objections to evidence, and discretionary powers of the judge; substantive topics--child support and tort reform; jurisprudence--gender and justice, legal reasoning, statutory interpretations, and constitutional interpretations.

County Clerks: The county clerks' educational program included the following: personal computers in the courts--receipt and trust accounting, and calendaring; office/court management--fraud, office procedures, records management, unemployment cost control, child support collection, security, client surveys, domestic violence, decreased revenues, and increased expenditures.

The Washington Association of County Officials established a program with the University of Washington to enhance the professionalism, productivity, management skills, and personal growth of county officials so they may better serve the public. County clerks participate in this program and those who successfully fulfill the classroom training and experience requirements graduate from the University of Washington with a County Officials' Training and Certification.

Superior Court Administrators: The 1987 educational topics for superior court administrators were as follows: communication skills--effective oral communication and effective writing; personal computers in the courts--arbitration, calendaring, spreadsheets, and databases; court management--role of administrators, budget development, leadership and the administrator, effective financial management, and running the courts like a business. A Court Management Certification Program is also being developed for court administrators.

Juvenile Court Administrators: Juvenile court administrators education included the following: juvenile suicide prevention, court/school liaison, detention standards, labor/management relationships, sexual harassment, mediation, and patterns of change in juvenile institutions.

Administration

Technical Assistance

The following is a brief synopsis of the technical assistance efforts conducted by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts during 1987 at the request of the superior and juvenile courts.

Facilities planning was the focus of the study for Thurston County. The study produced recommendations regarding the need for additional jury space and court administrator's space.

The study focused on workflow procedures in the Thurston County Clerk's office. Recommendations included establishing a records destruction program, redesigning the office space, and reorganizing the workflow.

In Thurston County Juvenile Court, the focus of the study was the operation of the court's calendar. Some of the following recommendations were included: establishing setting guidelines, facilitating a pre-hearing conference, scheduling hearing times, and increasing the amount of judicial time spent hearing juvenile court cases.

Operation of the court's calendar was also the focus of a study in the Island-San Juan Judicial District. The recommendations in this report focused on calendar procedures and case scheduling.

Judicial Staffing

Judgeships for each superior court district are established by legislation and are subject to approval by the county governments in the judicial district. Superior court judges are elected to four-year terms. Vacancies between elections are filled by appointment of the Governor, and the newly-appointed judge serves until the next general election. To qualify for the position, a person must be an attorney admitted to practice in Washington.

There is a presiding judge in each county or judicial district who handles specific administrative functions and acts as spokesman for the court. Duties of the presiding judge vary from county to county.

Some courts employ court commissioners to ease the judges' caseload. Court commissioners are usually attorneys licensed to practice in Washington. Working under the direction of the presiding judge, the court commissioner assumes many of the same powers and duties of a superior court judge. The commissioner does not, however, preside over criminal cases or jury trials. Matters heard by the court commissioner include probate, uncontested marriage dissolutions, the signing of court orders for noncontested matters, and other judicial duties as required by the judge.

Court reporters take stenographic notes in court to be later transcribed as the record of the proceeding. In addition, some court reporters assume additional duties as secretary to one or more judges.

Responsibilities and designation of a court bailiff vary from one court to another, depending upon the needs of the court served. The bailiff's primary duties are to call the court to order, to maintain order in the courtroom, and to attend to the needs and guidance of jurors. In some counties, bailiffs with legal training serve as legal assistants to the judge.

The county clerk is a constitutional officer with administrative, financial, and quasi-judicial duties. The clerk, who is elected and in some charter counties appointed, collects fees, maintains court records, draws and maintains jury panels, dockets judgments, acts as trustee of court monies, and issues writs and certifications. At all civil and criminal proceedings, the clerk must be present to take court minutes, to mark and safeguard exhibits, and to otherwise assist the judge. The clerk uses the statewide Judicial Information System for case indexing, for docketing, and for accounting information.

Court administrator functions vary depending upon the policies of the court served. Generally, the court administrator is responsible for notification of jurors, supervision of court staff, assistance to the presiding judge in budget planning for the court, assignment of cases, and implementation of general court policies.

Judgeship Needs and Weighted Caseloads

In 1976 the weighted caseload system was established to estimate judicial position needs based on filings, average processing time per filing, and judicial time available for working on case related matters. The more judges in the court, the greater the percentage of time available for case related matters presumably because of economies of scale.

There are compelling reasons why a particular court may be under-staffed, yet additional judgeships are not indicated by the weighted caseload system. For example, courts without administrators or appropriate support staffing may have less case time available because judges must perform more non-case related activities. Courts that are extremely busy may not be able to devote time to examining case management methodologies because all the available time is spent on processing cases. Also, particular courts may be faced with caseloads that require more time than average because of concentrations of military, government, or large corporate headquarters. Finally, pending caseloads from prior years may sustain a permanent backlog of cases even though the current filing rate does not indicate additional judgeships.

Conversely, there are compelling reasons why a superior court may have more judges than indicated by the weighted caseload system. Courts in large, sparsely populated areas may require a judge to avoid long travel time for attorneys and litigants. A county may wish to have its own judge as a service to its population, rather than consolidating with another county.

In summary, judicial position estimates from the weighted caseload system should be viewed as one piece of information to be evaluated in determining judgeships in a superior court district.

Judicial Positions

The Legislature, in response to superior court requests, has the authority to increase the maximum number of superior court judges in each judicial district. The addition of these judicial positions is conditional upon the county's legislative authority documenting its approval to assume the expenses associated with the positions including court facilities. Each county has the option of phasing in the additional positions over several years.

The 1987 Legislature increased the maximum number of superior court judges in King County by seven, for a total of 46 judges. The Legislature also added an additional judgeship to Chelan-Douglas judicial district for a total of three judges. Each county has the option of phasing in these positions on or before January 1, 1990.

King County authorized three judges to start in 1988 while Chelan-Douglas County has not yet authorized its additional judgeship.

During 1987 Pierce County filled the two approved positions approved by the Legislature in 1985, while Mason County and Clark County each filled the position approved in 1986.

Two more superior courts, Pierce County Superior Court and Whatcom County Superior Court, created full time court administrator positions. This brings the total number of administrators to 21, with at least 3 administrators performing multiple functions such as clerk or bailiff.

The following presents the history of judicial position needs for all superior courts based on the weighted caseload methodology. The growth in position needs is a direct function of the increase in superior court filings. Since 1976 position needs have grown from 111 to 177 (in 1987). The estimate for 200 judicial positions in 1986 is inflated because of the large in-

Statewide Judicial Position Needs History, 1976-1987

Year	Judicial Position Needs
1976	111
1977	117
1978	120
1979	141
1980	156
1981	150
1982	149
1983	145
1984	148
1985	170
1986	200[a]
1987	177

[a] Inflated by tort filing bulge.

The Superior Courts

Judicial Position Needs Analysis Statewide Summary

Case Type	Filing Weight	1985		1986		1987	
		Filings	Judicial Needs	Filings	Judicial Needs	Filings	Judicial Needs
Criminal							
Person	394.8	4,347	25.6	4,455	26.2	4,376	25.3
Property	113.0	7,086	11.9	7,904	13.3	7,470	12.6
Other Criminal	82.1	6,452	7.9	7,334	9.0	9,225	11.3
Criminal Appeals	87.0	1,017	1.3	1,070	1.4	1,277	1.7
Total Criminal		**18,902**	**46.7**	**20,763**	**49.9**	**22,348**	**51.4**
Civil							
Tort	172.0	9,747	25.0	19,515	50.0	8,007	20.5
Commercial	76.1	14,996	17.0	15,571	17.7	14,352	16.3
Property/Condemn	42.3	12,161	7.7	12,203	7.7	13,719	8.7
Civil Appeals	144.9	610	1.3	635	1.4	656	1.4
Admin Law Review	217.4	966	3.1	868	2.8	1,102	3.6
Other Civil	42.1	11,699	7.3	15,460	9.7	17,532	11.0
Domestic/Paternity	50.5	43,757	32.9	43,647	32.9	46,114	34.7
Probate	13.2	13,368	2.6	13,594	2.7	13,419	2.6
Guardianship	36.7	2,394	1.3	2,425	1.3	2,518	1.4
Adoption	12.4	2,714	0.5	2,792	0.5	2,698	0.5
Mental Illness	24.0	10,093	3.6	9,223	3.3	9,725	3.5
Total Civil		**93,936**	**102.3**	**107,899**	**130.0**	**101,482**	**104.2**
Juvenile							
Offender	47.2	17,525	12.3	17,701	12.5	17,670	12.4
Dependency	119.6	4,767	8.5	4,813	8.6	5,002	8.9
Total Juvenile		**22,292**	**20.8**	**22,514**	**21.1**	**22,672**	**21.3**
State Total		**163,699**	**170**	**179,210**	**201**	**174,862**	**177**

crease in tort filings that resulted from implementation of the Tort Reform Act on August 1, 1986. Tables in the county statistics chapter of the Annual Report demonstrate the history of judicial position needs for each superior court district based on the weighted caseload methodology.

The above is a comparison of the judicial position needs for 1985, 1986, and 1987. For each case type, the weighted caseload estimate of the minutes to process that case type (filing weight), the filings, and finally, the judicial positions needed to process each case type are given.

In 1987, 51.4 judicial position needs (29 percent) were attributable to criminal filings. In particular, the "Other Criminal" category, which includes controlled substance offenses, was the only criminal case type to have increased in position needs during 1987. Civil cases created a need for 104.2 positions or 59 percent of the total position needs, with domestic/paternity filings creating the single largest need estimate (34.7), followed by tort filing needs (20.5). Juvenile filings required 21.3 position needs or 12 percent of the 177 total position needs.

The Tort Reform Act of 1986 doubled the number of tort filings in 1986. Because the weighted caseload system uses filings to compute judicial position needs, the number of judicial position needs for 1986 is 200 positions, as compared to 170 position needs in 1985. In 1986 there were 50 position needs for tort filings, as compared to 25 position needs in 1985 and 20 position needs in 1987. The impact on judicial time because of these tort cases will be, at most, 25 position needs.

Constitutional Amendment For Retired Judges As Judge Pro Tempore

Prior to January 1, 1988 the parties to an action in superior court were required to consent in writing to a judge pro tempore. Voter approval of a constitutional amendment to Article IV, Section 9 of the Washington State Constitution, now allows a superior court judge who retired while hearing a case to continue as a pro tempore judge without written agreement of the parties. The judge must have made discretionary rulings in order to continue as a pro tempore judge. This eliminates the concern that substitution of judges would result in disruption, delay, and lengthening of the trial process.

Superior Court Staffing

A survey for 1987 year-end staffing levels was conducted to provide a statewide perspective of staffing for superior courts and county clerk offices. Except for judgeships, the staffing levels are full time equivalents based on a 35-

Statewide Superior Court Staffing

Judgeships	133.0
Court Commissioners	27.5
Judgeships and Court Commissioners	160.5
Court Reports	131.0
Court Administrators	17.9
Administrative Staff	235.9
Total Administration	253.8
Clerk's Office	611.8

Ratio of Staffing FTEs to Judges and Judges plus Commissioners

Staffing	Judges	Judges + Commiss.
Court Commissioners	0.21	N/A
Court Reporters	0.98	N/A
Court Administration	1.91	1.58
Clerk's Office	4.60	3.81
Admin.& Clerks	6.51	5.39

hour work week. Staffing for juvenile probation and detention services, because of the range of possible functions provided, was not included in the survey.

Each court divides the functions needed to support its operation according to its resources and organizational structure. For example, in smaller courts the court reporter functions as administrative staff to the judge. Another example is that court administration may provide some functions performed by the county clerk's office in other courts. No attempt was made to allocate FTEs by function, rather the FTEs were allocated by organization. The County Statistical Tables section contains staffing for each county and judicial district.

In reviewing statewide staffing, there is nearly a one-to-one correspondence between judges and court reporters. A few courts rely on electronic recording rather than employing court reporters. There are 253.8 FTEs for court administration (administrators plus staff). For every judge statewide there are 1.9 administrative FTEs and 4.60 clerk's office FTEs. For all judges and court commissioners combined (160.5 FTEs) there are 1.58 administrative FTEs and 3.81 clerk's office FTEs.

Technology in the Courts

Video Recording in the Courtroom

The Supreme Court signed a temporary order allowing Clark County Superior Court to act as a pilot site/program to utilize videotape in creating the official court record. The system, currently implemented in Judge John Skimas' Vancouver, Washington courtroom, involves five voice-activated cameras. Two tapes are produced: one for the file and the other for creating videotape copies.

This Washington pilot project is fashioned after a similar 1985 experiment conducted in the state of Kentucky which resulted in the installation of videotaping systems in numerous Kentucky courts.

The project's goal is to evaluate the speed and cost effectiveness of videotaping in relation to traditional transcription for review. Transcript production for one trial can cost thousands of dollars and can take months to produce. A copy of the videotape can be produced within 24-48 hours and can cost as little as $15.00 for a six-hour tape.

Superior Court Personal Computer (PC) Calendaring

Two areas of interest for automation in the courts include personal computers (PCs) and automated case calendaring. A pilot project called "PC Calendaring," explored both PCs and calendaring in the Thurston and Spokane Superior County Courts.

The project developed a PC-based system to process basic information to support decision making on date assignments in the preparation of calendars and notices. The required information came from court documents and existing SCOMIS data. There are plans to have SCOMIS data "downloaded" electronically to the PC.

Two conclusions can be drawn thus far:

1) Initial direct training and support save time by reducing the learning curve for the set-up and operation of PC systems.

2) Calendaring procedures differ widely among courts; each court reviewing the system felt changes would be necessary for their particular method of calendaring.

New Sites

In the 1987-1989 biennium, legislated funding provided for Judicial Information Systems (JIS) services in five additional counties: Columbia, Ferry, Klickitat, Wahkiakum, and San Juan. With the close cooperation of the courts, an accelerated implementation schedule resulted in all five counties having the Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS) installed by November 1987. As a result, SCOMIS now serves all but two of the counties in the state.

Equipment to access the Juvenile Court Information System (JUVIS) was installed in Ferry County. This installation means that JUVIS services are available in all juvenile courts in the state.

Juvenile Detention Module

Studies have identified the need for a better method to keep track of juveniles in detention. In 1987 a project to create a new detention module for the Juvenile Information System (JUVIS) was initiated. The Juvenile Detention Module Task Force was chaired by Corinne Newman, administrator of Thurston County Youth Services. Funding for task force travel expenses and training was provided by the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.

The system will capture the following information about juveniles in detention facilities: times of entry and departure, activities while in detention, reasons for detention and release, and alerts about the juvenile's behavior. JIS has expanded its hours to provide 24-hour availability of the system on weekends and 18 hours a day (6:00 a.m. till midnight) during the week.

The system will provide the detention staff with better information for immediate operational decisions, and will capture data for management statistics. The detention module will be installed on March 1, 1988. Training for detention staff will occur during February.

The Superior Courts

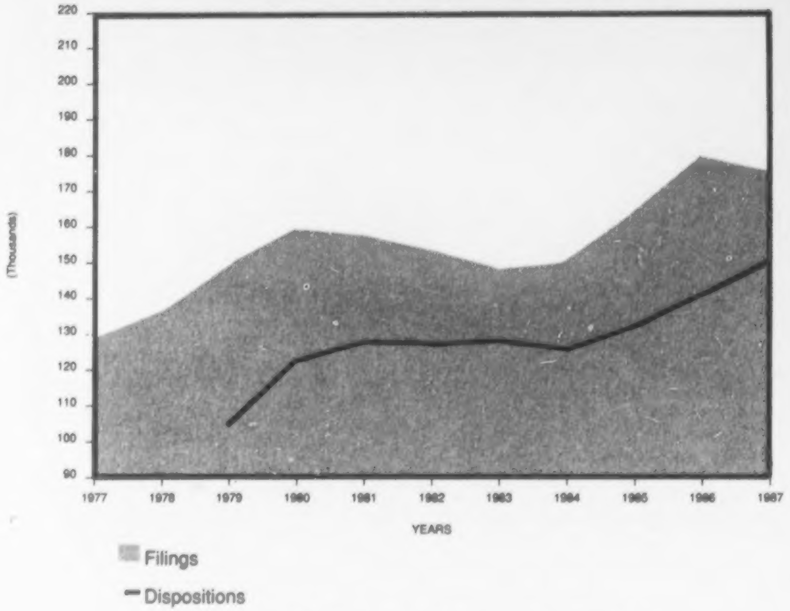
Caseload Overview

Although total superior court filings decreased during 1987 below the 1986 level, 1987 filings still exceeded 1985 levels by 11,163 cases (6.8 percent). The excessive tort cases filed prior to the implementation of the Tort Reform Act of 1986 account for 1987 filings being less than 1986 filings.

Dispite the decline in filings, dispositions increased during 1987, particularly for criminal and civil cases. This may have resulted from the continuing efforts of the courts to adjudicate cases and the county clerk offices to ensure the recording of disposition information. Many of the "tort bulge" cases filed during July 1986 were also disposed during 1987, increasing civil dispositions.

Trial activity continues its declining trend for civil and criminal (including juvenile) cases. Trials have decreased from 10,203 in 1983 to 7,272 in 1987, a 28.7 reduction over a five year period.

Total Filings and Dispositions, Superior Courts, 1977-1987



Statewide reports of dispositions not available before 1979.

Court Activity By Type Of Case, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings									
Civil [a]	82,943	86,020	3.7%	93,936	9.2%	107,899	14.8%	101,482	-5.9%
Criminal	16,686	16,437	-1.4%	18,902	14.9%	20,764	9.8%	22,348	7.6%
Probate	12,756	13,136	2.9%	13,368	1.7%	13,594	1.6%	13,419	-1.2%
Guardianship	2,114	2,418	14.3%	2,394	-0.9%	2,425	1.2%	2,518	3.8%
Adoption	5,011	2,822	-43.6%	2,714	-3.8%	2,792	2.8%	2,698	-3.3%
Mental Illness	7,198	7,906	9.8%	10,093	27.6%	9,223	-8.6%	9,725	5.4%
Juv. Offender	16,242	15,884	-2.2%	17,525	10.3%	17,701	1.0%	17,670	-0.1%
Juv. Dependency	4,832	5,088	5.2%	4,767	-6.3%	4,813	0.9%	5,002	3.9%
Total Filings	**147,782**	**149,711**	**1.3%**	**163,699**	**9.3%**	**179,211**	**9.4%**	**174,862**	**-2.4%**
Dispositions									
Civil [a]	76,109	74,895	-1.5%	75,215	0.4%	82,968	10.3%	92,807	11.8%
Criminal	16,529	14,621	-11.5%	16,343	11.7%	17,128	4.8%	19,398	13.2%
Probate	8,874	9,121	2.7%	10,918	19.7%	9,551	-12.5%	9,524	-0.2%
Guardianship	513	526	2.5%	529	0.5%	577	9.0%	609	5.5%
Adoption	3,945	2,430	-38.4%	2,203	-9.3%	2,348	6.5%	2,197	-6.4%
Mental Illness	4,044	5,617	38.8%	6,633	18.0%	6,967	5.0%	5,651	-18.8%
Juv. Offender	14,891	13,613	-8.5%	15,244	11.9%	15,891	4.2%	15,112	-4.9%
Juv. Dependency	2,989	4,641	55.2%	4,903	5.6%	5,195	5.9%	4,740	-8.7%
Total Dispositions	**127,894**	**125,464**	**-1.9%**	**131,988**	**5.1%**	**140,625**	**6.5%**	**150,038**	**6.6%**
Trials									
Civil Jury	972	918	-5.5%	795	-13.3%	705	-11.3%	674	-4.3%
Civil Non-Jury	5,044	4,163	-17.4%	3,709	-10.9%	3,595	-3.0%	3,518	-2.1%
Criminal Non-Jury	930	784	-15.6%	693	-11.6%	554	-20.0%	373	-32.6%
Criminal Jury	1,151	1,199	4.1%	1,351	12.6%	1,310	-3.0%	1,178	-10.0%
Probate	60	73	21.6%	54	-26.0%	42	-22.2%	42	-0.0%
Guardianship	21	20	-4.7%	29	45.0%	18	-37.9%	27	50.0%
Adoption	71	13	-81.6%	8	-38.4%	17	112.5%	24	41.1%
Mental Illness	8	28	250.0%	167	496.4%	9	-94.6%	18	100.0%
Juv. Offender	1,946	1,654	-15.0%	1,632	-1.3%	1,543	-5.4%	1,418	-8.1%
Total Trials	**10,203**	**8,852**	**-13.2%**	**8,438**	**-4.6%**	**7,793**	**-7.6%**	**7,272**	**-6.6%**

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[a] Includes paternity cases in 1984-1986, formerly counted under adoptions in the "Other" category.

Criminal Matters

Sentencing Reform Act Implementation

On July 1, 1984 the state of Washington implemented the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) of 1981. Offenders who have committed crimes on or after SRA implementation are sentenced according to a uniform set of sentencing guidelines. If substantial and compelling circumstances exist, judges can depart from the guidelines and impose an exceptional sentence.

Two alternatives to standard and exceptional sentencing include First-time Offender Waiver and Special Sexual Offender Sentencing Alternative.

First-time, non-violent offenders with no prior felony convictions may have the presumptive sentencing range waived and instead receive up to 90 days in jail and other sentence conditions. The use of the First-time Offender sentence is to order treatment or other special conditions not available to the sentencing judge.

Persons convicted of sex offenses, except first and second degree rape, who have no prior felony sex convictions may have a sentence within the standard range suspended (stayed). In these cases, up to six months of jail confinement may be imposed in addition to other sentence conditions.

The accompanying table illustrates the implementation of SRA guidelines for felony convictions during fiscal 1987. In summary, 98 percent of the 8,525 standard sentences were within the guideline ranges and standard sentences represent 73.7 percent of the 11,510 convictions. Exceptional sentences account for less than 4 percent of the total convictions. Over 75 percent of first-time offenders have sentences within the guidelines, while 4.4 percent of Special Sex Offenders are sentenced within the range.

Criminal Caseload

Criminal filings increased for the third consecutive year, reaching record levels in 1987. Growth in controlled substances filings largely account for this increase in total filings. In contrast, the number of filings declined for sex crimes, aggravated assault, burglary, and larceny/theft.

Controlled substance filings rose 52.8 percent in 1987, representing the largest category increase for the second consecutive year. These additional cases were proportionally distributed among the counties.

Criminal dispositions continued the upward trend started in 1985, with record numbers for the second year in a row. The 15.9 percent rise in criminal convictions was primarily responsible for the increase in dispositions.

The number of criminal defendants sentenced continued to rise for the third straight year. Sentences to state institutions increased by 27.2 percent, while those receiving jail or jail and probation jumped 13.1 percent.

Although the total number of criminal proceedings reached record levels in 1987, jury and non-jury trials continued to decline. All other types of pre-disposition and post-disposition proceedings increased substantially for the third consecutive year.

Type Of Sentencing	Within	Above	Below	Total	
Standard	8,366	41	118	8,525	(73.7%)
	(98.1%)	(0.5%)	(1.4%)	(100%)	
Exceptional	22	156	242	420	(3.6%)
	(5.2%)	(37.1%)	(57.6%)	(100%)	
First-time	1,636	37	503	2,176	(18.9%)
Offender	(75.2%)	(1.7%)	(23.1%)	(100%)	
Special Sex	17	0	372	389	(3.4%)
Offender	(4.4%)	(0.0%)	(95.6%)	(100%)	
Total	10,041	234	1,235	11,510	(100%)
	(87.2%)	(2.0%)	(10.7%)	(100%)	

Source: Sentencing Guidelines Commission

Criminal Activity, 1987	
Filings	
Homicide	247
Sex Crimes	1,545
Robbery	788
Aggravated Assault	1,796
Burglary	3,288
Larceny-Theft	3,488
Motor Vehicle Theft	694
Controlled Substances	4,772
Other Felony	4,453
Total Felony Filings	21,071
Appeals from Lower Courts	1,277
Total Criminal Filings	**22,348**
Proceedings	
Arraignments	19,355
Pre-Disposition Hearings	56,569
Non-Jury Trials	373
Jury Trials	1,178
Disposition Hearings	17,107
Post-Disposition Hearings	23,297
Total Proceedings	**117,879**
Dispositions	
Convictions - Guilty Pleas	14,212
Convictions - Court Decisions After Trial	256
Convictions - Jury Verdicts After Trial	723
Total Convictions	**15,191**
Change of Venue/Jurisdiction	206
Decisions on Lower Court Appeals	675
Dismissals/Deferred Prosecution	3,115
Acquittals	184
Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	27
Total Dispositions	**19,398**
Sentences	
Probation Only	2,143
Jail or Jail and Probation	10,261
State Institution	2,498
Total Sentenced	14,902
Revocations of Sentence	341

Criminal Activity, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings									
Homicide	225	258	14.6%	258	-0.0%	243	-5.8%	247	1.6%
Sex Crimes	883	1,441	63.1%	1,701	18.0%	1,682	-1.1%	1,545	-8.1%
Robbery	0	689	--%	712	3.3%	677	-4.9%	788	16.3%
Aggravated Assault	1,400	1,387	-0.9%	1,676	20.8%	1,853	10.5%	1,796	-3.0%
Burglary	2,607	2,735	4.9%	3,281	19.9%	3,653	11.3%	3,288	-9.9%
Larceny/Theft	0	2,911	--%	3,243	11.4%	3,614	11.4%	3,488	-3.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	388	--%	562	44.8%	637	13.3%	694	8.9%
Controlled Substances	2,402	2,128	-11.4%	2,630	23.5%	3,121	18.6%	4,772	52.8%
Other Felonies	3,990	3,532	-11.4%	3,822	8.2%	4,213	10.2%	4,453	5.6%
Robbery/Theft	4,140	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%
Total Felony Filings	15,647	15,469	-1.1%	17,885	15.6%	19,693	10.1%	21,071	6.9%
Lower Court Appeals	1,039	968	-6.8%	1,017	5.0%	1,070	5.2%	1,277	19.3%
Total Criminal Filings	**16,686**	**16,437**	**-1.4%**	**18,902**	**14.9%**	**20,764**	**9.8%**	**22,348**	**7.6%**
Dispositions									
Change of Venue [a]	164	111	-32.3%	143	28.8%	199	39.1%	206	3.5%
Lower Court Appeal Decision	0	741	--%	664	-10.3%	741	11.5%	675	-8.9%
Dismissal/Deferred Prosecution	3,654	2,703	-26.0%	2,846	5.2%	2,848	0.0%	3,115	9.3%
Acquittal [b]	507	245	-51.6%	250	2.0%	198	-20.8%	184	-7.0%
Not Guilty-Insanity	0	38	--%	27	-28.9%	43	59.2%	27	-37.2%
Conviction [c]	11,723	10,515	-10.3%	12,377	17.7%	13,099	5.8%	15,191	15.9%
Not Specified	481	268	-44.2%	36	-86.5%	0	-86.5%	0	-86.5%
Total Dispositions [d]	**16,529**	**14,621**	**-11.5%**	**16,343**	**11.7%**	**17,128**	**4.8%**	**19,398**	**13.2%**
Sentences									
Probation Only	3,107	2,390	-23.0%	2,212	-7.4%	2,090	-5.5%	2,143	2.5%
Jail/Jail & Probation	6,474	6,735	4.0%	8,421	25.0%	9,069	7.6%	10,261	13.1%
State Institution	2,142	1,882	-12.1%	1,813	-3.6%	1,963	8.2%	2,498	27.2%
Total Defendants Sentenced	**11,723**	**11,007**	**-6.1%**	**12,446**	**13.0%**	**13,122**	**5.4%**	**14,902**	**13.5%**
Proceedings									
Non-Jury Trial	930	784	-15.6%	693	-11.6%	554	-20.0%	373	-32.6%
Jury Trial	1,151	1,199	4.1%	1,351	12.6%	1,310	-3.0%	1,178	-10.0%
Arraignment	17,780	14,296	-19.5%	15,962	11.6%	17,416	9.1%	19,355	11.1%
Pre-Disposition Hearing	29,950	33,491	11.8%	42,563	27.0%	47,695	12.0%	56,569	18.6%
Disposition Hearing	11,136	12,162	9.2%	13,931	14.5%	15,129	8.5%	17,107	13.0%
Post-Disposition Hearing	12,748	15,492	21.5%	17,447	12.6%	19,978	14.5%	23,297	16.6%
Total Proceedings	**73,695**	**77,424**	**5.0%**	**91,947**	**18.7%**	**102,082**	**11.0%**	**117,879**	**15.4%**

[a] Includes remands to lower courts in 1983.

[b] Includes dismissals after start of trial in 1983.

[c] Includes some decisions on lower court appeals in 1983.

[d] Due to changes in classification and definitions, dispositions before 1984 are not comparable to those after 1984.

Civil Matters

Arbitration

Chapter 212, Laws of 1987, defines the dollar limitations for cases to be eligible for arbitration. As of July 1, 1968 the basic mandatory arbitration limit for superior court cases was increased from $10,000 to $15,000 and the maximum ceiling for cases eligible for arbitration was raised from $25,000 to $35,000. Minimum qualifications for arbitrators were established. The statute which required counties to have implemented a mandatory arbitration program to obtain additional superior court judicial positions was repealed.

The implementation of arbitration in a superior court is authorized by a two-thirds vote of a county's judges. The following chart lists judicial districts currently utilizing mandatory arbitration at the locally determined monetary limit indicated.

Judicial District	Arbitration Limit
Chelan/Douglas	$25,000
Clark	$25,000
King	$25,000
Kitsap	*$25,000
Pierce	$25,000
Snohomish	$25,000
Spokane	$25,000
Thurston	$25,000
Whatcom	*$25,000
Yakima	*$25,000

* $35,000 effective 7/1/88

The Improvement of Court Administration Committee of the Superior Court Judges' Association initiated a study of mandatory arbitration. The objective of the study is to examine arbitration effectiveness and ways to improve the arbitration process.

The study of mandatory arbitration or other alternative dispute resolution programs may include the evaluation of these factors: type of dispute, valuation of case, method of resolution, success of resolution (not appealed), litigant/attorney satisfaction, caseload, time from hearing/filing to disposition, number of sessions required, length of sessions, and costs.

Tort Reform

The Tort Reform Act of 1986 substantially revised the law in personal injury and wrongful death actions filed on or after August 1, 1986. The impact of the tort reform legislation on the superior court system remains a major area of concern.

Tort Filings Disposed 18 Months after Filing

	Study Groups					
	March/May		July		August-October	
Disposed	1,307	50.5%	4,268	40.0%	556	47.7%
Undisposed	1,282	49.5%	6,407	60.0%	609	52.3%
Filings	2,589	100.0%	10,675	100.0%	1,165	100.0%

Type of Tort Disposition 18 Months after Filing

	Study Groups					
	March/May		July		August/October	
Dismissed	584	44.7%	2,416	56.6%	229	41.2%
Settled	566	43.3%	1,564	36.6%	227	40.8%
Uncontested/Default	99	7.6%	139	3.3%	63	11.3%
Summary Jud.	28	2.1%	78	1.8%	21	3.8%
Adjudicated	30	2.3%	71	1.7%	16	2.9%
Total Disposed	1,307	100.0%	4,268	100.0%	556	100.0%

To better understand the impact of the Tort Reform Act, a study analyzing cases filed before and after August 1 was performed. The progress of the huge number of cases filed during July 1986, just prior to Tort Reform implementation, is of particular interest.

Sampling: Using SCOMIS, tort cases filed in the following three time periods were analyzed: March through May 1986; July 1986; and August through October 1986. The disposition of each sample case was determined 18 months after filing. By comparing the proportion of dispositions for each period, inferences about cases filed in the sample time frames can be made.

Results: The following results are based on chi-square tests for statistical significance using conservative methods that minimize unwarranted associations. There was no difference in the proportion of filings disposed between the March-May sample and the August-October sample (based on chi-square tests for statistical significance).

In comparing March-May filings and then August-October filings to July's, a significantly larger proportion of July filings had yet to reach disposition, based on identical 18-month follow-up periods.

Type of disposition proportions were compared between the March-May sample and the August-October samples. Only those cases disposed by Uncontested/Default Judgments differed between the two samples. Significantly more of the August/October filings were disposed by Uncontested/Default Judgment dispositions than in March-May.

When March-May was compared to July filings, all but two disposition categories, Summary Judgment and Adjudicated by Trial, were found to be statistically different between periods. Those two categories combined represent less than five percent of dispositions for either period.

Significantly more of the March-May cases either settled or had Uncontested/Default Judgment dispositions than in July, while more July cases were dismissed than in the March-May group.

For the comparison of July and August-October, significantly more cases were disposed by Uncontested/Default Judgment and Summary Judgment dispositions than in July, while significantly more July cases were dismissed.

Summary: Fewer of the July filings have reached disposition than filings prior to and subsequent to that month. July had more cases dismissed. Since July, more cases are disposed by Uncontested/Default Judgments and summary judgments than before.

Conclusion: One explanation of these results is that the majority of July's cases were rushed to beat the August 1 deadline, postponing discovery until after the filing, delaying court processing of the case, and causing fewer cases to be disposed. Another explanation is that many of the July cases would normally not have been filed and were filed solely as a contingency to take advantage of the old tort laws. As a result, more of these cases are not being actively pursued and are being dismissed.

Cases disposed by way of Uncontested/Default Judgments increased after the law change. It has been suggested this may reflect a new willingness on the defend- ant's part to ignore civil litigation if it is believed that damages are now limited.

Finally, cases adjudicated by trial were proportionately consistent throughout the three study periods. Based on the traditional portion of disposition resulting from trial, over 500 additional trials may be demanded statewide. Since this additional demand is equivalent to one year's worth of trials, an overload of the system may be imminent.

Additional issues created by the Tort Reform Act which could significantly impact superior courts include:

(1) the constitutionality of several major tort reform provisions; and

(2) procedural uncertainties created by the Act.

The cap placed on non-economic damages by the Act and the apportionment of damages among entities at fault required by the Act both raise constitutional issues. Until these issues are resolved by the appellate courts, the final resolution of a number of cases that will be tried under the Tort Reform Act will be in question. Procedurally, the Act is unclear whether derivative actions now must be joined with an action for the primary injury, whether there will be longer trials due to the provisions of the Act requiring damages to be apportioned among all entities at fault, and whether the apportionment of damages provision will reduce the incentive to settle.

In 1987 the Legislature enacted additional provisions affecting the tort system. Chapter 212, Laws of 1987 included changes to the following areas: frivolous lawsuits; liability changes; health care limitations; accelerated waiver of the physician-patient privilege; workers' compensation liens; attorney's fees; and settlement agreements.

Protection From Civil Harassment

The Antiharassment Act of 1987 was enacted by the Legislature to provide victims of harassment "with a speedy and inexpensive method of obtaining civil antiharassment protection orders preventing all further unwanted contact between the victim and the perpetrator." The following is a summary of the Act:

The Act creates an action, known as a petition for an order for protection, in cases of unlawful harassment. The action is commenced in superior court by filing a petition which alleges the existence of harassment. The clerk of the court is to make available simplified forms and instructions required by the Act. The Office of the Administrator for the Courts is required to develop and prepare model forms and instructions.

The filing fee for a petition is $78, unless the petitioner files an application for leave to proceed in forma pauperis. If the court determines a petitioner lacks the funds to pay the costs of filing, the petitioner is granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis, and no filing fee or any other court related fees, including fees for service, may be charged to the petitioner.

Upon receipt of a petition, the court must order a hearing to be held no later than 14 days from the date of the order. The responding party must be served within 5 court days prior to the hearing. The court may set a new hearing date if timely service cannot be made.

When filing a petition for a civil antiharassment protection order, the petitioner may also obtain an ex parte temporary antiharassment order. An ex parte temporary antiharassment order may be granted without notice to the respondent if an affidavit is filed showing reasonable proof that the petitioner has been unlawfully harassed, and that the petitioner will suffer greater irreparable harm if the temporary antiharassment protection order is not granted.

In granting an ex parte temporary antiharassment protection order or a civil antiharassment protection order, the court may take the following measures:

(a) Restrain the respondent from making any attempts to contact the petitioner;

(b) Restrain the respondent from making any attempts to keep the petitioner under surveillance; and

(c) Require the respondent to stay a stated distance from the petitioner's residence and workplace.

A civil antiharassment protection order may be effective up to a year and an ex parte temporary order may be effective up to 14 days. Any willful disobedience of either order subjects the respondent to criminal penalties and the respondent may also be found in contempt of court. The statute also provides for the modification or termination of an order for protection upon application and notice, and after a hearing.

Approximately 1200 civil harassment cases have been filed since the law was enacted. This is far fewer than the 8000 domestic violence cases filed per year in superior courts. However, this is new legislation and filings may increase as the law becomes better known. Civil harassment is similar to domestic violence in that county clerks and judges spend considerable time and effort assisting the plaintiff through the process.

Enforcement Of Judgments

Changes to Chapter 442, Laws of 1987 reorganize the enforcement of judgments and collects it under one title of the code. The law contains the following headings: General Provisions; Homesteads; Personal Exemptions; Executions; Adverse Claims; Sales on Executions; Redemptions; Attachments; Pre-judgment Garnishment; and Garnishment. The relationship with federal laws on exemption is clarified. Application of this title governing executions, stays, and sales is extended to district courts, except those provisions relating to real property.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Projects

The Legislature appropriated a total of $150,000 for the Office of the Administrator for the Courts to contract for the performance of a two-year demonstration project on alternative dispute resolution using the model center approach adopted by the Legislature in RCW 7.75. This general fund appropriation specifies the funding be used for programs in Everett and Seattle, subject to commitments from Snohomish and King Counties, and the cities each match one half of the $150,000 appropriation.

To date, one program in Seattle and one in Everett are in the process of obtaining commitments for local matching funds.

Civil Caseload

Total civil filings declined for the first time in five years. The 5.9 percent decrease from last year can be primarily attributed to the inflated 1986 tort filings that preceded enactment of the Tort Reform Act.

As expected, tort filings declined significantly from 1986 levels. The 58.9 percent decrease in these filings resulted in the lowest number of tort filings in five years.

After a three year decline, administrative law review filings increased by almost 27 percent in 1987.

Although the steady growth of property rights filings waned in 1986, a 12.4 percent increase in these cases produced the highest level in five years.

Total civil dispositions increased substantially for the second consecutive year, despite the overall drop in civil filings in 1987.

The growth in dismissed civil cases continued for the second successive year, up 45 percent in 1987. These increased dismissals were proportionally distributed among tort, commercial, property rights, other petitions and complaints, and administrative law review reporting categories.

The 45 percent increase in civil judgments after trial is due largely to domestic relations and paternity cases.

Civil jury and non-jury trials dropped slightly in 1987, continuing their six-year decline.

Civil Activity, 1987

	Tort	Commercial	Property Rights	Domestic Relations/ Paternity	Administrative Law Review	Other Petitions Complaints	Subtotals	Appeals From Lower Courts	Totals
Filings	**8,007**	**14,352**	**13,719**	**46,114**	**1,102**	**17,532**	**100,826**	**656**	**101,482**
Proceedings									
Pre-Disposition Hearings	7,385	6,169	3,422	22,507	321	7,600	47,404	299	47,703
Non-Jury Trials	192	455	277	2,101	198	211	3,434	84	3,518
Jury Trials	453	59	20	6	83	42	663	11	674
Disposition Hearings	2,148	2,498	5,414	27,119	203	9,209	46,591	249	46,840
Post Disposition Hearings	726	1,848	803	14,151	86	1,237	18,851	35	18,886
Total Proceedings	**10,904**	**11,029**	**9,936**	**65,884**	**891**	**18,299**	**116,943**	**678**	**117,621**
Dispositions									
Change of Venue/Jurisdiction	88	58	8	195	4	30	383	0	383
Lower Court Appeal Decisions	2	2	0	2	72	37	115	164	279
Default Judgments/Uncontested	565	3,396	6,035	18,590	14	5,066	33,666	13	33,679
Dismissals	**5,801**	**6,130**	**3,718**	**5,393**	**391**	**6,159**	**27,592**	**223**	**27,815**
Settlements/Agreed Judgments	3,953	2,504	908	13,961	108	685	22,119	28	22,147
Summary Judgments	219	591	249	11	10	117	1,197	2	1,199
Judgments After Trial	454	577	880	3,337	197	1,824	7,269	36	7,305
Total Dispositions [a]	**11,082**	**13,258**	**11,798**	**41,489**	**796**	**13,918**	**92,341**	**466**	**92,807**

[a] 572 disposed civil cases were reported in aggregate form; total dispositions equal 93,379.

Civil Activity, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings									
Torts	8,420	9,009	6.9%	9,747	8.1%	19,515	100.2%	8,007	-58.9%
Commercial	14,565	13,916	-4.4%	14,996	7.7%	15,571	3.8%	14,352	-7.8%
Property Rights	8,957	10,270	14.6%	12,161	18.4%	12,203	0.3%	13,719	12.4%
Domestic Relations [a]	41,330	44,053	6.5%	43,757	-0.6%	43,647	-0.2%	46,114	5.6%
Admin Law Review	1,040	988	-5.0%	966	-2.2%	868	-10.1%	1,102	26.9%
Other Petitions/Complnts	7,951	7,154	-10.0%	11,699	63.5%	15,460	32.1%	17,532	13.4%
Lower Court Appeals	680	630	-7.3%	610	-3.1%	635	4.0%	656	3.3%
Total Filings	**82,943**	**86,020**	**3.7%**	**93,936**	**9.2%**	**107,899**	**14.8%**	**101,482**	**-5.9%**
Dispositions									
Change of Venue [b]	555	455	-18.0%	462	1.5%	410	-11.2%	383	-6.5%
Lower Court Appeal Decision	0	435	--	268	-38.3%	333	24.2%	279	-16.2%
Default Judgment/ Uncontested	21,795	23,715	8.8%	29,756	25.4%	29,590	-0.5%	33,679	13.8%
Dismissal	8,655	16,669	92.5%	16,072	-3.5%	19,177	19.3%	27,815	45.0%
Settlement/ Agreed Judgment [c]	21,445	19,519	-8.9%	17,016	-12.8%	20,791	22.1%	22,147	6.5%
Summary Judgment	1,523	1,408	-7.6%	1,255	-10.7%	1,222	-2.6%	1,199	-1.8%
Judgment after Trial [d]	12,500	4,419	-64.6%	4,476	1.2%	5,037	12.5%	7,305	45.0%
Not Specified [e]	9,636	8,277	-14.1%	5,911	-28.5%	6,408	8.4%	572	-91.0%
Total Dispositions [f]	**76,109**	**74,895**	**-1.5%**	**75,216**	**0.4%**	**82,968**	**10.3%**	**93,379**	**12.5%**
Proceedings									
Non-Jury Trial	5,044	4,163	-17.4%	3,709	-10.9%	3,595	-3.0%	3,518	-2.1%
Jury Trial	972	918	-5.5%	795	-13.3%	705	-11.3%	674	-4.3%
Pre-Disposition Hearing	51,056	42,736	-16.2%	44,975	5.2%	46,189	2.6%	47,703	3.2%
Disposition Hearing	29,534	36,197	22.5%	41,888	15.7%	44,708	6.7%	46,840	4.7%
Post-Disposition Hearing	12,300	14,917	21.2%	15,311	2.6%	17,292	12.9%	18,886	9.2%
Total Proceedings [g]	**98,906**	**98,931**	**0.0%**	**106,678**	**7.8%**	**112,489**	**5.4%**	**117,621**	**4.5%**

[a] Includes paternity cases in 1984-1986, formerly counted under adoption.

[b] Includes remands to lower courts in 1983.

[c] Includes pretrial dismissals in 1983.

[d] Includes decisions rendered after a hearing but without a trial in some courts in 1983.

[e] Includes 933 paternity in 1984 which were disposed as " Closedby Court Order," revised from figures reported in 1985 *Annual Report of the Courts of Washington*.

[f] Due to changes in classification and definitions, dispositions in 1984-1986 should not be compared to those in prior years.

[g] Due to improvements in the reporting of hearings, proceedings in 1984-1986 should not be compared to those in prior years.

Other Civil Matters

Release of Patients in Mental Health System

As part of the continuing changes made to tort laws initiated by the Legislature in 1986 and continued in 1987, Chapter 212 changed the liability of mental health facilities. The state, a unit of local government, and evaluation and treatment facilities are not civilly or criminally liable for the good faith release of persons held under the Involuntary Treatment Act (Chapter 71.05 RCW) if the release was done without gross negligence.

Revising Involuntary Treatment Procedures

Washington State's Involuntary Treatment ACT (ITA) of 1959 permits, by court order, the involuntary treatment of a person who is gravely disabled or presents a likelihood of serious harm to self or others as a result of a mental disorder. Mental health professionals are responsible for commitments of individuals who are within the scope of this act. The initial commitment is for 72 hours with additional treatment periods of 14, 90, and 180 days.

In Chapter 439, Laws of 1987, the ITA was amended to reflect a comprehensive approach to treatment of mentally ill adults in intensive but less restrictive settings. A 90-day less restrictive treatment alternative replaces the present 14-day less restrictive treatment program. The petitioner must show why treatment less restrictive than detention is not appropriate.

A pilot program to be initiated in three counties during 1988 was created to determine the effect of case management services on persons conditionally released or committed to less restrictive treatment.

The physician-patient or psychologist-client privileges were modified, giving the court discretion to waive the privilege based solely on the need for protection of the detained person or the public.

The time period a person may be detained at an alcohol and treatment facility was increased from 48 to 72 hours. A petition for commitment of a person alleged to be incapacitated by alcohol must be heard by the court within 3 to 7 days after the date the petition is filed.

Other Civil Matters Caseload

No perceptible increase in the total number of other civil case filings was observed in 1987. Overall, these filings have remained quite stable and have exhibited only minor variations over the last several years.

Other Civil Case Activity, 1987

	Probate	**Guardianship**	**Adoption**	**Subtotals**	**Mental Illness**	**Totals**
Filings	**13,419**	**2,518**	**2,698**	**18,635**	**9,725**	**28,360**
Proceedings						
Hearings	8,662	4,153	2,662	15,477	14,566	30,043
Trials	42	27	24	93	18	111
Total Proceedings	**8,704**	**4,180**	**2,686**	**15,570**	**14,584**	**30,154**
Dispositions						
Change of Venue/ Jurisdiction	6	28	3	37	57	94
Dismissals	12	52	42	106	1,363	1,469
Uncontested/Declaration of Completion	8,578	142	382	9,102	1,764	10,866
Closed by Court	928	387	1,770	3,085	2,467	5,552
Total Dispositions	**9,524**	**609**	**2,197**	**12,330**	**5,651**	**17,981**

Despite a 5.4 percent increase in mental illness filings, dispositions for this category declined by 18.8 percent in 1987. The reduction in mental illness dispositions contributed to a decrease in total dispositions for the second consecutive year.

Other civil case trial activity rebounded from the sharp decline experienced last year, up 29 percent in 1987.

Total proceedings increased 6.1 percent this year, due largely to a 15.6 percent jump in mental illness hearings.

Other Case Activity, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings									
Probate	12,756	13,136	2.9%	13,368	1.7%	13,594	1.6%	13,419	-1.2%
Guardianship	2,114	2,418	14.3%	2,394	-0.9%	2,425	1.2%	2,518	3.8%
Adoption [a]	5,011	2,822	-43.6%	2,714	-3.8%	2,792	2.8%	2,698	-3.3%
Mental Illness	7,198	7,906	9.8%	10,093	27.6%	9,223	-8.6%	9,725	5.4%
Total Filings	**27,079**	**26,282**	**-2.9%**	**28,569**	**8.7%**	**28,034**	**-1.9%**	**28,360**	**1.1%**
Dispositions									
Probate	8,874	9,121	2.7%	10,918	19.7%	9,551	-12.5%	9,524	-0.2%
Guardianship	513	526	2.5%	529	0.5%	577	9.0%	609	5.5%
Adoption [a]	3,945	2,430	-38.4%	2,203	-9.3%	2,348	6.5%	2,197	-6.4%
Mental Illness	4,044	5,617	38.8%	6,633	18.0%	6,967	5.0%	5,651	-18.8%
Total Dispositions	**17,376**	**17,694**	**1.8%**	**20,283**	**14.6%**	**19,443**	**-4.1%**	**17,981**	**-7.5%**
Proceedings									
Trial	160	134	-16.2%	258	92.5%	86	-66.6%	111	29.0%
Probate Hearing	9,914	10,170	2.5%	9,244	-9.1%	8.939	-3.2%	8,662	-3.0%
Guardianship Hearing	3,514	4,025	14.5%	3,617	-10.1%	4,110	13.6%	4,153	1.0%
Adoption Hearing	4,653	2,675	-42.5%	2,560	-4.2%	2,687	4.9%	2,662	-0.9%
Mental Illness Hearing	8,664	9,471	9.3%	9,326	-1.5%	12,598	35.0%	14,566	15.6%
Total Proceedings	**26,905**	**26,475**	**-1.5%**	**25,005**	**-5.5%**	**28,420**	**13.6%**	**30,154**	**6.1%**

[a] Includes paternity cases in 1983.

Juvenile Matters

Education

Juvenile Court Administrators' 1987 education included: juvenile suicide prevention, court/school liaison, detention standards, labor/management relationships, sexual harassment, mediation, and patterns of change in juvenile institutions.

Dependency Hearings

In 1977 the Legislature required that, unless a guardianship has been established, a review of a dependency order must be held every six months to determine if the child should be returned home (RCW 13.34.130[3]). Each year the number of dependency hearings increases faster than dependency filings. There are several factors which may be contributing to this continuing increase in hearings.

The increase in dependency hearings could result from increases in the population of dependent juveniles. Since six-month dependency reviews are conducted for the entire dependent juvenile population, dependency hearings will correspondingly increase with increases in the dependent juvenile population. The number of children out of their home has increased from approximately 4900 in 1981 to 6000 in 1987.

Another reason for increased caseloads is that a more legalized review atmosphere has generated more conflict over dependency decisions. Closer scrutiny by both Department of Social and Health Services and the parents is said to be occurring.

A related explanation is that increased efforts to keep children in the home has generated increased conflict between parents. This conflict results in a larger number of reviews to ensure the child's well-being.

Also, some juvenile courts are accelerating the first review to be held six months following dependent care status instead of six months after disposition. This complies with federal standards. More reviews occur because they are held before the dependency is terminated, which is often less than six months after disposition.

Finally, 1987 legislation places increased emphasis on child abuse prevention, and more children are dependent to protect their welfare.

Technical Assistance

In Thurston County Juvenile Court, the operation of the court's calendar was the focus of a technical assistance study. Some of the recommendations included establishing setting guidelines, facilitating a pre-hearing conference, scheduling hearing times, and increasing the amount of judicial time spent hearing juvenile court cases.

Detention Standards

During the 1986 session, the Washington State Legislature passed Engrossed Senate Bill 4738, requiring the Juvenile Disposition Standards Commission to propose detention standards to the Legislature by November 1, 1987. The Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) supported this legislation in 1986, and in 1987 the administrators and their staff played an integral role in the development of the standards proposed to the Legislature. As they have been deliberately excluded by the Legislature, juvenile detention physical plant and staffing levels are not addressed in the proposed standards. However, the standards do provide uniform direction in several areas including intake and health care. The WAJCA has elected to use the standards as guidelines for detention facilities.

Juvenile Detention Module

In 1987 a project to create a new detention module for the Juvenile Information System (JUVIS) was initiated. The Juvenile Detention Module Task Force was chaired by Corinne Newman, Administrator of Thurston County Youth Services. Funding for task force travel expenses and training was provided by the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.

The system will capture the following information about juveniles in detention facilities: times of entry and departure, activities while in detention, reasons for detention and release, and alerts about the juvenile's behavior. JIS has expanded its hours to provide 24-hour availability of the system on weekends and 18 hours a day (6:00 a.m. till midnight) during the week.

The system will provide the detention staff with better information for immediate operational decisions, as well as capture data for management statistics. The detention module will be installed on March 1, 1988. Training for detention staff will occur during February.

Kehoe/Rowan Detention Study

In the spring of 1986 the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee requested assistance from the American Correction Association in evaluating three selected juvenile detention centers. Mr. Charles J. Kehoe and Mr. Joseph R. Rowan, noted specialists in this field, conducted the studies. Following these evaluations the same offer was made to the remaining detention facilities in the state. In August 1987 a summary report of these studies was released. The general findings of the summary report entitled: *Juvenile Detention In Washington State: State Of The State Report* concluded "When comparing juvenile detention in Washington State to other states and nationally recognized standards, one finds that Washington is neither at the top nor the bottom, but probably somewhere in the middle." The report further stated, "As a rule, juvenile detention facilities were found to be underfunded and understaffed. Despite this lack of resources, however, most employees demonstrated a genuine care and concern for residents in the facilities."

Linkage

In the fall of 1986 the WAJCA initiated the Legislative Linkage Program. The mission of the linkage meetings, as adopted by the meeting participants, is "to promote communication between organizations and individuals concerned with issues relating to children and families who are involved or at risk of being involved in the juvenile system, and to develop working relationships for legislative and budget purposes." Linkage meetings were held throughout the 1987 legislative session, and, after a layoff over the summer, resumed in October in preparation for the 1988 session.

Some of the twenty agencies participating in the linkage program include the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, Public Defenders Association, Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Washington Council on Crime and Delinquency, Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, Association of Washington Cities, and the Washington State Association of Counties.

Expansion of Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS)

In 1987 the WAJCA embarked on a planning process developing proposals for the upgrading of the CJS program. CJS had its beginnings with the initiation of the Probation Subsidy Program in 1970. It was modified and expanded in the early '80s, after having achieved success in pilot projects initiated in three demonstration counties in 1980. This record of achievement in dealing successfully with offenders in the community and providing cost-effective services while still protecting the community, makes the expansion proposal timely. CJS monies currently fund a vast array of locally-based programs including diagnostic evaluations, parole supervision, restitution programs, diversion programs, prevention programs, and local commitment (2-2-2) programs, to list only a few.

Since initiating the CJS expansion project this past summer, the Association has been involved in planning meetings with representatives from the DSHS

Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation to further the process. It is believed the eventual outcome of the proposal will be a juvenile justice system providing a full continuum of services at the local level, resulting in reduction in the number of youth being sent from the community to reside in state institutions.

Parenting Act of 1987

The Parenting Act of 1987, Chapter 460, Laws of 1987, which became effective January 1, 1987, will result in substantial changes in the processing of dissolution matters where minor children are involved. The act requires the filing of a proposed parenting plan with all petitions for dissolution and subsequent responses. The parenting plan identifies major decision making areas in child rearing and requires the parents to identify if one or both parents will have decision making authority in each of these areas. The act eliminates the use of the terms "custody" and "visitation," and instead incorporates a residential schedule into the parenting plan. The residential schedule delineates in which parent's home the child will reside on given days of the year. The legislation also calls for a nonjudicial dispute resolution process relating to implementation of the parenting plan.

Child Support Enforcement Legislation

Three pieces of legislation, one affecting child support modification, one establishing the Child Support Schedule Commission, and the last creating the Washington State Support Registry, were passed in 1987. These actions are directly related to recommendations from the final report of the Governor's Task Force on Support Enforcement. In addition, the 1987 legislative session established a child abuse registry in the records division of the Washington State Patrol.

Child Support Modification: Chapter 430, Laws of 1987 permits an order of child support to be modified without a substantial change of circumstance, if it has been one year or more since the entry of the order and if one or more of the following conditions exists:

- the order in practice works a severe economic hardship on either party or the child; or
- a party requires an adjustment because the child is no longer in the age category used to determine the current support amount; or
- support is required beyond the eighteenth birthday to complete school; or
- an automatic adjustment of support provision needs to be added.

The law establishes a hearing by affidavit procedure for modification of child support orders and permits the court to require annual adjustments on child support orders based upon changes in various factors.

Child Support Schedule Commission: Chapter 440, Laws of 1987 established the Child Support Schedule Commission to recommend a child support schedule and to propose changes in the schedule to the legislature no later than November 1, 1987. The legislation also set forth various basis for the schedule.

Washington State Support Registry: Chapter 435, Laws of 1987 created the Washington State Support Registry. The registry is to be a centralized collection and distribution center operated by the Office of Support Enforcement (OSE) for processing child support payments.

The law mandates child support payments be made to the registry unless the court approves an alternative payment plan. Within five days of entry, the clerk of the court is required to send to the Office of Support Enforcement all orders providing for payment to the registry. Employers are required to report to the registry information regarding when new employees are hired and when an employee for whom a payment is being made is no longer employed. The legislation also requires OSE and the Department of Employment Security to devise a single reporting process to provide for prompt and timely employer reporting.

Child Abuse Registry: Chapter 486, Laws of 1987 provides for the creation of a child abuse registry in the records division of the Washington State Patrol. The legislation requires the employer to check with the child abuse registry when a prospective employee or volunteer will have regularly scheduled, unsupervised access to children. A background check through the registry is also required upon the initial application for teaching certification.

The registry is to obtain information through required reporting of criminal offender records information. In addition, the statute directs the Supreme Court to adopt a rule requiring courts to notify the State Patrol of any dependency or domestic relations action in which the court makes specific findings of physical or sexual abuse, or exploitation. The statute also requires the Department of Licensing to report when a disciplinary board action makes specific findings of physical or sexual abuse, or exploitation of a child.

Juvenile Offender Caseload

Although juvenile offender filings remained constant, the number of dispositions and sentences declined in 1987. The 6.1 percent decrease in convictions had the largest influence on the decline of juvenile offender total dispositions. Of the 10,860 convictions, 9,851, or 91 percent, were guilty pleas, and 1,009 were convictions by court decision.

In contrast to the downward trend for decline of jurisdiction dispositions, a 30.5 percent increase in decline of jurisdiction dispositions was observed in 1987.

While the total number of defendants sentenced decreased by 13.2 percent this year, a greater proportional reduction occurred in sentences to state institutions.

Juvenile offender trials continued to steadily decline, dropping 8.1 percent since 1986.

Juvenile Dependency Caseload

Juvenile dependency filings and total proceedings increased slightly in 1987, though dispositions declined by 8.7 percent.

Each dependency disposition in 1987 averaged four proceedings.

Of the juvenile dependency cases decided upon, 51.6 percent were approved and 48.4 percent were dismissed.

Juvenile Offender Activity, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings	**16,242**	**15,884**	**-2.2%**	**17,525**	**10.3%**	**17,701**	**1.0%**	**17,670**	**-0.1%**
Dispositions									
Decline of Jurisdiction	289	185	-35.9%	191	3.2%	134	-29.8%	175	30.5%
Dismissal	2,760	2,841	2.9%	3,166	11.4%	3,943	24.5%	3,847	-2.4%
Acquittal [a]	429	254	-40.7%	324	27.5%	240	-25.9%	230	-4.1%
Conviction	11,377	10,333	-9.1%	11,543	11.7%	11,574	0.2%	10,860	-6.1%
Not Specified	36	0	--%	20	--%	0	--%	0	--%
Total Dispositions	**14,891**	**13,613**	**-8.5%**	**15,244**	**11.9%**	**15,891**	**4.2%**	**15,112**	**-4.9%**
Sentences									
Community Sentence	9,842	9,561	-2.8%	10,022	4.8%	10,247	2.2%	9,029	-11.8%
State Institution	1,535	1,589	3.5%	1,568	-1.3%	1,828	16.5%	1,451	-20.6%
Total Defendants Sentenced	**11,377**	**11,150**	**-1.9%**	**11,590**	**3.9%**	**12,075**	**4.1%**	**10,480**	**-13.2%**
Proceedings									
Trial	1,946	1,654	-15.0%	1,632	-1.3%	1,543	-5.4%	1,418	-8.1%
Pre-Adjudication Hearing	0	12,776	--%	17,565	37.4%	17,184	-2.1%	18,453	7.3%
Guilty Plea Only Hearing	0	2,131	--%	2,233	4.7%	2,478	10.9%	2,090	-15.6%
Guilty Plea/Sentencing Hearing	0	5,854	--%	4,997	-14.6%	4,606	-7.8%	4,249	-7.7%
Separate Disposition Hearing	0	4,858	--%	7,179	47.7%	7,813	8.8%	7,222	-7.5%
Post-Disposition Hearing	5,312	7,944	49.5%	8,901	12.0%	9,104	2.2%	9,166	0.6%
Pre-Disposition Hearing	14,423	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%
Other Hearing	8,005	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%
Total Proceedings	**29,686**	**35,217**	**18.6%**	**42,507**	**20.7%**	**42,728**	**0.5%**	**42,598**	**-0.3%**

[a] Includes dismissals after start of trial in 1983.

Juvenile Dependency Activity, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings	**4,832**	**5,088**	**5.2%**	**4,767**	**-6.3%**	**4,813**	**0.9%**	**5,002**	**3.9%**
Dispositions									
Change of Venue	68	58	-14.7%	107	84.4%	50	-53.2%	79	58.0%
Dismissal	0	2,492	--%	2,630	5.5%	2,605	-0.9%	2,255	-13.4%
Petition Approved	0	2,029	--%	2,133	5.1%	2,533	18.7%	2,406	-5.0%
Without Fact Finding	1,583	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%
After Fact Finding	637	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%
Not Specified	701	62	-91.1%	33	-46.7%	7	-78.7%	0	-78.7%
Total Dispositions	**2,989**	**4,641**	**55.2%**	**4,903**	**5.6%**	**5,195**	**5.9%**	**4,740**	**-8.7%**
Proceedings									
Pre-Fact Finding Hearing	0	3,404	--%	3,952	16.0%	3,724	-5.7%	4,143	11.2%
Fact Finding Only Hearing	0	775	--%	794	2.4%	717	-9.6%	846	17.9%
Fact Finding & Disposition Hearing	0	1,147	--%	1,255	9.4%	1,365	8.7%	1,186	-13.1%
Separate Disposition Hearing	0	951	--%	961	1.0%	885	-7.9%	915	3.3%
Post Disposition Hearing	7,164	9,939	38.7%	11,446	15.1%	11,864	3.6%	11,873	0.0%
Shelter Care Hearing	3,307	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%
Fact Finding Hearing	1,575	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%
Other Hearing	1,856	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%	0	--%
Total Proceedings	**13,902**	**16,216**	**16.6%**	**18,408**	**13.5%**	**18,555**	**0.7%**	**18,963**	**2.1%**

County Statistical Tables

The Superior Courts

Cases Filed, 1987

County/ Court	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile Offender	Juvenile Dependency	Probate	Guard-ianship	Adoption	Mental Illness	1987 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Adams	200	88	16	3	39	5	10	24	385	361	6.6%
Asotin	330	90	57	13	49	7	7	35	588	705	-16.6%
Columbia	71	16	25	1	22	1	2	6	144	138	4.3%
Garfield	31	14	3	0	8	1	2	1	60	75	-20.0%
Judicial District	432	120	85	14	79	9	11	42	792	918	-13.7%
Benton	1,998	454	421	112	227	59	61	253	3,585	3,829	-6.4%
Franklin	731	360	160	55	83	7	17	82	1,495	1,418	5.4%
Judicial District	2,729	814	581	167	310	66	78	335	5,080	5,247	-3.2%
Chelan	1,280	271	274	53	188	22	26	65	2,179	2,083	4.6%
Douglas	226	133	91	22	67	3	17	5	564	576	-2.1%
Judicial District	1,506	404	365	75	255	25	43	70	2,743	2,659	3.2%
Clallam	990	133	233	238	219	26	44	69	1,952	1,993	-2.1%
Clark	5,144	1,332	812	334	464	145	128	255	8,614	8,406	2.5%
Cowlitz	1,624	733	369	98	185	50	37	155	3,251	3,370	-3.5%
Ferry	120	41	42	18	16	0	0	0	237	224	5.8%
Pend Oreille	179	44	26	28	30	4	5	8	324	292	11.0%
Stevens	488	103	89	57	86	5	21	43	892	979	-8.9%
Judicial District	787	188	157	103	132	9	26	51	1,453	1,495	-2.8%
Grant	1,025	291	230	48	121	28	31	173	1,947	2,003	-2.8%
Grays Harbor	1,342	348	394	106	193	24	36	58	2,501	2,563	-2.4%
Island	972	83	76	44	198	37	40	38	1,488	1,364	9.1%
San Juan	192	26	34	12	48	8	4	3	327	280	16.8%
Judicial District	1,164	109	110	56	246	45	44	41	1,815	1,644	10.4%
Jefferson	371	112	103	43	87	7	12	24	759	801	-5.2%
King	32,299	5,986	6,222	1,519	4,434	812	861	2,732	54,865	58,379	-6.0%
Kitsap	3,169	611	758	156	475	100	95	189	5,553	5,761	-3.6%
Kittitas	487	162	94	34	84	16	6	2	885	835	6.0%
Klickitat	321	153	75	26	40	7	15	17	654	629	4.0%
Skamania	236	91	22	10	22	2	6	9	398	412	-3.4%
Judicial District	557	244	97	36	62	9	21	26	1,052	1,041	1.1%
Lewis	1,229	332	305	165	205	26	42	99	2,403	2,465	-2.5%
Lincoln	1,147	60	25	4	72	1	5	3	1,317	1,160	13.5%
Mason	683	153	168	28	146	8	21	0	1,207	1,342	-10.1%
Okanogan	569	232	213	24	104	9	14	0	1,165	1,183	-1.5%
Pacific	370	137	97	32	80	8	16	22	762	749	1.7%
Wahkiakum	45	20	24	7	8	5	0	0	109	134	-18.7%
Judicial District	415	157	121	39	88	13	16	22	871	883	-1.4%
Pierce	14,356	3,595	1,186	402	1,321	386	383	2,165	23,794	23,840	-0.2%
Skagit	1,572	308	216	67	263	39	32	93	2,590	2,592	-0.1%
Snohomish	9,778	1,561	1,210	375	950	207	192	547	14,820	14,324	3.5%
Spokane	7,136	833	1,242	428	1,245	219	216	1,581	12,900	14,061	-8.3%
Thurston	3,703	665	802	116	394	48	87	178	5,993	5,896	1.6%
Walla Walla	961	380	149	88	253	14	26	101	1,972	1,878	5.0%
Whatcom	2,154	603	518	69	274	38	73	62	3,791	3,890	-2.5%
Whitman	325	54	29	10	121	11	15	26	591	647	-8.7%
Yakima	3,628	1,740	860	157	598	123	93	602	7,801	7,574	3.0%
State	101,482	22,348	17,670	5,002	13,419	2,518	2,698	9,725	174,862	179,211	-2.4%

The Superior Courts

History Of Judicial Position Needs Based On Weighted Caseload Methodology

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Adams	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Asotin/Columbia/Garfield	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0
Benton/Franklin	4.2	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.5	5.2	6.0	5.2
Chelan	1.4	2.6								
Chelan/Douglas			2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Clallam					2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9
Clallam/Jefferson	2.9	3.8	4.1	4.0						
Clark	5.0	5.9	7.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.3	9.6	10.3	9.6
Cowlitz	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.7
Douglas/Grant	2.3									
Ferry/Okanogan	1.6	2.1	1.7							
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille				1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5
Grant			2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9
Grays Harbor	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4
Island/San Juan	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6
Jefferson					0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0
King	34.6	40.1	44.5	42.8	43.4	42.5	45.0	52.4	66.0	55.4
Kitsap	3.6	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.8	6.2	5.4
Kittitas	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3
Klickitat/Skamania	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
Lewis	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.4
Lincoln	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.4
Mason										1.5
Mason/Thurston	4.5	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.5	7.3	8.3	
Okanogan				1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7
Pacific/Wahkiakum	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Pend Oreille/Stevens	1.1	1.2	1.3							
Pierce	14.6	19.4	20.1	19.8	18.9	18.7	18.3	21.3	25.8	22.3
Skagit	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5
Snohomish	7.5	9.4	11.1	10.1	9.7	9.7	10.4	12.6	15.2	14.5
Spokane	9.3	10.3	10.8	10.9	11.2	10.3	9.6	11.2	14.1	10.8
Thurston										6.1
Walla Walla	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1
Whatcom	2.9	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.7	4.2
Whitman	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6
Yakima	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.6	8.6	8.5
State Total	120	141	156	150	149	145	148	170	200	177

The Superior Courts

Superior Courts Staffing

County/ District	Judges[f]	Commissioners	Court Reporter	Adminis-trators	Admin Staff	Clerk's Office	Work Week
Adams	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.1	2.8	35.0
Asotin						2.7	35.0
Columbia						1.1	35.0
Garfield						1.4	40.0
Judicial District[a]	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	40.0
Benton						19.4	40.0
Franklin						7.5	37.5
Judicial District	5.0	1.6	5.7	1.1	6.9	26.9	40.0
Chelan						10.3	40.0
Douglas						3.5	40.0
Juducial District	2.0	1.4	2.3	0.0	2.3	14.4	40.0
Clallam	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	5.1	35.0
Clark[e]	6.0	1.1	4.6	1.1	12.6	33.1	40.0
Cowlitz[e]	3.0	0.1	3.2	0.0	1.3	12.7	37.5
Ferry						2.3	40.0
Pend Oreille						3.2	37.5
Stevens						3.4	37.5
Judicial District	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	8.9	37.5
Grant	2.0	1.1	2.3	0.0	1.1	10.3	40.0
Grays Harbor	2.0	0.3	2.3	1.1	3.3	9.1	40.0
Island						5.0	35.0
San Juan						3.4	40.0
Judicial District	2.0	0.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	8.4	35.0
Jefferson[a]	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	35.0
King	39.0	5.6	39.0	1.0	111.0	143.5	35.0
Kitsap	5.0	0.7	5.7	1.1	8.4	22.7	38.7
Kittitas	1.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	35.0
Klickitat						3.0	35.0
Skamania						3.4	40.0
Judicial District	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	6.4	37.5
Lewis[e]	2.0	0.5	2.3	1.1	0.5	10.5	40.0
Lincoln	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	5.1	3.4	40.0
Mason[a]	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	5.7	40.0
Okanogan[b]	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	6.4	40.0
Pacific						4.6	40.0
Wahkiakum						2.5	35.0
Judicial District[b]	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	7.1	40.0
Pierce[c,e]	15.0	4.0	15.0	1.0	26.0	32.6	35.0
Skagit	2.0	0.5	2.0	1.0	2.5	8.6	35.0
Snohomish[e]	9.0	1.0	8.0	1.0	12.4	38.6	35.0
Spokane	10.0	4.3	10.7	1.1	16.7	39.6	37.5
Thurston[e]	5.0	0.9	5.7	1.1	7.7	22.3	40.0
Walla Walla[b]	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	35.0
Whatcom[e]	3.0	1.5	3.0	0.3	1.3	12.4	35.0
Whitman	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	3.4	40.0
Yakima	5.0	1.1	5.4	1.1	8.8	21.4	37.5
STATE	133.0	27.5	131.0	17.9	235.9	611.8	--

Full Time Equivalency based on 35 Hour Work Week.

[a] Clerk's Office Supports Court Administration

[b] Court Reporter Supports Court Administration

[c] Superior Court Staff Supports Clerk Office Functions

[d] Superior Court Staff Supports Juvenile Clerk Functions

[e] Juvenile Court Staff Supports Juvenile Clerk Functions

[f] Judges reflect resident judgeships, not FTEs.

History of Criminal Filings, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	% Chg	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg
Adams	96	57	-40.6%	83	45.6%	77	-7.2%	88	14.2%
Asotin	92	87	-5.4%	116	33.3%	91	-21.5%	90	-1.0%
Columbia	27	36	33.3%	26	-27.7%	22	-15.3%	16	-27.2%
Garfield	5	9	80.0%	8	-11.1%	14	75.0%	14	-0.0%
Judicial District	124	132	6.4%	150	13.6%	127	-15.3%	120	-5.5%
Benton	355	264	-25.6%	330	25.0%	412	24.8%	454	10.1%
Franklin	235	216	-8.0%	232	7.4%	299	28.8%	360	20.4%
Judicial District	590	480	-18.6%	562	17.0%	711	26.5%	814	14.4%
Chelan	201	205	1.9%	244	19.0%	244	-0.0%	271	11.0%
Douglas	69	67	-2.8%	63	-5.9%	67	6.3%	133	98.5%
Judicial District	270	272	0.7%	307	12.8%	311	1.3%	404	29.9%
Clallam	106	139	31.1%	114	-17.9%	119	4.3%	133	11.7%
Clark	934	1,012	8.3%	1,205	19.0%	1,179	-2.1%	1,332	12.9%
Cowlitz	433	538	24.2%	608	13.0%	628	3.2%	733	16.7%
Ferry	35	31	-11.4%	31	-0.0%	38	22.5%	41	7.8%
Pend Oreille	43	38	-11.6%	23	-39.4%	32	39.1%	44	37.5%
Stevens	85	71	-16.4%	75	5.6%	97	29.3%	103	6.1%
Judicial District	163	140	-14.1%	129	-7.8%	167	29.4%	188	12.5%
Grant	263	240	-8.7%	217	-9.5%	258	18.8%	291	12.7%
Grays Harbor	249	236	-5.2%	323	36.8%	252	-21.9%	348	38.0%
Island	116	65	-43.9%	81	24.6%	90	11.1%	83	-7.7%
San Juan	37	36	-2.7%	32	-11.1%	28	-12.5%	26	-7.1%
Judicial District	153	101	-33.9%	113	11.8%	118	4.4%	109	-7.6%
Jefferson	96	92	-4.1%	102	10.8%	133	30.3%	112	-15.7%
King	4,246	4,230	-0.3%	4,870	15.1%	5,803	19.1%	5,986	3.1%
Kitsap	413	463	12.1%	688	48.5%	604	-12.2%	611	1.1%
Kittitas	103	147	42.7%	112	-23.8%	133	18.7%	162	21.8%
Klickitat	87	74	-14.9%	69	-6.7%	101	46.3%	153	51.4%
Skamania	56	53	-5.3%	99	86.7%	71	-28.2%	91	28.1%
Judicial District	143	127	-11.1%	168	32.2%	172	2.3%	244	41.8%
Lewis	298	271	-9.0%	320	18.0%	304	-5.0%	332	9.2%
Lincoln	52	45	-13.4%	51	13.3%	52	1.9%	60	15.3%
Mason	153	172	12.4%	187	8.7%	186	-0.5%	153	-17.7%
Okanogan	131	136	3.8%	178	30.8%	176	-1.1%	232	31.8%
Pacific	114	137	20.1%	128	-6.5%	144	12.5%	137	-4.8%
Wahkiakum	39	24	-38.4%	27	12.5%	20	-25.9%	20	-0.0%
Judicial District	153	161	5.2%	155	-3.7%	164	5.8%	157	-4.2%
Pierce	2,726	2,339	-14.1%	2,557	9.3%	3,110	21.6%	3,595	15.5%
Skagit	264	153	-42.0%	264	72.5%	254	-3.7%	308	21.2%
Snohomish	980	1,073	9.4%	1,322	23.2%	1,400	5.9%	1,561	11.5%
Spokane	1,124	1,017	-9.5%	1,197	17.6%	1,023	-14.5%	833	-18.5%
Thurston	473	558	17.9%	651	16.6%	662	1.6%	665	0.4%
Walla Walla	275	261	-5.0%	312	19.5%	315	0.9%	380	20.6%
Whatcom	508	540	6.2%	597	10.5%	706	18.2%	603	-14.5%
Whitman	48	66	37.5%	60	-9.0%	65	8.3%	54	-16.9%
Yakima	1,119	1,239	10.7%	1,300	4.9%	1,555	19.6%	1,740	11.8%
State	16,686	16,437	-1.4%	18,902	14.9%	20,764	9.8%	22,348	7.6%

Criminal Cases Filed By Type of Case, 1987

County/ Court	Homicide	Sex Crimes	Robbery	Aggr. Assault	Burglary	Theft/ Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Controlled Substan.	Other	Sub-Total	Lower Court Appeals	Total
Adams	1	5	3	7	14	8	5	34	9	86	2	88
Asotin	0	7	3	10	20	17	6	5	22	90	0	90
Columbia	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	6	4	16	0	16
Garfield	0	0	0	1	6	3	0	1	2	13	1	14
Judicial District	0	8	3	12	26	23	7	12	28	119	1	120
Benton	10	30	5	30	86	75	8	114	77	435	19	454
Franklin	7	6	3	26	56	34	9	177	34	352	8	360
Judicial District	17	36	8	56	142	109	17	291	111	787	27	814
Chelan	5	20	7	13	43	42	11	70	39	250	21	271
Douglas	1	10	3	9	23	31	2	27	24	130	3	133
Judicial District	6	30	10	22	66	73	13	97	63	380	24	404
Clallam	3	10	3	16	33	16	0	12	33	126	7	133
Clark	15	104	43	163	189	306	35	250	204	1,309	23	1,332
Cowlitz	4	49	16	47	102	132	33	210	140	733	0	733
Ferry	0	2	0	3	7	3	1	7	16	39	2	41
Pend Oreille	1	4	0	9	7	10	6	1	6	44	0	44
Stevens	2	6	0	9	25	15	5	23	16	101	2	103
Judicial District	3	12	0	21	39	28	12	31	38	184	4	188
Grant	1	12	16	30	68	45	14	38	52	276	15	291
Grays Harbor	6	15	3	16	66	40	9	88	65	308	40	348
Island	1	14	2	2	20	14	0	12	13	78	5	83
San Juan	0	1	0	3	6	2	1	3	7	23	3	26
Judicial District	1	15	2	5	26	16	1	15	20	101	8	109
Jefferson	0	8	3	26	20	9	6	3	29	104	8	112
King	88	392	338	447	865	948	221	1,236	814	5,349	637	5,986
Kitsap	9	60	8	57	73	106	28	79	137	557	54	611
Kittitas	2	11	2	20	28	20	8	30	33	154	8	162
Klickitat	1	5	1	10	13	14	15	45	41	145	8	153
Skamania	1	10	0	9	19	15	1	24	11	90	1	91
Judicial District	2	15	1	19	32	29	16	69	52	235	9	244
Lewis	1	36	2	25	50	73	8	34	95	324	8	332
Lincoln	0	10	4	3	15	8	4	3	8	55	5	60
Mason	2	11	3	22	25	43	0	18	29	153	0	153
Okanogan	2	16	2	46	43	32	13	59	19	232	0	232
Pacific	1	9	1	16	19	19	4	10	38	117	20	137
Wahkiakum	0	3	0	6	1	1	0	4	2	17	3	20
Judicial District	1	12	1	22	20	20	4	14	40	134	23	157
Pierce	23	169	125	250	448	548	72	830	1,060	3,525	70	3,595
Skagit	5	15	7	23	42	54	7	47	47	247	61	308
Snohomish	8	191	56	133	264	209	41	387	188	1,477	84	1,561
Spokane	16	98	51	47	138	100	11	33	286	780	53	833
Thurston	1	47	6	41	101	139	17	134	116	602	63	665
Walla Walla	6	27	5	29	48	49	8	142	64	378	2	380
Whatcom	5	42	9	49	84	119	21	84	165	578	25	603
Whitman	2	2	0	1	3	4	3	17	19	51	3	54
Yakima	17	87	58	141	218	182	60	475	489	1,727	13	1,740
State	247	1,545	788	1,796	3,288	3,488	694	4,772	4,453	21,071	1,277	22,348

The Superior Courts

Criminal Dispositions and Sentences, 1987

County Court	Chg of Venue	Lower Court Appeal	Dism. Defer. Prosec	Acquit	Not Guilty Insnty	Convicted Guilty Plea	Court Decisn	Jury Verdct	Total Conv.	Total Disp.	Prob. Only	Prob. & Jail	State Inst.	Total Sent.	Sent. Revoc.
Adams	15	0	17	0	0	49	0	2	51	83	1	43	6	50	0
Asotin	0	0	21	0	0	54	0	6	60	81	16	35	4	55	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	4	22	22	1	7	1	9	0
Garfield	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	7	4	4	1	9	0
Judicial District	0	1	21	0	0	76	2	10	88	110	21	46	6	73	0
Benton	1	2	28	6	0	335	2	28	365	402	8	284	77	369	3
Franklin	0	10	18	4	1	292	1	22	315	348	5	201	109	315	0
Judicial District	1	12	46	10	1	627	3	50	680	750	13	485	186	684	3
Chelan	0	8	24	2	0	210	0	5	215	249	26	161	26	213	1
Douglas	0	1	12	1	0	88	2	0	90	104	9	74	7	90	2
Judicial District	0	9	36	3	0	298	2	5	305	353	35	235	33	303	3
Clallam	0	0	8	1	0	72	10	14	96	105	22	68	5	95	4
Clark	0	2	489	1	1	792	5	27	824	1,317	74	739	86	899	23
Cowlitz	0	0	198	16	2	405	8	42	455	671	30	350	75	455	7
Ferry	0	0	4	1	0	29	2	3	34	39	1	34	3	38	2
Pend Oreille	1	0	8	1	0	22	0	0	22	32	5	18	0	23	0
Stevens	4	4	10	0	0	83	0	1	84	102	12	65	6	83	0
Judicial District	5	4	22	2	0	134	2	4	140	173	18	117	9	144	2
Grant	23	9	64	5	2	152	8	17	177	280	6	161	25	192	2
Grays Harbor	3	7	19	2	3	224	4	16	244	278	0	0	0	0	5
Island	0	9	7	1	0	69	0	1	70	87	5	56	8	69	2
San Juan	1	2	4	1	0	12	0	1	13	21	0	12	1	13	1
Judicial District	1	11	11	2	0	81	0	2	83	108	5	68	9	82	3
Jefferson	3	1	34	0	0	66	1	2	69	107	5	50	16	71	0
King	1	468	492	38	8	4,001	110	299	4,410	5,417	643	2,915	835	4,393	141
Kitsap	15	19	53	0	0	387	5	16	408	495	32	299	76	407	8
Kittitas	0	0	37	3	0	83	4	5	92	132	17	60	15	92	0
Klickitat	0	2	22	2	0	80	0	4	84	110	28	46	6	80	4
Skamania	0	0	41	1	0	30	1	4	35	77	6	32	2	40	0
Judicial District	0	2	63	3	0	110	1	8	119	187	34	78	8	120	4
Lewis	21	5	64	6	0	233	2	14	249	345	14	187	51	252	11
Lincoln	1	2	9	1	0	37	0	1	38	51	10	28	0	38	0
Mason	1	0	20	1	0	126	1	7	134	156	8	101	25	134	3
Okanogan	0	0	21	1	0	166	0	3	169	191	13	137	17	167	0
Pacific	4	5	31	4	0	41	5	7	53	97	5	32	13	50	14
Wahkiakum	0	2	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	20	1	9	0	10	3
Judicial District	4	7	40	4	0	50	5	7	62	117	6	41	13	60	17
Pierce	0	10	527	17	4	2,255	5	42	2,302	2,860	843	1,067	332	2,242	74
Skagit	5	24	44	1	0	166	3	8	177	251	0	156	22	178	2
Snohomish	0	61	214	47	1	880	25	54	959	1,282	102	611	184	897	10
Spokane	4	1	64	2	1	521	4	24	549	621	12	437	122	571	1
Thurston	0	3	73	4	1	498	2	13	513	594	14	404	85	503	0
Walla Walla	24	0	93	1	0	173	4	8	185	303	21	128	25	174	2
Whatcom	36	8	26	0	3	375	7	2	384	457	34	314	40	388	3
Whitman	2	0	14	0	0	33	1	0	34	50	5	30	1	36	5
Yakima	41	9	296	13	0	1,142	32	21	1,195	1,554	105	906	191	1,202	8
State	206	675	3,115	184	27	14,212	256	723	15,191	19,398	2,143	10,261	2,498	14,902	341

Criminal Proceedings, 1987

County/ Court	Jury Trials	Non-Jury Trials	Total Trials	Arraign-ments	Pre-Disp. Hearing	Disp. Hearing	Post Disp. Hearing	Total Hearing
Adams	1	0	1	32	92	76	22	223
Asotin	4	0	4	72	155	52	39	322
Columbia	1	1	2	13	20	7	14	56
Garfield	0	2	2	7	10	3	5	27
Judicial District	5	3	8	92	185	62	58	405
Benton	50	3	53	523	948	429	629	2,582
Franklin	29	5	34	311	1,154	338	348	2,185
Judicial District	79	8	87	834	2,102	767	977	4,767
Chelan	4	2	6	328	755	246	414	1,749
Douglas	1	2	3	87	168	95	26	379
Judicial District	5	4	9	415	923	341	440	2,128
Clallam	21	3	24	98	648	102	240	1,112
Clark	46	6	52	1,254	3,690	1,365	2,360	8,721
Cowlitz	56	12	68	553	2,225	581	1,032	4,459
Ferry	7	3	10	39	66	39	48	202
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	31	67	25	24	147
Stevens	1	0	1	77	115	97	54	344
Judicial District	8	3	11	147	248	161	126	693
Grant	29	8	37	233	578	197	473	1,518
Grays Harbor	23	4	27	253	1,134	284	482	2,180
Island	2	2	4	58	122	84	68	336
San Juan	1	1	2	20	58	14	26	120
Judicial District	3	3	6	78	180	98	94	456
Jefferson	9	2	11	81	374	109	453	1,028
King	425	128	553	4,924	19,308	4,932	5,182	34,899
Kitsap	36	11	47	471	1,915	454	1,642	4,529
Kittitas	25	2	27	148	250	109	102	636
Klickitat	8	2	10	141	95	36	44	326
Skamania	7	1	8	60	275	26	36	405
Judicial District	15	3	18	201	370	62	80	731
Lewis	20	9	29	309	1,042	296	878	2,554
Lincoln	4	0	4	55	106	41	31	237
Mason	11	1	12	145	479	155	426	1,217
Okanogan	2	3	5	185	191	200	30	611
Pacific	15	7	22	68	435	63	129	717
Wahkiakum	1	11	12	13	43	19	68	155
Judicial District	16	18	34	81	478	82	197	872
Pierce	66	29	95	3,051	5,592	1,745	1,170	11,653
Skagit	8	3	11	228	953	201	205	1,598
Snohomish	113	33	146	1,477	4,507	1,055	1,181	8,366
Spokane	44	18	62	1,099	2,663	1,035	1,668	6,527
Thurston	22	10	32	540	1,645	545	636	3,398
Walla Walla	9	2	11	434	806	205	252	1,706
Whatcom	25	4	29	355	1,446	556	748	3,134
Whitman	4	2	6	50	165	39	88	348
Yakima	48	41	89	1,532	2,274	1,252	2,024	7,171
State	1,178	373	1,551	19,355	56,569	17,107	23,297	117,879

The Superior Courts

History of Civil Filings 1983-1987

	1983	1984	% Chg	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg
Adams	204	183	-10.2%	200	9.2%	191	-4.5%	200	4.7%
Asotin	406	401	-1.2%	427	6.4%	429	0.4%	330	-23.0%
Columbia	73	80	9.5%	80	-0.0%	63	-21.2%	71	12.6%
Garfield	46	46	-0.0%	26	-43.4%	32	23.0%	31	-3.1%
Judicial District	525	527	0.3%	533	1.1%	524	-1.6%	432	-17.5%
Benton	1,992	2,036	2.2%	2,170	6.5%	2,202	1.4%	1,998	-9.2%
Franklin	978	750	-23.3%	722	-3.7%	741	2.6%	731	-1.3%
Judicial District	2,970	2,786	-6.1%	2,892	3.8%	2,943	1.7%	2,729	-7.2%
Chelan	1,135	1,141	0.5%	1,188	4.1%	1,259	5.9%	1,280	1.6%
Douglas	290	198	-31.7%	223	12.6%	308	38.1%	226	-26.6%
Judicial District	1,425	1,339	-6.0%	1,411	5.3%	1,567	11.0%	1,506	-3.8%
Clallam	888	867	-2.3%	898	3.5%	1,062	18.2%	990	-6.7%
Clark	3,972	4,188	5.4%	4,986	19.0%	5,152	3.3%	5,144	-0.1%
Cowlitz	1,453	1,601	10.1%	1,663	3.8%	1,721	3.4%	1,624	-5.6%
Ferry	122	113	-7.3%	122	7.9%	127	4.0%	120	-5.5%
Pend Oreille	160	154	-3.7%	201	30.5%	168	-16.4%	179	6.5%
Stevens	485	458	-5.5%	525	14.6%	566	7.8%	488	-13.7%
Judicial District	767	725	-5.4%	848	16.9%	861	1.5%	787	-8.5%
Grant	1,123	995	-11.3%	1,121	12.6%	1,138	1.5%	1,025	-9.9%
Grays Harbor	1,376	1,428	3.7%	1,313	-8.0%	1,455	10.8%	1,342	-7.7%
Island	942	885	-6.0%	820	-7.3%	871	6.2%	972	11.5%
San Juan	152	190	25.0%	156	-17.8%	179	14.7%	192	7.2%
Judicial District	1,094	1,075	-1.7%	976	-9.2%	1,050	7.5%	1,164	10.8%
Jefferson	309	327	5.8%	371	13.4%	441	18.8%	371	-15.8%
King	26,811	28,160	5.0%	30,411	7.9%	36,554	20.1%	32,299	-11.6%
Kitsap	2,595	2,893	11.4%	3,108	7.4%	3,286	5.7%	3,169	-3.5%
Kittitas	408	445	9.0%	403	-9.4%	430	6.6%	487	13.2%
Klickitat	344	304	-11.6%	413	35.8%	347	-15.9%	321	-7.4%
Skamania	213	189	-11.2%	204	7.9%	247	21.0%	236	-4.4%
Judicial District	557	493	-11.4%	617	25.1%	594	-3.7%	557	-6.2%
Lewis	1,017	1,120	10.1%	1,243	10.9%	1,348	8.4%	1,229	-8.8%
Lincoln	118	670	467.7%	975	45.5%	988	1.3%	1,147	16.0%
Mason	506	583	15.2%	668	14.5%	698	4.4%	683	-2.1%
Okanogan	736	814	10.5%	673	-17.3%	687	2.0%	569	-17.1%
Pacific	453	390	-13.9%	348	-10.7%	379	8.9%	370	-2.3%
Wahkiakum	84	54	-35.7%	61	12.9%	59	-3.2%	45	-23.7%
Judicial District	537	444	-17.3%	409	-7.8%	438	7.0%	415	-5.2%
Pierce	10,111	10,845	7.2%	12,684	16.9%	15,078	18.8%	14,356	-4.7%
Skagit	1,565	1,231	-21.3%	1,419	15.2%	1,596	12.4%	1,572	-1.5%
Snohomish	6,067	6,770	11.5%	7,556	11.6%	9,209	21.8%	9,778	6.1%
Spokane	7,199	6,320	-12.2%	6,708	6.1%	8,171	21.8%	7,136	-12.6%
Thurston	2,598	2,898	11.5%	3,135	8.1%	3,634	15.9%	3,703	1.8%
Walla Walla	925	852	-7.8%	852	-0.0%	901	5.7%	961	6.6%
Whatcom	1,947	1,886	-3.1%	2,081	10.3%	2,178	4.6%	2,154	-1.1%
Whitman	380	337	-11.3%	386	14.5%	344	-10.8%	325	-5.5%
Yakima	2,760	3,218	16.5%	3,396	5.5%	3,660	7.7%	3,628	-0.8%
State	82,943	86,020	3.7%	93,936	9.2%	107,899	14.8%	101,482	-5.9%

Civil Cases Filed By Type of Case, 1987

County/ Court	Torts	Commerical	Property Rights	Domestic Relations Paternity	Admin Law Review	Other Petitions Complaints	Appeals Lower Courts	Total Civil Filings	Other Matters Filed
Adams	9	38	19	107	6	18	3	200	33
Asotin	14	24	17	233	3	38	1	330	106
Columbia	4	21	0	37	1	7	1	71	5
Garfield	2	6	0	16	1	1	5	31	3
Judicial District	20	51	17	286	5	46	7	432	114
Benton	128	300	132	1,068	17	342	11	1,998	258
Franklin	44	66	74	366	17	164	0	731	91
Judicial District	172	366	206	1,434	34	506	11	2,729	349
Chelan	82	144	128	661	29	234	2	1,280	125
Douglas	21	46	23	78	0	54	4	226	71
Judicial District	103	190	151	739	29	288	6	1,506	196
Clallam	45	95	77	487	12	267	7	990	164
Clark	346	452	707	2,725	39	862	13	5,144	723
Cowlitz	100	139	148	902	22	280	33	1,624	248
Ferry	2	4	12	88	1	12	1	120	20
Pend Oreille	24	15	12	83	0	45	0	179	22
Stevens	17	52	54	260	7	90	8	488	79
Judicial District	43	71	78	431	8	147	9	787	121
Grant	25	132	96	507	19	240	6	1,025	188
Grays Harbor	48	107	138	630	18	386	15	1,342	285
Island	35	133	65	596	1	135	7	972	111
San Juan	6	33	25	94	3	30	1	192	38
Judicial District	41	166	90	690	4	165	8	1,164	149
Jefferson	18	41	39	157	1	112	3	371	71
King	3,946	5,965	5,848	12,050	338	3,949	203	32,299	2,513
Kitsap	175	394	368	1,597	0	599	36	3,169	472
Kittitas	30	66	36	256	5	87	7	487	105
Klickitat	3	53	9	214	0	40	2	321	56
Skamania	5	41	17	123	2	46	2	236	28
Judicial District	8	94	26	337	2	86	4	557	84
Lewis	50	81	124	634	15	318	7	1,229	249
Lincoln	3	18	4	1,085	3	30	4	1,147	15
Mason	32	80	73	333	3	150	12	683	3
Okanogan	4	11	34	310	7	199	4	569	96
Pacific	16	25	25	207	4	93	0	370	32
Wahkiakum	11	1	1	31	0	0	1	45	11
Judicial District	27	26	26	238	4	93	1	415	43
Pierce	911	1,587	2,420	6,212	106	3,057	63	14,356	955
Skagit	101	175	145	818	27	296	10	1,572	264
Snohomish	653	1,365	1,331	4,334	106	1,934	55	9,778	945
Spokane	337	1,327	511	3,489	64	1,354	54	7,136	567
Thurston	203	426	409	1,645	178	825	17	3,703	572
Walla Walla	67	98	63	453	10	265	5	961	112
Whatcom	279	185	208	1,143	5	309	25	2,154	124
Whitman	18	67	25	147	5	51	12	325	30
Yakima	193	539	302	1,938	27	613	16	3,628	385
State	8,007	14,352	13,719	46,114	1,102	17,532	656	101,482	10,175

The Superior Courts

Civil Cases Disposed By Type of Case, 1987

County/ Court	Torts	Commerical	Property Rights	Domestic Relations Paternity	Admin Law Review	Other Petitions Complaints	Appeals Lower Courts	Total Civil Disposed
Adams	18	26	15	76	6	11	2	154
Asotin	13	29	25	196	2	29	3	297
Columbia	1	10	0	19	0	2	0	32
Garfield	1	0	0	13	0	0	2	16
Judicial District	15	39	25	228	2	31	5	345
Benton	247	368	222	1,109	14	309	5	2,274
Franklin	92	88	60	276	9	142	0	667
Judicial District	339	456	282	1,385	23	451	5	2,941
Chelan	110	117	50	592	6	174	1	1,050
Douglas	20	30	16	57	2	45	1	171
Judicial District	130	147	66	649	8	219	2	1,221
Clallam	68	71	56	379	2	190	2	768
Clark	364	259	274	2,060	20	767	10	3,754
Cowlitz	170	114	102	803	8	258	15	1,470
Ferry	1	2	3	116	2	3	1	128
Pend Oreille	13	12	19	94	0	49	0	187
Stevens	34	60	28	253	5	72	0	452
Judicial District	48	74	50	463	7	124	1	767
Grant	56	109	76	402	10	220	2	875
Grays Harbor	120	103	142	538	7	252	11	1,173
Island	38	93	43	943	1	110	5	1,233
San Juan	8	22	21	79	1	30	1	162
Judicial District	46	115	64	1,022	2	140	6	1,395
Jefferson	32	48	30	183	4	100	0	397
King	4,922	5,711	5,520	10,925	288	2,649	175	30,190
Kitsap	284	459	316	2,006	3	578	37	3,683
Kittitas	20	32	19	123	0	32	3	229
Klickitat	8	34	13	170	2	30	5	262
Skamania	15	27	18	116	1	31	2	210
Judicial District	23	61	31	286	3	61	7	472
Lewis	99	82	111	576	7	308	5	1,188
Lincoln	3	19	5	1,020	3	31	1	1,082
Mason	44	78	52	260	6	116	5	561
Okanogan	7	11	10	154	0	25	0	207
Pacific	24	26	25	122	1	76	0	274
Wahkiakum	23	0	2	74	0	2	6	107
Judicial District	47	26	27	196	1	78	6	381
Pierce	1,593	1,474	1,986	6,130	77	2,669	43	13,972
Skagit	175	355	174	1,121	17	350	12	2,204
Snohomish	905	1,353	1,416	4,490	63	1,783	53	10,063
Spokane	609	874	176	1,996	29	779	21	4,484
Thurston	295	491	388	1,368	184	742	13	3,481
Walla Walla	90	58	36	350	3	206	6	749
Whatcom	240	95	93	693	1	148	6	1,276
Whitman	26	41	17	159	4	22	2	271
Yakima	294	477	239	1,448	8	578	10	3,054
State	11,082	13,258	11,798	41,489	796	13,918	466	92,807

Civil Case Activity, 1987

				Dispositions By Type						Proceedings By Type			
County/ Court	Chg Of Venue	Lower Court Appeals	Default Judgmt Uncont	Dismiss	Settled	Summary Judgmt	Judgmt After Trial	Total Disposed	Jury Trials	Non-Jury Trials	Pre-Disp Hearing	Disp Hearing	Post Disp Hearing
Adams	5	0	73	58	3	3	12	154	3	5	65	119	15
Asotin	11	0	182	82	14	3	5	297	1	3	118	99	43
Columbia	0	2	21	5	1	1	2	32	2	1	59	16	7
Garfield	0	0	13	2	0	0	1	16	1	0	1	3	1
Judicial District	11	2	216	89	15	4	8	345	4	4	178	118	51
Benton	10	0	299	1,174	29	1	761	2,274	19	146	899	1,138	242
Franklin	5	0	235	282	110	11	24	667	9	73	258	409	95
Judicial District	15	0	534	1,456	139	12	785	2,941	28	219	1,157	1,547	337
Chelan	5	1	442	334	172	8	88	1,050	10	117	445	652	328
Douglas	6	1	73	77	2	6	6	171	0	9	63	93	36
Judicial District	11	2	515	411	174	14	94	1,221	10	126	508	745	364
Clallam	1	1	265	282	160	10	49	768	10	90	1,418	493	142
Clark	6	4	1,791	945	809	30	169	3,754	34	234	2,443	2,476	909
Cowlitz	4	5	527	436	256	7	235	1,470	16	49	1,076	853	610
Ferry	3	2	46	64	0	2	11	128	0	9	44	50	30
Pend Oreille	2	0	99	50	28	2	6	187	1	12	128	97	21
Stevens	7	1	134	140	137	5	28	452	4	27	115	187	58
Judicial District	12	3	279	254	165	9	45	767	5	48	287	334	109
Grant	2	1	309	269	219	28	47	875	10	59	730	522	435
Grays Harbor	7	4	478	394	188	17	85	1,173	13	52	916	413	235
Island	7	8	779	335	48	7	49	1,233	4	54	408	524	179
San Juan	1	0	22	10	112	4	13	162	2	13	117	78	33
Judicial District	8	8	801	345	160	11	62	1,395	6	67	525	602	212
Jefferson	4	0	129	143	73	4	44	397	4	37	579	418	236
King	70	114	8,616	5,907	13,243	540	1,700	30,190	151	829	12,637	15,082	4,610
Kitsap	15	0	1,629	1,540	454	26	19	3,683	17	137	2,056	1,485	816
Kittitas	5	0	68	140	10	0	6	229	18	31	259	215	67
Klickitat	1	3	105	89	46	2	16	262	3	19	87	108	30
Skamania	2	1	70	58	64	4	11	210	0	19	142	102	15
Judicial District	3	4	175	147	110	6	27	472	3	38	229	210	45
Lewis	4	2	516	411	189	3	63	1,188	7	45	912	622	264
Lincoln	15	1	984	60	1	3	18	1,082	2	20	29	50	28
Mason	2	2	265	106	146	21	19	561	5	24	368	267	99
Okanogan	0	0	155	45	3	4	0	207	4	38	200	244	96
Pacific	2	1	133	72	26	9	31	274	1	30	375	157	142
Wahkiakum	1	2	16	79	1	4	4	107	2	20	113	67	32
Judicial District	3	3	149	151	27	13	35	381	3	50	488	224	174
Pierce	56	4	6,653	5,224	1,354	122	559	13,972	96	211	579	3,856	13
Skagit	18	4	657	982	341	28	174	2,204	12	107	884	805	225
Snohomish	42	42	3,644	3,303	2,365	111	556	10,063	45	326	4,215	4,070	1,679
Spokane	16	2	618	1,952	6	25	1,865	4,484	65	266	8,919	6,080	4,716
Thurston	26	55	1,531	1,145	355	55	314	3,481	29	117	2,040	1,903	1,034
Walla Walla	5	7	291	243	142	9	52	749	10	39	484	431	148
Whatcom	3	1	513	357	327	17	58	1,276	17	137	989	776	491
Whitman	5	1	144	97	14	4	6	271	13	21	228	174	31
Yakima	9	7	1,154	923	699	63	199	3,054	34	92	2,305	1,706	695
State	383	279	33,679	27,815	22,147	1,199	7,305	92,807	674	3,518	47,703	46,840	18,886

History of Probate, Guardianship and Adoption Filings, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	& Chg	1985	& Chg	1986	& Chg	1987	& Chg
Adams	64	46	-28.1%	68	47.8%	54	-20.5%	54	-0.0%
Asotin	72	81	12.5%	86	6.1%	73	-15.1%	63	-13.6%
Columbia	35	27	-22.8%	44	62.9%	26	-40.9%	25	-3.8%
Garfield	26	24	-7.6%	30	25.0%	20	-33.3%	11	-45.0%
Judicial District	133	132	-0.7%	160	21.2%	119	-25.6%	99	-16.8%
Benton	431	382	-11.3%	404	5.7%	350	-13.3%	347	-0.8%
Franklin	153	106	-30.7%	127	19.8%	99	-22.0%	107	8.0%
Judicial District	584	488	-16.4%	531	8.8%	449	-15.4%	454	1.1%
Chelan	264	226	-14.3%	247	9.2%	207	-16.1%	236	14.0%
Douglas	91	95	4.3%	82	-13.6%	90	9.7%	87	-3.3%
Judicial District	355	321	-9.5%	329	2.4%	297	-9.7%	323	8.7%
Clallam	285	307	7.7%	254	-17.2%	288	13.3%	289	0.3%
Clark	804	719	-10.5%	746	3.7%	727	-2.5%	737	1.3%
Cowlitz	360	249	-30.8%	258	3.6%	269	4.2%	272	1.1%
Ferry	19	27	42.1%	24	-11.1%	28	16.6%	16	-42.8%
Pend Oreille	45	37	-17.7%	50	35.1%	34	-32.0%	39	14.7%
Stevens	110	110	-0.0%	104	-5.4%	119	14.4%	112	-5.8%
Judicial District	174	174	-0.0%	178	2.2%	181	1.6%	167	-7.7%
Grant	262	201	-23.2%	202	0.4%	194	-3.9%	180	-7.2%
Grays Harbor	298	257	-13.7%	284	10.5%	282	-0.7%	253	-10.2%
Island	198	173	-12.6%	224	29.4%	259	15.6%	275	6.1%
San Juan	47	47	-0.0%	52	10.6%	44	-15.3%	60	36.3%
Judicial District	245	220	-10.2%	276	25.4%	303	9.7%	335	10.5%
Jefferson	101	96	-4.9%	93	-3.1%	107	15.0%	106	-0.9%
King	6,452	5,929	-8.1%	5,979	0.8%	6,166	3.1%	6,107	-0.9%
Kitsap	728	715	-1.7%	683	-4.4%	712	4.2%	670	-5.8%
Kittitas	125	130	4.0%	133	2.3%	134	0.7%	106	-20.8%
Klickitat	70	68	-2.8%	67	-1.4%	84	25.3%	62	-26.1%
Skamania	29	28	-3.4%	24	-14.2%	27	12.5%	30	11.1%
Judicial District	99	96	-3.0%	91	-5.2%	111	21.9%	92	-17.1%
Lewis	297	270	-9.0%	263	-2.5%	257	-2.2%	273	6.2%
Lincoln	99	75	-24.2%	90	20.0%	76	-15.5%	78	2.6%
Mason	192	186	-3.1%	178	-4.3%	201	12.9%	175	-12.9%
Okanogan	86	132	53.4%	134	1.5%	133	-0.7%	127	-4.5%
Pacific	82	92	12.1%	91	-1.0%	96	5.4%	104	8.3%
Wahkiakum	16	16	-0.0%	26	62.5%	18	-30.7%	13	-27.7%
Judicial District	98	108	10.2%	117	8.3%	114	-2.5%	117	2.6%
Pierce	2,178	1,869	-14.1%	2,016	7.8%	1,982	-1.6%	2,090	5.4%
Skagit	365	342	-6.3%	347	1.4%	346	-0.2%	334	-3.4%
Snohomish	1,404	1,290	-8.1%	1,326	2.7%	1,376	3.7%	1,349	-1.9%
Spokane	1,639	1,874	14.3%	1,513	-19.2%	1,681	11.1%	1,680	-0.0%
Thurston	601	556	-7.4%	516	-7.1%	525	1.7%	529	0.7%
Walla Walla	316	283	-10.4%	322	13.7%	395	22.6%	293	-25.8%
Whatcom	456	438	-3.9%	400	-8.6%	413	3.2%	385	-6.7%
Whitman	155	122	-21.2%	147	20.4%	144	-2.0%	147	2.0%
Yakima	926	751	-18.8%	842	12.1%	775	-7.9%	814	5.0%
State	19,881	18,376	-7.5%	18,476	0.5%	18,811	1.8%	18,635	-0.9%!!

History of Mental Illness Filings, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	% Chg	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg
Adams	19	32	68.4%	30	-6.2%	16	-46.6%	24	50.0%
Asotin	21	18	-14.2%	20	11.1%	33	65.0%	35	6.0%
Columbia	0	3	--	3	-0.0%	5	66.6%	6	20.0%
Garfield	4	3	-25.0%	8	166.6%	5	-37.5%	1	-80.0%
Judicial District	25	24	-4.0%	31	29.1%	43	38.7%	42	-2.3%
Benton	271	276	1.8%	345	25.0%	253	-26.6%	253	-0.0%
Franklin	74	66	-10.8%	83	25.7%	78	-6.0%	82	5.1%
Judicial District	345	342	-0.8%	428	25.1%	331	-22.6%	335	1.2%
Chelan	70	93	32.8%	92	-1.0%	83	-9.7%	65	-21.6%
Douglas	1	2	100.0%	6	200.0%	10	66.6%	5	-50.0%
Judicial District	71	95	33.8%	98	3.1%	93	-5.1%	70	-24.7%
Clallam	65	56	-13.8%	88	57.1%	70	-20.4%	69	-1.4%
Clark	103	136	32.0%	240	76.4%	148	-38.3%	255	72.2%
Cowlitz	117	125	6.8%	141	12.8%	202	43.2%	155	-23.2%
Ferry	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Pend Oreille	1	4	300.0%	3	-25.0%	3	-0.0%	8	166.6%
Stevens	26	30	15.3%	35	16.6%	35	-0.0%	43	22.8%
Judicial District	27	34	25.9%	38	11.7%	38	-0.0%	51	34.2%
Grant	89	99	11.2%	107	8.0%	123	14.9%	173	40.6%
Grays Harbor	53	44	-16.9%	75	70.4%	41	-45.3%	58	41.4%
Island	34	32	-5.8%	41	28.1%	39	-4.8%	38	-2.5%
San Juan	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	3	--
Judicial District	34	32	-5.8%	41	28.1%	39	-4.8%	41	5.1%
Jefferson	18	30	66.6%	42	40.0%	39	-7.1%	24	-38.4%
King	2,035	2,283	12.1%	2,446	7.1%	2,598	6.2%	2,732	5.1%
Kitsap	202	227	12.3%	139	-38.7%	165	18.7%	189	14.5%
Kittitas	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	--
Klickitat	4	1	-75%	121	100.0%	18	50.0%	17	-5.5%
Skamania	6	8	33.3%	12	50.0%	11	-8.3%	9	-18.1%
Judicial District	10	9	-10.0%	24	166.6%	29	20.8%	26	-10.3%
Lewis	77	82	6.4%	90	9.7%	79	-12.2%	99	25.3%
Lincoln	11	13	18.1%	10	-23.0%	8	-20.0%	3	-62.5%
Mason	16	21	31.2%	22	4.7%	27	22.7%	0	22.7%
Okanogan	0	2	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Pacific	13	16	23.0%	14	-12.5%	24	71.4%	22	-8.3%
Wahkiakum	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Judicial District	13	16	23.0%	14	-12.5%	24	71.4%	22	-8.3%
Pierce	1,639	1,651	0.7%	3,151	90.8%	2,026	-35.7%	2,165	6.8%
Skagit	146	144	-1.3%	107	-25.6%	96	-10.2%	93	-3.1%
Snohomish	458	524	14.4%	625	19.2%	641	2.5%	547	-14.6%
Spokane	952	1,218	27.9%	1,344	10.3%	1,493	11.0%	1,581	5.8%
Thurston	178	178	-0.0%	184	3.3%	204	10.8%	178	-12.7%
Walla Walla	113	124	9.7%	93	-25.0%	74	-20.4%	101	36.4%
Whatcom	66	53	-19.6%	45	-15.0%	39	-13.3%	62	58.9%
Whitman	32	30	-6.2%	30	-0.0%	35	16.6%	26	-25.7%
Yakima	284	282	-0.7%	410	45.3%	502	22.4%	602	19.9%
State	7,198	7,906	9.8%	10,093	27.6%	9,223	-8.6%	9,725	5.4%

The Superior Courts

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption and Mental Illness Cases, 1987

	Filings					Dispositions						Hearings				
County Court	Probate	Guardianship	Adoption	Mental Illness	Total	Probate	Guardianship	Adoption	Mental Illness	Total	Trial Total	Probate	Guardianship	Adoption	Mental Illness	Total Hearings
Adams	39	5	10	24	78	23	0	10	6	39	1	50	12	13	0	75
Asotin	49	7	7	35	98	36	3	7	17	63	0	12	8	7	1	28
Columbia	22	1	2	6	31	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	3	1	1	5
Garfield	8	1	2	1	12	6	0	1	0	7	0	1	1	1	0	3
Judicial District	79	9	11	42	141	53	3	8	17	81	0	13	12	9	2	36
Benton	227	59	61	253	600	210	21	56	243	530	3	52	65	60	107	284
Franklin	83	7	17	82	189	54	1	15	63	133	0	7	19	3	27	56
Judicial District	310	66	78	335	789	264	22	71	306	663	3	59	84	63	134	340
Chelan	188	22	26	65	301	126	9	24	19	178	4	174	59	30	0	263
Douglas	67	3	17	5	92	22	0	13	0	35	0	39	6	11	0	56
Judicial District	255	25	43	70	393	148	9	37	19	213	4	213	65	41	0	319
Clallam	219	26	44	69	358	25	7	15	12	59	2	180	66	60	11	317
Clark	464	145	128	255	992	458	36	81	2	577	29	322	239	134	27	722
Cowlitz	185	50	37	155	427	67	1	27	77	172	1	93	64	46	108	311
Ferry	16	0	0	0	16	1	0	0	0	1	1	9	5	0	0	14
Pend Oreille	30	4	5	8	47	22	1	3	5	31	0	14	5	2	0	21
Stevens	86	5	21	43	155	36	2	19	34	91	1	51	19	19	0	89
Judicial District	132	9	26	51	218	59	3	22	39	123	2	74	29	21	0	124
Grant	121	28	31	173	353	99	2	29	76	206	0	88	65	51	0	204
Grays Harbor	193	24	36	58	311	162	11	32	43	248	2	56	17	37	0	110
Island	198	37	40	38	313	168	5	41	9	223	1	114	66	49	5	234
San Juan	48	8	4	3	63	47	3	3	2	55	0	15	9	1	0	25
Judicial District	246	45	44	41	376	215	8	44	11	278	1	129	75	50	5	259
Jefferson	87	7	12	24	130	45	0	8	37	90	1	126	22	17	20	185
King	4,434	812	861	2,732	8,839	3,632	215	717	2,651	7,215	29	4,343	1,333	969	4,601	11,246
Kitsap	475	100	95	189	859	301	20	84	0	405	5	187	170	101	310	768
Kittitas	84	16	6	2	108	58	0	8	2	68	1	26	13	4	2	45
Klickitat	40	7	15	17	79	23	3	15	0	41	0	6	8	12	0	26
Skamania	22	2	6	9	39	9	0	1	0	10	0	8	2	4	0	14
Judicial District	62	9	21	26	118	32	3	16	0	51	0	14	10	16	0	40
Lewis	205	26	42	99	372	88	8	18	2	116	1	45	17	10	0	72
Lincoln	72	1	5	3	81	74	4	4	4	86	0	12	3	4	0	19
Mason	146	8	21	0	175	102	7	16	0	125	0	42	34	17	0	93
Okanogan	104	9	14	0	127	12	2	8	0	22	0	57	17	10	0	84
Pacific	80	8	16	22	126	44	5	12	0	61	0	91	28	15	0	134
Wahkiakum	8	5	0	0	13	7	0	0	0	7	0	19	19	4	0	42
Judicial District	88	13	16	22	139	51	5	12	0	68	0	110	47	19	0	176
Pierce	1,321	386	383	2,165	4,255	796	73	327	377	1,573	0	15	13	12	6,473	6,513
Skagit	263	39	32	93	427	225	11	29	90	355	6	62	64	36	13	175
Snohomish	950	207	192	547	1,896	742	75	158	397	1,372	8	172	240	220	0	632
Spokane	1,245	219	216	1,581	3,261	687	41	178	1,187	2,093	7	1,632	1,118	447	2,123	5,320
Thurston	394	48	87	178	707	336	17	75	185	613	3	190	108	96	114	508
Walla Walla	253	14	26	101	394	236	6	29	2	273	0	22	21	19	53	115
Whatcom	274	38	73	62	447	102	0	39	0	141	2	64	75	32	27	198
Whitman	121	11	15	26	173	125	1	12	10	148	0	143	30	20	1	194
Yakima	598	123	93	602	1,416	307	19	83	99	508	3	123	90	88	542	843
State	13,419	2,518	2,698	9,725	28,360	9,524	609	2,197	5,651	17,981	111	8,662	4,153	2,662	14,566	30,043

History of Juvenile Offender Filings, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	% Chg	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg
Adams	36	12	-66.6%	35	191.6%	9	-74.2%	16	77.7%
Asotin	20	32	60.0%	64	100.0%	49	-23.4%	57	16.3%
Columbia	24	25	4.1%	3	-88.0%	16	433.3%	25	56.2%
Garfield	1	2	100.0%	5	150.0%	3	-40.0%	3	-0.0%
Judicial District	45	59	31.1%	72	22.0%	68	-5.5%	85	25.0%
Benton	429	442	3.0%	437	-1.1%	497	13.7%	421	-15.2%
Franklin	102	154	50.9%	151	-1.9%	137	-9.2%	160	16.7%
Judicial District	531	596	12.2%	588	-1.3%	634	7.8%	581	-8.3%
Chelan	173	164	-5.2%	245	49.3%	235	-4.0%	274	16.5%
Douglas	80	88	10.0%	76	-13.6%	90	18.4%	91	1.1%
Judicial District	253	252	-0.3%	321	27.3%	325	1.2%	365	1.3%
Clallam	274	214	-21.8%	230	7.4%	251	9.1%	233	-7.1%
Clark	749	814	8.6%	962	18.1%	949	-1.3%	812	-14.4%
Cowlitz	368	360	-2.1%	374	3.8%	409	9.3%	369	-9.7%
Ferry	27	8	-70.3%	29	262.5%	21	-27.5%	42	100.0%
Pend Oreille	40	59	47.5%	36	-38.9%	30	-16.6%	26	-13.3%
Stevens	108	66	-38.8%	63	-4.5%	104	65.0%	89	-14.4%
Judicial District	175	133	-24.0%	128	-3.7%	155	21.0%	157	1.2%
Grant	284	253	-10.9%	256	1.1%	253	-1.1%	230	-9.0%
Grays Harbor	315	434	37.7%	473	8.9%	423	-10.5%	394	-6.8%
Island	84	85	1.1%	68	-20.0%	63	-7.3%	76	20.6%
San Juan	19	28	47.3%	21	-25.0%	20	-4.7%	34	70.0%
Judicial District	103	113	9.7%	89	-21.2%	83	-6.7%	110	32.5%
Jefferson	62	75	20.9%	67	-10.6%	47	-29.8%	103	119.1%
King	5,167	4,902	-5.1%	5,415	10.4%	5,887	8.7%	6,222	5.6%
Kitsap	722	684	-5.2%	897	31.1%	842	-6.1%	758	-9.9%
Kittitas	77	88	14.2%	69	-21.5%	112	62.3%	94	-16.0%
Klickitat	47	69	46.8%	72	4.3%	47	-34.7%	75	59.5%
Skamania	25	36	44.0%	29	-19.4%	43	48.2%	22	-48.8%
Judicial District	72	105	45.8%	101	-3.8%	90	-10.8%	97	7.7%
Lewis	241	223	-7.4%	310	39.0%	286	-7.7%	305	6.6%
Lincoln	32	14	-56.2%	19	35.7%	28	47.3%	25	-10.7%
Mason	148	172	16.2%	202	17.4%	193	-4.4%	168	-12.9%
Okanogan	149	144	-3.3%	209	45.1%	171	-18.1%	213	24.5%
Pacific	127	121	-4.7%	88	-27.2%	84	-4.5%	97	15.4%
Wahkiakum	20	14	-30.0%	39	178.5%	27	-30.7%	24	-11.1%
Judicial District	147	135	-8.1%	127	-5.9%	111	-12.5%	121	9.0%
Pierce	1,680	1,292	-23.0%	1,168	-9.5%	1,170	0.1%	1,186	1.3%
Skagit	202	217	7.4%	334	53.9%	216	-35.3%	216	-0.0%
Snohomish	1,357	1,406	3.6%	1,326	-5.6%	1,306	-1.5%	1,210	-7.3%
Spokane	1,118	1,077	-3.6%	1,323	22.8%	1,311	-0.9%	1,242	-5.2%
Thurston	625	676	8.1%	815	20.5%	761	-6.6%	802	5.3%
Walla Walla	110	109	-0.9%	101	-7.3%	153	51.4%	149	-2.6%
Whatcom	426	546	28.1%	550	0.7%	497	-9.6%	518	4.2%
Whitman	14	23	64.2%	38	65.2%	34	-10.5	29	-14.7%
Yakima	760	756	-0.5%	926	22.4%	927	0.1%	860	-7.2%
State	16,242	15,884	-2.2%	17,525	10.3%	17,701	1.0%	17,670	-0.1%

The Superior Court

Juvenile Offender Filings, Dispositions and Sentences, 1987

					Dispositions					Sentencing	
County Court	Filings	Juris. Declined	Dismissed	Acquitted	Guilty Plea	Court Decision	Total Convicted	Total Disposed	Community Sentence	State Instit	Total Sent
Adams	16	2	0	0	8	0	8	10	8	0	8
Asotin	57	3	3	0	49	0	49	55	42	6	48
Columbia	25	11	6	0	5	0	5	22	2	0	2
Garfield	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	1
Judicial District	85	14	9	0	56	0	56	79	45	6	51
Benton	421	10	120	2	293	29	322	454	259	63	322
Franklin	160	0	17	0	102	7	109	126	105	4	109
Judicial District	581	10	137	2	395	36	431	580	364	67	431
Chelan	274	10	67	0	157	5	162	239	128	24	152
Douglas	91	5	4	0	65	5	70	79	35	35	70
Judicial District	365	15	71	0	222	10	232	318	163	59	222
Clallam	233	1	50	4	79	32	111	166	97	5	102
Clark	812	39	128	7	527	30	557	731	486	54	540
Cowlitz	369	8	20	11	212	34	246	285	191	28	219
Ferry	42	1	2	0	3	3	6	9	18	1	19
Pend Oreille	26	3	6	0	15	0	15	24	15	0	15
Stevens	89	1	11	0	85	0	85	97	67	18	85
Judicial District	157	5	19	0	103	3	106	130	100	19	119
Grant	230	0	53	3	162	6	168	224	152	16	168
Grays Harbor	394	2	75	3	297	11	308	388	282	26	308
Island	76	0	5	0	56	0	56	61	53	3	56
San Juan	34	2	3	1	19	2	21	27	21	0	21
Judicial District	110	2	8	1	75	2	77	88	74	3	77
Jefferson	103	2	29	2	60	4	64	97	58	6	64
King	6,222	19	2,084	100	2,678	413	3,091	5,294	2,609	482	3,091
Kitsap	758	0	22	13	407	49	456	491	434	40	474
Kittitas	94	1	16	0	64	10	74	91	63	11	74
Klickitat	75	0	16	0	34	4	38	54	43	0	43
Skamania	22	0	1	0	19	0	19	20	16	3	19
Judicial District	97	0	17	0	53	4	57	74	59	3	62
Lewis	305	2	54	1	168	4	172	229	166	6	172
Lincoln	25	6	1	0	16	0	16	23	14	2	16
Mason	168	6	12	1	96	1	97	116	55	42	97
Okanogan	213	9	19	0	125	1	126	154	117	9	126
Pacific	97	0	16	0	60	6	66	82	44	22	66
Wahkiakum	24	0	4	0	9	2	11	15	12	4	16
Judicial District	121	0	20	0	69	8	77	97	56	26	82
Pierce	1,186	6	32	12	845	75	920	970	624	148	772
Skagit	216	5	52	0	88	7	95	152	84	11	95
Snohomish	1,210	4	150	27	771	136	907	1,088	650	93	743
Spokane	1,242	7	193	23	966	32	998	1,221	783	102	885
Thurston	802	4	213	4	429	12	441	662	457	51	508
Walla Walla	149	0	48	1	74	5	79	128	72	7	79
Whatcom	518	0	39	3	316	32	348	390	327	23	350
Whitman	29	0	2	0	16	0	16	18	4	15	19
Yakima	860	6	274	12	474	52	526	818	435	91	526
State	17,670	175	3,847	230	9,851	1,009	10,860	15,112	9,029	1,451	10,480

Juvenile Offender Proceedings, 1987

County Court	Pre-Adjudication	Guilty Plea Only	Guilty Plea Sent	Trial	Separate Disposition	Post Disposition	Total Proceed
Adams	1	0	0	0	11	1	13
Asotin	8	0	0	0	41	5	54
Columbia	32	12	1	0	0	5	50
Garfield	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Judicial District	40	13	2	0	41	10	106
Benton	261	55	214	35	199	231	995
Franklin	120	2	27	7	106	78	340
Judicial District	381	57	241	42	305	309	1,335
Chelan	211	35	3	7	210	147	613
Douglas	30	3	20	0	47	33	133
Judicial District	241	38	23	7	257	180	746
Clallam	334	19	75	23	28	100	579
Clark	1,991	32	495	41	147	1,330	4,036
Cowlitz	400	26	179	46	41	177	869
Ferry	32	8	11	3	4	14	72
Pend Oreille	26	0	10	0	9	16	61
Stevens	29	2	33	0	53	16	133
Judicial District	87	10	54	3	66	46	266
Grant	249	87	69	7	52	260	724
Grays Harbor	270	169	83	0	296	730	1,548
Island	62	0	10	3	50	24	149
San Juan	45	3	17	4	4	4	77
Judicial District	107	3	27	7	54	28	226
Jefferson	249	13	1	0	96	132	491
King	3,762	0	0	645	3,518	2,318	10,243
Kitsap	945	33	375	89	80	338	1,860
Kittitas	31	0	0	15	79	54	179
Klickitat	70	1	32	4	13	17	137
Skamania	21	0	10	0	7	2	40
Judicial District	91	1	42	4	20	19	177
Lewis	84	11	15	3	81	184	378
Lincoln	13	14	6	0	14	4	51
Mason	211	0	0	1	126	53	391
Okanogan	139	56	15	0	145	58	413
Pacific	81	3	24	15	43	52	218
Wahkiakum	40	1	3	6	6	28	84
Judicial District	121	4	27	21	49	80	302
Pierce	1,642	384	538	94	401	449	3,508
Skagit	230	48	24	15	88	44	449
Snohomish	947	59	592	175	83	416	2,272
Spokane	2,770	871	95	57	863	335	4,991
Thurston	807	42	474	15	24	332	1,694
Walla Walla	163	0	28	1	74	96	362
Whatcom	624	56	345	36	56	277	1,394
Whitman	40	24	15	0	2	0	81
Yakima	1,483	20	409	71	125	806	2,914
State	18,453	2,090	4,249	1,418	7,222	9,166	42,598

History of Juvenile Dependency Filings, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	% Chg	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg
Adams	0	8	--	11	37.5%	14	27.2%	3	-78.5%
Asotin	23	16	-30.4%	37	131.2%	30	-18.9%	13	-56.6%
Columbia	8	8	-0.0%	6	-25.0%	6	-0.0%	1	-83.3%
Garfield	0	1	--	0	--	1	--	0	--
Judicial District	31	25	-19.3%	43	72.0%	37	-13.9%	14	-62.1%
Benton	111	109	-1.8%	100	-8.2%	115	15.0%	112	-2.6%
Franklin	52	30	-42.3%	24	-20.0%	64	166.6%	55	-14.0%
Judicial District	163	139	-14.7%	124	-10.7%	179	44.3%	167	-6.7%
Chelan	76	57	-25.0%	75	31.5%	55	-26.6%	53	-3.6%
Douglas	34	27	-20.5%	23	-14.8%	11	-52.1%	22	100.0%
Judicial District	110	84	-23.6%	98	16.6%	66	-32.6%	75	13.6%
Clallam	169	151	-10.6%	155	2.6%	203	30.9%	238	17.2%
Clark	0	300	--	228	-24.0%	251	10.0%	334	33.0%
Cowlitz	164	141	-14.0%	144	2.1%	141	-2.0%	98	-30.4%
Ferry	8	6	-25.0%	8	33.3%	10	25.0%	18	80.0%
Pend Oreille	11	18	63.6%	17	-5.5%	25	47.0%	28	12.0%
Stevens	35	45	28.5%	36	-20.0%	58	61.1%	57	-1.7%
Judicial District	54	69	27.7%	61	-11.5%	93	52.4%	103	10.7%
Grant	41	44	7.3%	46	4.5%	37	-19.5%	48	29.7%
Grays Harbor	81	61	-24.6%	92	50.8%	110	19.5%	106	-3.6%
Island	71	72	1.4%	53	-26.3%	42	-20.7%	44	4.7%
San Juan	6	9	50.0%	8	-11.1%	9	12.5%	12	33.3%
Judicial District	77	81	5.1%	61	-24.6%	51	-16.3%	56	9.8%
Jefferson	30	19	-36.6%	18	-5.2%	34	88.8%	43	26.4%
King	1,403	1,476	5.2%	1,346	-8.8%	1,371	1.8%	1,519	10.7%
Kitsap	149	140	-6.0%	177	26.4%	152	-14.1%	156	2.6%
Kittitas	27	35	29.6%	33	-5.7%	26	-21.2%	34	30.7%
Klickitat	31	37	19.3%	31	-16.2%	32	3.2%	26	-18.7%
Skamania	16	24	50.0%	10	-58.3%	13	30.0%	10	-23.0%
Judicial District	47	61	29.7%	41	-32.7%	45	9.7%	36	-20.0%
Lewis	111	127	14.4%	161	26.7%	191	18.6%	165	-13.6%
Lincoln	1	1	-0.0%	4	300.0%	8	100.0%	4	-50.0%
Mason	63	37	-41.2%	32	-13.5%	37	15.6%	28	-24.3%
Okanogan	30	23	-23.3%	28	21.7%	16	-42.8%	24	50.0%
Pacific	26	22	-15.3%	22	-0.0%	22	-0.0%	32	45.4%
Wahkiakum	5	10	100.0%	5	-50.0%	10	100.0%	7	-30.0%
Judicial District	31	32	3.2%	27	-15.6%	32	18.5%	39	21.8%
Pierce	555	648	16.7%	532	-17.9%	474	-10.9%	402	-15.1%
Skagit	59	67	13.5%	56	-16.4%	84	50.0%	67	-20.2%
Snohomish	600	433	-27.8%	370	-14.5%	392	5.9%	375	-4.3%
Spokane	383	415	8.3%	440	6.0%	382	-13.1%	428	12.0%
Thurston	98	82	-16.3%	102	24.3%	110	7.8%	116	5.4%
Walla Walla	59	77	30.5%	77	-0.0%	40	-48.0%	88	120.0%
Whatcom	74	72	-2.7%	56	-22.2%	57	1.7%	69	21.0%
Whitman	18	5	-72.2%	19	280.0%	25	31.5%	10	-60.0%
Yakima	204	235	15.1%	185	-21.2%	155	-16.2%	157	1.2%
State	4,832	5,088	5.2%	4,767	-6.3%	4,813	0.9%	5,002	3.9%

Juvenile Dependency Case Activity, 1987

Court County	Filings	Chg Of Venue	Dismissed	Petit. Approved	Total Disposed	Pre-Fact Finding	Fact Finding Only	Fact Finding & Disposition	Separate Disposition	Post Disposition	Total Hearing
Adams	3	0	1	1	2	4	1	2	2	23	32
Asotin	13	0	6	14	20	8	0	3	7	60	78
Columbia	1	2	7	1	10	3	0	1	0	9	13
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Judicial District	14	2	13	15	30	11	0	4	7	70	92
Benton	112	4	110	75	189	18	38	35	93	385	569
Franklin	55	3	31	0	34	22	26	20	31	184	283
Judicial District	167	7	141	75	223	40	64	55	124	569	852
Chelan	53	1	12	32	45	37	3	2	43	175	260
Douglas	22	2	3	8	13	6	1	4	5	20	36
Judicial District	75	3	15	40	58	43	4	6	48	195	296
Clallam	238	6	94	87	187	50	20	68	19	272	429
Clark	334	0	42	253	295	264	0	0	12	1,248	1,524
Cowlitz	98	1	11	77	89	38	14	69	3	259	383
Ferry	18	0	5	12	17	7	6	8	2	22	45
Pend Oreille	28	0	8	18	26	12	0	0	16	20	48
Stevens	57	0	16	40	56	19	2	2	21	61	105
Judicial District	103	0	29	70	99	38	8	10	39	103	198
Grant	48	0	8	34	42	107	0	0	51	152	310
Grays Harbor	106	7	18	80	105	98	0	5	137	304	544
Island	44	0	13	24	37	8	22	2	7	69	108
San Juan	12	0	1	11	12	15	14	2	8	24	63
Judicial District	56	0	14	35	49	23	36	4	15	93	171
Jefferson	43	1	3	29	33	102	12	7	21	114	256
King	1,519	8	1,001	170	1,179	1,812	66	33	133	1,360	3,404
Kitsap	156	0	7	66	73	292	49	18	54	465	878
Kittitas	34	0	16	11	27	12	17	1	8	81	119
Klickitat	26	1	6	13	20	15	3	7	2	19	46
Skamania	10	0	10	0	10	19	0	5	1	30	55
Judicial District	36	1	16	13	30	34	3	12	3	49	101
Lewis	165	1	60	68	129	49	43	0	22	174	288
Lincoln	4	0	5	3	8	2	0	3	0	5	10
Mason	28	0	9	5	14	42	10	0	25	131	208
Okanogan	24	2	3	2	7	17	0	14	13	141	185
Pacific	32	4	5	17	26	4	14	3	0	14	35
Wahkiakum	7	0	5	0	5	12	23	15	1	4	55
Judicial District	39	4	10	17	31	16	37	18	1	18	90
Pierce	402	26	281	255	562	288	87	408	19	2,076	2,878
Skagit	67	0	10	67	77	38	55	15	13	26	147
Snohomish	375	4	100	214	318	464	5	31	84	1,079	1,663
Spokane	428	6	247	455	708	24	266	147	19	1,440	1,896
Thurston	116	0	38	80	118	51	4	76	3	267	401
Walla Walla	88	0	19	35	54	22	5	5	3	46	81
Whatcom	69	0	16	60	76	71	7	45	19	357	499
Whitman	10	0	3	7	10	11	27	14	0	13	65
Yakima	157	0	25	82	107	80	6	116	16	743	963
State	5,002	79	2,255	2,406	4,740	4,143	846	1,186	915	11,873	18,963

Glossary

A glossary is included to assist in understanding statistical tables.

Staffing

Judges -- The number of resident full time judges in superior court as of year end. This includes all juvenile court judges. This is not the complete FTE count, but the number of full time judges.

Full Time Equivalency (FTE) -- The combined number of hours worked by all individuals each week during the last quarter of the year, divided by 35 hours per week. A person that works 35 hours a week equals 1.0 FTE. For example, two people working a 35-hour week and one working a 17.5-hour week are equivalent to 2.5 FTEs.

Work Week -- The number of hours that are officially recognized as constituting one week for each county or judicial district.

Court Commissioner FTE -- The hours worked by court commissioners, including juvenile court commissioners, but not including hours worked by judges pro tempore or by visiting judges. Hours worked by court commissioners in other court capacities, such as administration, are included in the court commissioner category.

Court Reporter FTE -- The hours worked by court reporters. Hours worked by court reporters in other court capacities, such as administration, are included in the court reporter category.

Court Administrator FTE -- The hours worked by court administrators. Juvenile court administrators are not included in this category.

Hours spent by court administrators as court commissioners are included in the court administrator category. Hours worked at staff functions by court administrators with no staff are included in the court administrator category. If a court administrator is also an elected or appointed County Clerk, the hours worked are allocated between the court administrator and the court clerk categories.

Administrative Staff FTE -- The hours worked performing the duties of assistant administrators, bailiffs, confidential secretaries, judicial assistants, clerks, and secretaries that support court operations. Hours worked by the Clerk's Office staff at this function are allocated to the Clerk's Office category.

Clerk's Office FTE -- The hours worked by the elected/appointed County Clerk and all the clerk's office staff including assistant clerks, administrators, courtroom clerks, file clerks, and secretaries.

Hours of clerk's office staff spent performing other superior court or clerk's office duties are included in the clerk's office category. Staff hours spent performing functions outside those of the county clerk or superior court are not included.

Civil - Case Types

Civil cases usually pertain to the settlement of disputes between individuals, organizations, or groups and have to do with the establishment, recovery, or redress of private and civil rights. Civil law is all law that is not criminal law.

Tort -- Cases which seek relief for personal injury to another person or damage to another's property, and which do not involve a contract.

Commercial -- Cases involving business and personal contracts, and disputes between businesses not involving contracts.

Property Rights -- Cases involving rights to land and to things attached to land.

Domestic Relations -- Cases involving marriage dissolutions and attendant disputes regarding support, child custody, and paternity matters.

Administrative Law Reviews -- Petitions to the superior court for review of rulings made by state administrative agencies.

Other Petitions and Complaints -- Civil matters which are not specifically defined above, including injunctions and various writs, petitions for change of name, and petitions for domestic violence protection orders.

Appeals From Lower Courts -- Appeals from district court to the superior court.

Civil Matters Filed with Clerk -- Matters handled primarily by the clerk, such as preparing tax warrants or abstracts of judgments to transfer to another court. These matters are normally closed and disposed at the same time they are opened.

Civil - Filings

The initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief.

Civil - Proceedings

Hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court where at least one of the parties is present and a minute entry is recorded. No matter how many cases were consolidated at the proceeding, only one proceeding is counted. Proceedings that are scheduled but not heard, or continuances that are granted without discussion before the bench, are not included.

Trials -- Contested proceeding held in open court for the purpose of resolving the primary issues of a case. A trial must include both parties present or represented, issues contested, evidence presented, witnesses called, and opening and/or closing arguments made.

Hearings -- An appearance in open court, other than a trial. At least one of the parties must appear in a case which is actually heard and for which a minute entry is recorded. A hearing may or may not produce the final resolution or disposition of the original issue of a case.

Pre-Disposition Hearing -- All hearings for cases unresolved that do not produce a resolution. Examples include pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, bench warrants ordered in court, hearings to suppress evidence.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) to decide the facts of the original issue of the case. Either a witness must be sworn, the first piece of evidence presented, or the first opening statement started before a hearing is considered a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: a) the jury has been impaneled, b) voir dire has occurred, and c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Disposition Hearing -- A non-trial proceeding in which the original issue of a case is resolved. This category does not include trials. Examples include hearings for dismissal, change of venue, default, change of name.

Post-Disposition Hearing -- A proceeding for a case in which the original issue was previously resolved. Examples include motion for retrial and motion notwithstanding the verdict.

Multiple Litigant Hearings -- Civil cases with more than one litigant which may have separate judgments entered at different points in the case. In these instances the hearing should be counted relative to the disposition of the litigants involved in that hearing. For example, if the hearing disposes of the issues for the litigants represented, then the hearing is considered a disposition hearing regardless of the status of other litigants in the case. Thus, there may be more than one disposition hearing counted for a case, though there can only be one reported disposition per hearing.

Reopenings -- Cases reopened without a new case number. Any hearings that result are counted as post-disposition hearings.

Civil - Dispositions

A term which signifies a case has either been resolved or transferred. One disposition must be reported for every case filed. A disposition is reported at the time of the filing of a document resolving the issues in a case, or when a case is transferred to another jurisdiction for all subsequent adjudication and proceedings.

Disposition means the original issue in a case has been resolved, whether or not other auxiliary issues come up later. Further actions may still take place, such as civil garnishments or domestic post-dissolution issues. As a guideline, each and every case will have one disposition.

Multiple Dispositions -- Instances when cases have their original issues resolved in different ways, resulting in different types of dispositions. In civil cases with multiple litigants, for example, some claims may be dismissed by the parties while others are resolved through a trial. When this occurs, a single disposition that involved court resources to the greatest extent is reported.

Cases Consolidated For Trial -- Cases consolidated into a single trial. A separate disposition is reported for each case that has a separate case number.

Mistrials -- Trials made void because of an error in proceedings or the inability of the jury to reach a verdict. The case is disposed when the case has been retried and a new judgment is rendered.

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Cases transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction for all subsequent adjudication and proceedings. Often transferred because the original court of filing is not the proper court for trial or for the convenience of the parties.

Lower Court Appeals -- All RALJ appeals sent to the superior court for review are eventually disposed by dismissal (and remand) or a decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the previous ruling. All of these dispositions are reported under this category.

Default Judgments/Uncontested -- (1) Cases in which the respondent did not answer to the charges and an Order of Default was handed down as the final disposition of the case; (2) Cases in which the respondent did not answer to the charges, although no Order of Default was handed down as the final disposition of the case; (3) Cases that are filed primarily for court approval rather than to contest issues, such as Change of Name and many types of writs, (if a case is contested, it should be disposed under another, more appropriate, category) or (4) Cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act, when the order is approved without contested hearing. (Not to be used for approvals of temporary 14-day orders.)

Dismissals -- Cases that are dismissed by the court for all parties in the suit, where other categories do not apply. This includes cases dismissed upon the initiation of the clerk after 12 months inactivity, or for want of action by the moving party. It includes cases dismissed before or after a trial has commenced and "Non-Suits." Also included are Domestic Violence Orders of Protection that are dismissed or denied.

Settlements -- Cases that are settled (i.e., agreed to by both parties) by means other than through a trial, summary judgment, or default judgment. This could include use of court conferences or arbitration proceedings to achieve the agreement, or simply the agreement of both parties to a settlement outside of the court's involvement. This includes uncontested dissolutions in domestic relations cases.

Summary Judgments -- Instances where, upon a motion, the court decides a case. Summary Judgments are commonly granted when the court finds there are no material facts in dispute and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

Judgments After Trial -- The judgment for a case following a completed jury or non-jury trial. This also includes cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act, when the order is approved after a contested hearing has been held. (Not to be used for approvals of temporary 14-day orders.)

Criminal - Case Types

Homicide -- Cases involving a charge of murder, manslaughter, excusable homicide, or justifiable homicide.

Sex Crimes -- Cases involving a charge of sexual exploitation of a minor, incest, rape, statutory rape, or indecent liberties.

Robbery -- Cases involving a charge of theft of property by the use of force, violence, or fear of injury to a person or his property.

Aggravated Assault -- Cases involving a charge of assault or intent to cause another person physical harm; this includes malicious harassment and coercion.

Burglary -- Cases involving a charge of burglary or criminal trespass.

Larceny/Theft -- Cases involving a charge of theft of property (other than a motor vehicle), larceny, possession of stolen property, or extortion.

Motor Vehicle Theft -- Cases involving a charge of taking a motor vehicle without permission.

Controlled Substances -- Cases involving a charge of violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or violation of regulations regarding prescription drugs.

Other Crimes -- Cases involving any other criminal charges filed in superior court which are not specifically defined above, including misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors.

Appeals From Lower Courts -- Cases involving the appeal of a judgment rendered on a criminal charge in a court of limited jurisdiction.

Criminal - Filings

A filing is the initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief. In criminal matters, a separate filing is reported for each defendant when the charging document is formally submitted. Thus, a single criminal case number will include as many filings as there are defendants.

Criminal filings are categorized by the most serious original charge against the defendant as follows: homicide, sex crime, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary,larceny/ theft, motor vehicle theft, controlled substance, and other.

Reopenings -- A case reopened after the initial judgment and/or sentencing. A reopening is not considered a new filing unless a new case number is assigned. This rule includes cases brought before the court on a petition to modify or to revoke probation.

Criminal - Proceedings

Arraignment -- A separate hearing conducted in open court that consists of reading the complaint to the defendant or stating the substance of the charge, and advising the defendant of his/her rights for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enter a plea.

Pre-Disposition Hearings -- A hearing where all charges against a criminal defendant have not been previously resolved, and the hearing does not produce a resolution. Examples include pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, bench warrants ordered in court, and hearings to suppress evidence.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him/her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury at which the defendant contests the charges. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Disposition Hearings -- A non-trial proceeding at which the final charges against a defendant are disposed or at which sentencing occurs. This category does not include trials. Examples include hearings for sentencing, dismissal, and change of venue.

Post-Disposition Hearings -- A proceeding for a case where the defendant was sentenced earlier. Examples include sentence revocation or review, motion for retrial, and motion notwithstanding the verdict. If a case is reopened without a new case number, then any hearings that result are counted as post-disposition hearings. Common examples include a case brought before the court on a petition to modify or to revoke probation.

Criminal - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Cases in which defendants are transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction by order of the court for all subsequent proceedings (e.g., for the convenience of the parties or because of the inability to get an impartial hearing). This category also includes Waivers of Extradition and Governor's Warrants.

Decisions on Lower Court Appeals -- Decisions made by the superior court on cases appealed from lower courts. All RALJ appeals sent to the superior court for review should be eventually disposed by dismissal (and remand) or a decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the previous ruling.

Dismissals/Deferred Prosecution -- Defendants for whom all charges are dismissed, including dismissals initiated by the prosecutor, and cases for which prosecution is deferred. Deferred Prosecution dispositions should be entered at the time deferral is decided, rather than waiting until the deferment period is completed.

Acquittals -- Defendants acquitted of all charges, usually following the completion of a trial with a formal jury verdict or court judgment of "not guilty."

Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity -- Defendants acquitted by reason of insanity, usually following the completion of a trial with a formal jury verdict or court judgment.

Convicted-Guilty Plea -- Defendants who plead guilty to any or all charges before or during a trial.

Convicted-Court Decision After Trial -- Defendants who are found guilty of any or all charges after the completion of a non-jury trial.

Convicted-Jury Verdict After Trial -- Defendants who are found guilty of any or all charges after the completion of a jury trial.

Criminal - Defendants Sentenced

Probation Only -- Defendants who are not sentenced to spend time in either a state institution or jail under RCW 9.95.200 and 9.95.210. This category also includes deferred sentencings.

Jail or Jail and Probation -- Instances when the defendant is sentenced to jail but not to a state institution. If a jail sentence plus some probationary period is given, or if the defendant is given credit for jail time served as part of the sentence, then the sentence is included in this category.

State Institution -- A sentencing given whereby the defendant is sentenced to a state institution, whether or not an additional jail or probationary period is included.

Revocations of Sentence -- A document (counted at the time of filing) that orders the revocation of probation, of a deferred sentence, or of a suspended sentence. It should be counted once for each time a defendant's sentence is revoked.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Case Types

Probate -- Cases involving the registration, validity, or execution of a will or disposition of an estate for which there is no will. Filed under RCW 11.20.020.

Guardianship -- Cases involving the appointment, qualification, or removal of guardians for individuals unable to care for themselves. Filed under RCW 11.88.030.

Adoption -- Cases involving the establishment of new parent-child relationships or the termination of previous parent-child relationships. Filed under RCW 26.33.060.

Mental Illness -- Petitions for court-appointed evaluation of, or treatment for, mental illness or alcoholism. Filed under RCW 71.05.160.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Filings

A filing is considered when the first petition or application document is filed with the clerk. Old cases, reopened, are not filings unless given a new case number.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Proceedings

Proceedings are all hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court where at least one of the parties is present and a minute entry is recorded. No matter how many cases were consolidated at the proceeding, only one proceeding is counted. Proceedings that are scheduled but not heard, or continuances that are granted without discussion before the bench are not included.

Trials -- Contested proceedings in open court held for the purpose of resolving the primary issues of a case. A trial includes both parties present or represented, issues contested, evidence presented, witnesses called, and opening and/or closing arguments made.

Hearings -- An appearance in open court, other than a trial. At least one of the parties must appear in a case which is actually heard and for which a minute entry is recorded. A hearing may or may not produce the final resolution or disposition of the original issue of a case.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Cases transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction by order of the court, for all subsequent proceedings (e.g., for the convenience of the parties or because the original court of filing is not the proper court for trial). Not applicable for mental illness cases.

Dismissals -- Cases which are dismissed by the court for all parties in the suit, and for which other categories do not apply. In mental illness cases, the dismissal must come prior to the start of a 14-day treatment and evaluation period. For other case types, the dismissal may come at any time in the case upon an Order of Dismissal or other similar document.

Uncontested Disposition/Closed by Declaration of Completion -- Cases that are closed by a Declaration of Completion document, or some other disposition document that may not require a judge's signature. An example of the latter instance is a Notice of Final Disposition filed by mental health professionals in mental illness cases. Uncontested dispositions include only probate cases in which a "will only" is filed.

Closed by Court -- Cases closed by court order, including a judge's signature.

Juvenile Offender - Case Types

Cases resulting from a complaint filed against a juvenile alleging the commission of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor offense.

Juvenile Offender - Filings

Each unique case number is considered a filing regardless of the number of offenses or allegations. Under RCW 13.50.010(2) "each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile, and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number." The filing is counted when the first information or petition document is filed with the clerk. Referrals are not filings.

Juvenile Offender - Proceedings

Pre-Adjudication Hearings -- Proceedings that occur before adjudication, i.e., before the issues of guilt or innocence are determined for all charges against a defendant in a given case. Examples of pre-adjudication hearings include preliminary appearance, detention, entry of not guilty plea, appointment of attorney, arraignment, and omnibus.

Guilty Plea Only Hearings -- Proceedings at which the defendant enters a guilty plea to the charges and sentencing is to occur at a later proceeding. This includes guilty pleas, entered on the day of a scheduled trial, that occur before the trial was actually able to begin.

Guilty Plea and Sentence Hearings -- Proceedings at which the defendant enters a guilty plea to the charge(s) AND is sentenced at the same proceeding.

Trials -- A contested proceeding in open court at which both parties are present or represented for the purpose of resolving the original issue of the case. A trial is further characterized by the presentation of evidence, the calling of witnesses, and the opening and/or closing arguments. For statistical purposes, a trial is counted as having occurred with the swearing of the first witness, presentation of the first piece of evidence, or the start of the opening statement, whichever comes first. If a trial has commenced and the sentence immediately follows the trial, it is considered a trial and not a separate disposition hearing.

Separate Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings in which only the sentence is determined. This does not include proceedings where the sentence immediately follows the trial or guilty plea.

Post-Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings which occur after a sentence has been entered. The most common example is community supervision violation hearings.

Juvenile Offender - Dispositions

Decline of Jurisdiction-Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Instances where the defendant is transferred by order to adult court or to another jurisdiction for processing of subsequent proceedings.

Dismissals -- Cases where all charges have been dismissed by the court. It is not important who has initiated the request for dismissal. A dismissal is counted when the order for dismissal is filed.

Acquittals -- Those offender cases which have gone to trial and the court has found the offender not guilty of all charges for which he was tried. An acquittal is counted when the documentation containing the finding of not guilty is filed with the court.

Convicted-Guilty Plea -- The defendant's plea of guilty to at least one charge before or during trial. If there are multiple charges, all other charges are dismissed or acquitted. The disposition is counted at the time of sentencing.

Convicted-Court Decision -- Cases in which the defendant is found guilty of any charges after the completion of a trial, counted when the sentencing document is filed.

Juvenile Offender - Sentencing

Community Sentence -- A sentence given to defendants who are not sentenced to a state institution. Examples of community sentences are fines, restitution, community supervision, community service, counseling, detention, jail, etc.

Institution -- A sentence given to defendants whose order shows they have been sentenced to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Rehabilitation, whether or not the order shows additional community sentences.

Juvenile Dependency - Case Type

Petitions to the court regarding the welfare of dependent children, including dependency (RCW 13.34.030[2]), termination of parent-child relationship (RCW 13.34.180), juvenile guardianship (RCW 13.34.230), and alternative residential placement (ARP - RCW 13.32A.140, 13.32A.150).

Juvenile Dependency - Filings

Each unique case number is considered a filing. Under RCW 13.50.010(2) "each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number." The filing is counted when the first information or petition document is filed with the clerk. Referrals are not filings.

Juvenile Dependency - Proceedings Held

Pre-Fact Finding Hearing -- Proceedings that occur before a fact finding hearing is held. Examples include shelter care hearings, motions to dismiss, appointment of attorney or guardian ad litem, and motions for special experts or evaluations.

Fact Finding Only Hearings -- Hearings on the petition held separately from the disposition proceeding.

Fact Finding and Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings at which both the petition for dependency and the disposition of the case occur.

Separate Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings in which only the disposition is determined. This category does not include fact finding hearings or cases where the "fact finding hearing and disposition" are held at the same proceeding.

Post-Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings which occur after a disposition has been entered. The most frequent type of post-disposition hearing would be review hearings.

Juvenile Dependency - Dispositions

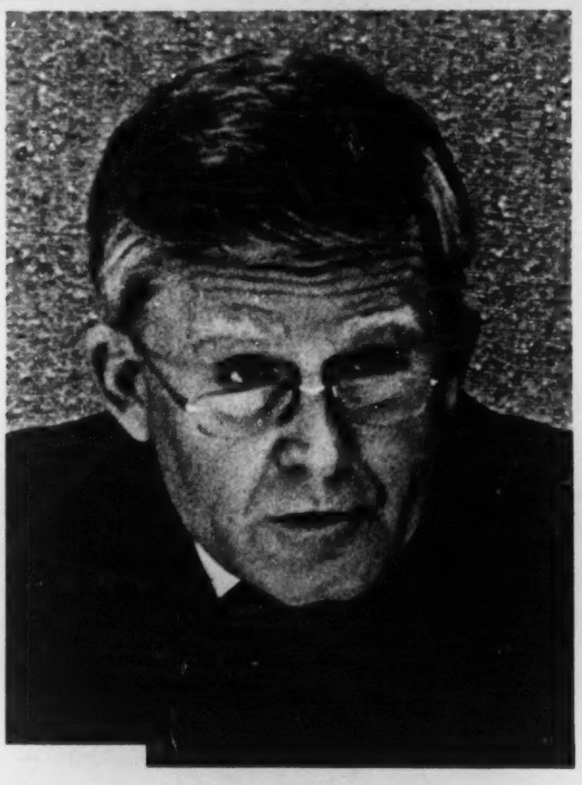
Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Dependency cases which are transferred, by order of the court, from the court of filing to another jurisdiction for subsequent proceedings. These are counted when the order to transfer to another court is filed.

Dismissals -- Final disposition by court, dismissing the petition and entertaining no further consideration of the issues. Dismissals include cases where the court finds insufficient evidence to prove any of the allegations of the petitioner. These are counted when the order for dismissal is filed with the court.

Petition Approved -- Dependency cases where the allegations have been sustained. The court sustains findings of dependency or approves a petition for alternative residential placement. Petitions approved are counted when the order on dependency is filed.

5.0

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction



Joel A. C. Rindal, President
District & Municipal Court Judges Assn.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction are increasingly relied upon by the public and the Legislature to solve the more minor, but nevertheless significant disputes between citizens. These courts are traditionally the forum in our judicial system which hear the majority of violations and grievances between individuals. Not only do the limited jurisdiction courts handle most traffic violations, both criminal and civil, these courts hear civil cases involving up to $10,000. Jurisdiction over small claims matters involving less than $2,000 offers citizens an opportunity to have disputes heard without the expense of legal counsel. In this way, the courts of limited jurisdiction play a critical role in keeping our judicial system open and easily accessible to citizens.

In the past twenty-six years since the limited jurisdiction courts emerged out of the territorial "justice of the peace" courts, each year has brought increasing caseloads and responsibilities for the judges and administrators in these courts. Today, limited jurisdiction judges actively participate in statewide judicial conferences and ongoing educational programs designed to continually assess the role and expectations of their courts. Judges in courts of limited jurisdiction and their administrators actively participate in their respective statewide associations. A common goal is to ensure that these courts are responsive to the public and the government bodies that depend on this important part of the third branch.

During 1987 important activities for the judges included the District Court Judges Weighted Caseload Study. This study, mandated by the Legislature, will develop recommendations for additional district court judicial positions. Similar to the superior court weighted caseload system, this effort will offer a more precise way of determining the need for judges in response to the fluctuations of the courts' workload. The judges and administrators also began the process for converting the District and Municipal Court Information System (DISCIS) from a WANG environment to an IBM compatible environment in order to achieve better management of cases. Judges worked to revise the civil benchbook, traffic infraction rules, and criminal rules. The judges association also began publishing a bimonthly newsletter to increase statewide communication among our colleagues about issues of mutual concern.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

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Judiciary

Jurisdiction

District courts have jurisdiction over both criminal and civil matters. Criminal matters include misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, criminal traffic cases such as driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs (DWI), hit-and-run, and driving with a suspended driver's license. Preliminary hearings for felony cases are also within the jurisdiction of these courts. With the exception of DWI and some game violations, those convicted of criminal offenses may be sentenced up to $5,000 in fines, a year in jail, or both.

Jurisdiction in civil cases includes damages for injury to individuals or personal property, penalty or contract disputes in amounts of up to $10,000, and other matters. District courts also have jurisdiction over infractions, both traffic and non-traffic, for which the maximum penalty is $250 and for which no jail penalty may be imposed.

Small claims cases, filed and heard in district court, are limited to money claims of up to $1,000. Attorneys are not permitted except with the permission of the judge. Generally, each party is self-represented and witnesses may not be subpoenaed. Examples of cases heard include neighborhood disputes, consumer problems, and small collections. The district court clerk's office in each county can provide specific information about filing a claim.

District courts have concurrent jurisdiction with superior courts over civil matters, misdemeanors, and gross misdemeanors committed within the respective county.

Municipal courts have exclusive original jurisdiction over traffic infractions arising under city ordinances and original criminal jurisdiction of all violations of city ordinances.

Violations of municipal or city ordinances can be adjudicated in municipal where a judge may impose fines of up to $5,000, a year in jail, or both. Some cities contract with district courts to handle such cases. Seattle Municipal Court is an exception. It has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court over civil cases and also handles city violations, traffic cases, and criminal misdemeanors.

When the judge is an attorney, cases are appealed from courts of limited jurisdiction on the basis of an electronic tape recording of the original proceeding. Appeals heard de novo in superior court are limited to those cases tried originally by a non-attorney judge or in a court not required to record its proceedings.

There are currently four statutory schemes that provide for the adjudication of violations of municipal court ordinances.

Independent municipal courts: Independent municipal courts are provided for in RCW 3.50 for cities of less than 400,000 population. The city may either appoint or elect the municipal judge who serves a term of office concurrent with district court judges.

Municipal department of district court: Any city may establish a municipal department of the district court under RCW 3.46. The department may also be referred to as the Municipal Court of (city). The judge of municipal court must be a judge of the district court and the city must pay for the proportion of judicial time spent on city matters. The salary of a full-time judge of a municipal department must be paid in whole by the city. The staff of the municipal department are considered city employees. Judges in municipal departments may be either appointed or elected.

Municipal Courts in Cities over 400,000: RCW 35.20 governs the operation of municipal courts in cities over 400,000 population, which includes only Seattle at this time. Judges must be elected under this statute.

Contracting Municipal Courts: Pursuant to RCW 39.34, any city may contract with the county for provision of court services. Through an interlocal agreement, violations of city ordinances are then filed with the district court and heard by a district court judge. Payment for this contractual service may be made in several different ways. The most common is a negotiated filing fee the city pays for all cases filed in district court. Another method is a negotiated "lump sum" payment which reflects the administrative and judicial cost to the county for handling city matters. Frequently, cities that contract with the county for court services retain a violation bureau to receive payments for parking violations and uncontested traffic infractions.

Education

The courts of limited jurisdiction have specific educational needs, and efforts are made to tailor programs to those needs. In general, judges concentrate on matters of law, and administrators on court and case management. The active involvement of judicial and administrative education committees in planning seminars and conferences ensure that programs will meet the needs of the membership. The committees plan cooperatively with the Board for Trial Court Education.

District and municipal court judges' 1987 education included civil procedures, collection of civil judgments, judicial response to lawyer misconduct, constitutional law update, and evidence including impeachment, privileges, and opinion/expert testimony.

District and municipal court administrators focused their 1987 educational efforts on public agency budgeting, team building, stress, legislative issues, conflict productivity, ethics and court employees, situational leadership, making meetings work, and courts and the media.

Lay Judge/Commissioners

As required by statute and by Supreme Court rule, examinations for non-attorney judges and court commissioners are given every six months. Topics include traffic infractions, criminal evidence, and judicial conduct. District court judges and commissioners are also tested on civil matters. Of the 19 total examination candidates in 1987, 26 percent passed.

The examination is maintained and administered by staff of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts. An examination committee oversees examination grading and policy.

A recent King County Superior Court ruling raised a question concerning the 10,000 population restriction that limits the use of non-attorney judges and non-attorney commissioners to districts with populations of less than 10,000. As of December 1987 the issue had not been settled.

Administration

Evolving Role of District Court Administrators

Limited jurisdiction court administrators are no longer viewed as clerical staff. Increasingly, they are full time professionals with formal training in court administration. The recognition of professional court administration will be demonstrated by the team effort between administrators and judges during the 1988 legislative session. The legislative committees of both the judges' association and administrators' association are working jointly on issues affecting the courts of limited jurisdiction.

Technical Assistance

The following technical assistance projects were conducted in courts of limited jurisdiction during 1987:

The feasibility and method for establishing an individual calendar system was explored in Spokane District Court. The report resulted in the court implementing an individual calendar system.

Facilities management was the focus of the study in Walla Walla District Court. The report provided a recommendation for remodeling the district court building.

A study conducted in the 12 King County District Courts focused on the clerk's office operations. The study recommended some more efficient methods for processing work and organizing workflow.

Facilities management was the focus of the study conducted in the north branch of the Kitsap County District Court. Alternatives for remodeling the clerk's office were the result of this report.

The study in Grant County District Court focused on clerk's office operations. Recommendations included more efficient methods for processing work and organizing workflow.

Collections

During 1987 the efforts of the Collections Task Force culminated in a special report which described various techniques used by courts to increase the collection of accounts. The report also enumerated several recommendations regarding the role of courts with regard to collection activities.

In response to the task force report, two significant accomplishments occurred.

The first was the upgrade to the DISCIS time payment program to allow the generation of monthly billings. Based on experience of four courts, an initial increase of up to 50 percent in time payment collections can be expected. The second achievement was implementation of a PC-based software program, "CORTS." The program was placed in Grant County District Court to track and bill time payment accounts. It is credited with initial increases in revenue of 60 percent during the first year of operation. CORTS is available to other non-DISCIS courts.

The 1987 Legislature clarified the statutory authority of courts to use collection agencies for the purpose of collecting unpaid fines and penalties. Authority was granted to pass the cost of using outside agencies to the defendant. Courts are also authorized to accept credit cards and to charge the card holder a fee to cover administrative costs.

The work of the collections task force continued through 1987 with a focus on the production of a special report to document the status of uncollected accounts, types of cases that result in the greatest delinquencies, and types of cases that result in prompt payment. The goal of the task force is to further define the extent of the accounts receivable problem and to propose a cost effective strategy for Washington's courts.

Technology

DISCIS Conversion

A major planning effort by the JIS Committee in 1986 and 1987 to initiate an integrated Judicial Information System (JIS) resulted in the DISCIS Conversion Project. The project began in May 1987, following the appropriation by the Legislature of five million dollars.

The primary objective of the DISCIS Conversion Project is converting the District Court Information System (DISCIS) from WANG computers to an IBM-compatible mainframe computer. The usage of common computer hardware and software architecture for all JIS systems will allow for data sharing among courts, easier development and maintenance of software, and an integrated JIS allowing all court levels to share computer functions.

All existing DISCIS courts (excluding Seattle Municipal Court, which is building its own system) and twelve additional courts will be converted to the new DISCIS by June 30, 1989.

At year-end 1987, the project had completed documentation of specifications for the new DISCIS, issued a Request for Proposal (RFP), identified Weyerhaeuser Information Systems as the top bidder, and entered into negotiations with Weyerhaeuser. Work on the project is expected to officially start on February 1, 1988.

New Sites

Planning for the conversion of the District and Municipal Court Information System (DISCIS) includes the installation in up to twelve new limited jurisdiction courts during the 1987-1989 biennium. Candidate courts have been nominated by the DISCIS Conversion Project Committee for installation this biennium. Long-term plans anticipate continued installation of the converted DISCIS in subsequent biennia.

Court Receivables Tracking System

Court Receivables Tracking System (CORTS) is a software program for stand-alone microcomputers to assist small district courts in tracking and billing their time pay accounts. Piloted in Grant County, CORTS is available for use by other courts.

Grant County District Court was seeking a method for reducing their large backlog of accounts receivable. A microcomputer-based program was developed to track accounts receivable and generate statements and delinquency notices.

Although it is not difficult to develop a narrowly defined microcomputer project for one court, it takes time to bring such a project into compliance with OAC standards, make it is easy to use, and yet protect the integrity of the data. It took approximately 1050 hours for the development phase of CORTS; another 360 hours for documentation, system installation, and training; and an additional 250 hours for programmer documentation.

Once a court installs the program and receives training, the court is then responsible for understanding, operating, and maintaining its hardware and software. This level of responsibility exceeds mainframe application responsibilities that a court comprehends and accepts.

Grant County has achieved control over its accounts receivable and a significant increase in its collections. CORTS was installed in Grant County District Court in late December 1986. After a period of initial data entry, Grant County mailed its first monthly statements in mid-February 1987. By the end of 1987, Grant County had entered its entire backlog of 4800 defendants on the system.

Time pay revenue at Grant County District Court during 1987 was $398,645, a $150,447 (61 percent) increase over time pay revenue in 1986. Since its time pay revenue for 1984-86 was relatively flat, without significant annual increases, Grant County has credited this revenue increase to the CORTS system. Since this increase includes backlogged cases as well as current cases, future revenues generated from current cases are expected to be less than the $398,645 figure for 1987.

Douglas County District Court installed CORTS in September 1987 and entered its total backlog of cases by November. Douglas County has a staff member with programming skills who is preparing an add-on module to CORTS that will allow Douglas County to issue weekly statements. District and municipal courts in the following communities have expressed interest and have received literature about CORTS: Island County, Bremerton, Eatonville, Port Angeles, Port Orchard, and Forks.

During 1987 OAC programmers developed a warrant module to add to CORTS so that users can follow up delinquent defendants who don't respond to CORTS mailings.

DISCIS Monthly Billing Notices

During 1986 JIS explored collection methods and improvements to automated capabilities. As a result, several features of the DISCIS time pay application were improved in 1987.

Time pay reports were improved to determine and display the amount and aging of accounts receivable. Used regularly, these reports allow the courts to track changes in their balance position, enabling a more effective management of accounts receivable.

Improvements were made to time payment statement wording as well as format. Increased flexibility allows selection of either compliant or delinquent accounts so courts can send statements to only selected individuals. As a result, 25 of the 29 courts used time pay statements at 1987 year-end, compared with only 11 courts prior to these improvements.

To evaluate the effect of statement use on collections, collection figures for several courts that began to use statements were tracked. Preliminary results show a 50 percent increase in collection amounts once statement use began. Applied to the collection figures of the 14 new courts beginning to use statements, a $2,000,000 collection increase could occur in the first year of use of DISCIS time pay statements.

Enhanced Department Of Licensing (DOL) Linkages

In January 1987 a significant new capability was added to the JIS/DOL Link. First available in late 1986, the link provides DISCIS terminal users electronic access to Abstracts of Driving Records stored at the Department of Licensing in Olympia.

Judicial Staffing, 1987

	Attorney Judges			Non-Attorney	
Jurisdiction	**Full-Time**	**Part-Time**	**Total**	**Part-Time**	**Total**
District	79	20	99	7	106
Municipal	9	65	74	19	93
Total	88	85	173	26	199

When first installed, the link permitted Abstracts to be ordered and printed only one at a time. The new capability connects the DISCIS Calendaring function to the DOL Link. This enables Abstracts to be automatically ordered for all cases set on a particular calendar, and dramatically reduces the time required to obtain Abstracts for routine use by judges for sentencing.

Records indicate a 400 percent increase in the number of Abstracts requested by DISCIS courts from an average of 1500 per week to over 6000 per week. This dramatic increase in Abstract production has been accomplished by courts using less staff time than before.

With the conversion of DISCIS to the mainframe, the existing JIS/DOL functions will be converted as well. Future functions planned for the link, such as the ability to electronically transmit and adjudicate Failure to Appear Notices and to electronically transmit Citation and Disposition records, await completion of the DISCIS Conversion Project.

Staffing

Judicial positions for district court judges are based on the population of the district as specified in RCW 3.34.020. This is unlike superior court judicial positions which are determined by caseload. However, the 1987 Legislature mandated that a weighted caseload methodology be developed for district courts. This study will not be completed until January 1990.

The current statute specifies the following judgeships based on population:

Population	Number of Judges
40,000 - 59,999	1
60,000 -124,999	2
125,000 -199,999	3
200,000 +	one judge per 100,000

District court judges are elected for a four-year term. Municipal and police court judges may be elected or appointed, depending on the statutory provisions under which they were established.

Judicial Staffing

There were 199 judges in the courts of limited jurisdiction as of December 1987. Of the 106 district court judges, 79 are full-time attorney judges, while 65 of the 93 municipal court judges are part-time attorney judges. Of the 26 non-attorney judges, 19 are in municipal courts. In addition, 26 judges serve both district and municipal courts.

Court Support Personnel

Courts of limited jurisdiction are served by administrative support staff. The staff is responsible for maintaining the court's fiscal and administrative records under the direction of the presiding judge of the particular court.

District Court Weighted Caseload

Chapter 363, Laws of 1987 requires that the Office of the Administrator for the Courts examine the need for new district court judicial positions using a weighted caseload analysis. A weighted caseload system is a means for measuring court workloads based on weighting filing types by the time required to dispose of them.

A weighted caseload system is based on the knowledge that the amount of judicial time required to dispose of court cases varies according to the type of case (e.g., the disposition of a serious criminal offense involves more judicial time than does a mitigation hearing). By measuring the time expended on a set of sample cases drawn from each court, "weights" can be computed that depict the average judicial time necessary to dispose of each case type. Similarly, the average judicial time for various non-case activities (e.g., research, administration, judicial meetings) can also be determined.

In response to the legislative mandate, the District Court Weighted Caseload Committee, chaired by Judge Gary Utigard, devised a methodology to determine the time required for measuring both case and non-case related judicial activities among district courts. Information generated from this study may provide the Legislature and the counties with a tool for determining judgeship requirements.

The study will also determine a "judge year value": the amount of time available to a judge annually for case-related work after vacation, sick time, etc. have been subtracted. Judicial position needs are computed by dividing the time required to hear all cases filed in a court (based on the case "weights") by the amount of time a judge can expect to have available for case-related matters.

The current study utilizes a case-oriented approach: average times are calculated by measuring judicial time expended from filing until case closure on a sample of cases. This method affords greater simplicity and accuracy over the classic time-studies used in weighted caseload research. The time-studies approach measures how judicial time is spent over a two-month period and the judicial time to dispose of cases is inferred from this data. In exchange for this greater precision, however, the study period must extend to the resolution of all cases sampled from among district courts.

A classic time-oriented method will be employed to determine the judge year value. This study phase shall only extend for two months and will not be implemented until late winter of 1988.

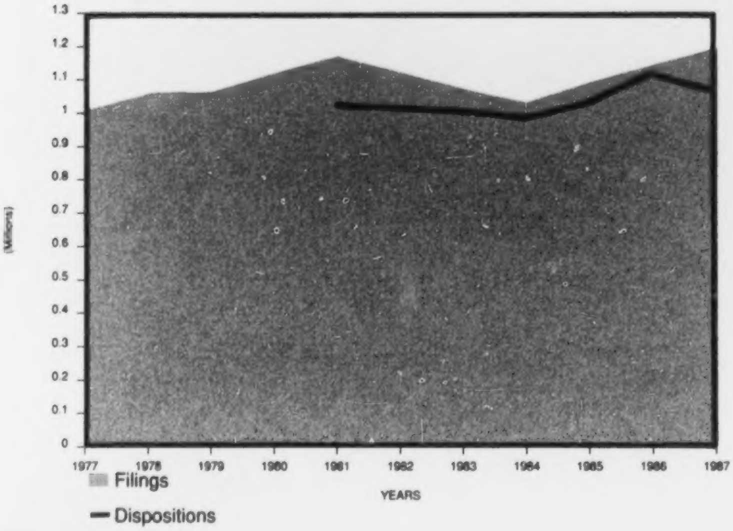
The study findings will be presented to the 1990 Legislature.

Records Management

Records Retention Schedule Update

In 1987 a new records retention schedule was approved for district and municipal courts by the Secretary of State. This schedule was distributed to all courts. Several important areas were modified. The time for retaining criminal case files was changed from five years to three years. This is only for case files, not for citations/dockets. The retention period for search warrants was reduced from five years after the expiration of the warrant to two years after the expiration of the warrant. The time for retaining tape recordings and tape recording logs also was changed. Tape recordings for appealed cases now may be erased 30 days after remand of the appeal. Tape recording logs may be destroyed after the erasure of the last tape on the log. The new schedule adds a retention time frame for domestic violence cases. The time period for retaining accounting records was changed from destruction after six years to destruction after an audit for receipts, transaction journals, treasurer's receipts, and trust fund books. Copies of the new retention schedule may be obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts or the Secretary of State, Division of Archives.

Total Cases Filed and Disposed at Year End, 1977-1987



Caseload Overview

Total filings, excluding parking, increased 4.5 percent during 1987, the third consecutive annual increase. A 4.4 percent rise in traffic infractions primarily caused this increase, along with a 4.2 percent increase in non-traffic misdemeanors and a sizable (15.4 percent) increase in other traffic misdemeanors. DWI/physical control misdemeanor filings decreased by 11.0 percent.

Total filings were almost evenly split between state/county matters (664,036 or 55.5 percent) and municipal matters (531,561 or 44.5 percent). Filings of municipal matters increased by 7.8 percent, a greater increase than the 2.1 percent increase in state/county matters filed. Traffic infractions and misdemeanors other than DWI/physical control account for most of this difference.

Total dispositions, excluding parking, increased by 3.1 percent in correspondence with the increase in filings.

The three largest categories of case types had increases in dispositions as follows: traffic infraction 4.2 percent, non-traffic misdemeanors 3.5 percent, and other traffic misdemeanors 3.4 percent. DWI/physical control misdemeanor dispositions decreased by 14.1 percent in concert with decreased DWI/physical control filings.

Total contested proceedings increased by 6.8 percent during 1987.

Jury trials, non-jury trials, and contested small claims decreased for the fifth straight year. Conversely, contested infraction and parking proceedings rose for the third straight year.

Total revenues, being driven by dispositions, increased by 2.9 percent, continuing a three year trend. Infraction revenues, which account for over half the total revenues, increased by 3.1 percent. Revenues from misdemeanors decreased by approximately 3 percent during 1987. Parking revenues increased by a substantial 18.1 percent.

Criminal court costs experienced a very large increase of 41.9 percent.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings									
Traffic Infractions	675,765	655,390	-3.0%	672,770	2.6%	708,635	5.3%	739,882	4.4%
Non-Traffic Infractions	--	1,026	--%	2,087	103.4%	3,125	49.7%	3,172	1.5%
DWI/Physical Control	42,384	37,897	-10.5%	36,151	-4.6%	38,041	5.2%	33,848	-11.0%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	114,844	106,217	-7.5%	121,374	14.2%	126,494	4.2%	146,034	15.4%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	135,384	130,520	-3.5%	151,186	15.8%	157,087	3.9%	163,748	4.2%
Felony Preliminary	8,857	4,836	-45.3%	5,028	3.9%	3,732	-25.7%	4,541	21.6%
Civil	69,941	66,658	-4.6%	69,743	4.6%	73,164	4.9%	73,253	0.1%
Domestic Violence Protection	--	1,636	--%	4,300	--%	2,918	-32.1%	2,889	-0.9%
Small Claims	24,762	26,433	6.7%	28,180	6.6%	29,910	6.1%	28,230	-5.6%
Total	1,071,937	1,028,977	-4.0%	1,090,819	6.0%	1,143,106	4.7%	1,195,597	4.5%
Parking	713,976	731,078	2.3%	692,619	-5.2%	733,042	5.8%	760,570	3.7%
Total Filings	**1,785,913**	**1,760,055**	**-1.4%**	**1,783,438**	**1.3%**	**1,876,148**	**5.1%**	**1,956,167**	**4.2%**
Dispositions									
Traffic Infractions	660,728	683,106	3.3%	695,787	1.8%	735,429	5.6%	766,678	4.2%
Non-Traffic Infractions	--	707	--%	1,614	128.2%	2,067	28.0%	1,844	-10.7%
DWI/Physical Control	32,269	24,239	-24.8%	23,743	-2.0%	24,315	2.4%	20,869	-14.1%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	104,570	93,390	-10.6%	102,468	9.7%	115,349	12.5%	119,281	3.4%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	109,659	98,305	-10.3%	119,757	21.8%	142,171	18.7%	147,226	3.5%
Felony Preliminary	11,262	4,032	-64.1%	4,721	17.0%	8,931	89.1%	8,889	-0.4%
Civil	62,016	56,023	-9.6%	51,609	-7.8%	60,327	16.8%	59,310	-1.6%
Domestic Violence Protection	--	1,434	--%	4,008	--%	2,618	-34.6%	2,679	2.3%
Small Claims	20,681	18,857	-8.8%	20,759	10.0%	22,601	8.8%	22,098	-2.2%
Total	1,001,185	978,659	-2.2%	1,024,466	4.6%	1,113,808	8.7%	1,148,874	3.1%
Parking	619,088	603,247	-2.5%	566,071	-6.1%	599,808	5.9%	573,947	-4.3%
Total Dispositions	**1,620,273**	**1,581,906**	**-2.3%**	**1,590,537**	**0.5%**	**1,713,616**	**7.7%**	**1,722,821**	**0.5%**
Contested Proceedings									
Jury Trials	3,128	2,815	-10.0%	2,750	-2.3%	2,715	-1.2%	2,345	-13.6%
Non-Jury Trials and Contested Small Claims	86,401	46,184	-46.5%	44,670	-3.2%	41,737	-6.5%	40,055	-4.0%
Contested Infraction Hearings	32,159	30,512	-5.1%	33,530	9.8%	41,361	23.3%	49,116	18.7%
Contested Parking Hearings	3,508	2,499	-28.7%	2,659	6.4%	2,730	2.6%	3,049	11.6%
Total	**125,196**	**82,010**	**-34.5%**	**83,609**	**1.9%**	**88,543**	**5.9%**	**94,565**	**6.8%**
Revenue									
Traffic and Non-Traffic Infractions	24,913,698	25,218,329	1.2%	27,218,142	7.9%	32,190,136	18.2%	33,192,386	3.1%
Traffic Misdemeanors	18,304,101	17,061,736	-6.7%	16,193,037	-5.0%	15,875,357	-1.9%	15,371,218	-3.1%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	6,448,957	6,869,433	6.5%	7,674,209	11.7%	7,283,913	-5.0%	7,026,739	-3.5%
Criminal Court Costs	--	--	--%	416,016	--%	1,107,528	166.2%	1,572,516	41.9%
Civil	1,355,095	1,326,980	-2.0%	1,387,262	4.5%	1,459,591	5.2%	1,591,869	9.0%
Domestic Violence Protection	--	11,463	--%	35,695	--%	33,329	-6.6%	25,124	-24.6%
Small Claims	224,733	264,334	17.6%	282,859	7.0%	301,763	6.6%	280,577	-7.0%
Total	51,246,584	50,740,812	-0.9%	53,207,220	4.8%	58,251,617	9.4%	59,060,429	1.3%
Parking	5,444,374	5,326,523	-2.1%	5,515,042	3.5%	6,180,778	12.0%	7,301,667	18.1%
Total Revenue	**56,690,958**	**56,067,335**	**-1.1%**	**58,722,262**	**4.7%**	**64,432,395**	**9.7%**	**66,362,096**	**2.9%**
30% PSEA	--	--	--%	--	--%	3,442,424	--%	7,387,926	--%

Filings By Jurisdiction, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
State/County Matters									
Traffic Infractions	351,734	328,259	-6.6%	359,283	9.4%	394,550	9.8%	406,628	3.0%
Non-Traffic Infractions	0	603	--	725	20.2%	1,226	69.1%	1,415	15.4%
DWI/Physical Control	22,945	20,173	-12.0%	20,307	0.6%	22,341	10.0%	19,882	-11.0%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	48,702	44,714	-8.1%	55,795	24.7%	63,243	13.3%	66,586	5.2%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	57,864	54,575	-5.6%	60,938	11.6%	62,478	2.5%	63,806	2.1%
Felony Preliminary	8,857	4,836	-45.3%	5,028	3.9%	3,732	-25.7%	4,541	21.6%
Civil	67,366	64,224	-4.6%	67,419	4.9%	70,420	4.4%	70,677	0.3%
Domestic Violence Protection	--		--	3,063	--	2,197	-28.2%	2,271	3.3%
Small Claims	24,762	26,433	6.7%	28,180	6.6%	29,910	6.1%	28,230	-5.6%
Total State/County	**582,230**	**543,817**	**-6.5%**	**600,738**	**10.4%**	**650,097**	**8.2%**	**664,036**	**2.1%**
Municipal Matters									
Traffic Infractions	324,031	327,131	0.9%	313,487	-4.1%	314,085	0.1%	333,254	6.1%
Non-Traffic Infractions	0	423	--	1,362	221.9%	1,899	39.4%	1,757	-7.4%
DWI/Physical Control	19,439	17,724	-8.8%	15,844	-10.6%	15,700	-0.9%	13,966	-11.0%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	66,142	61,503	-7.0%	65,579	6.6%	63,251	-3.5%	79,448	25.6%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	77,520	75,945	-2.0%	90,248	18.8%	94,609	4.8%	99,942	5.6%
Civil	2,575	2,434	-5.4%	2,324	-4.5%	2,744	18.0%	2,576	-6.1%
Domestic Violence Protection	--	--	--	1,237	--	721	-41.7%	618	-14.2%
Total Municipal	**489,707**	**485,160**	**-0.9%**	**490,081**	**1.0%**	**493,009**	**0.5%**	**531,561**	**7.8%**

Infraction Activity, 1987

	Traffic	Non-Traffic	Subtotals	Parking	Totals
Filings					
Notices of Infraction Filed	739,882	3,172	743,054	760,570	1,503,624
Number of Violations Charged	807,719	3,475	811,194	757,395	1,568,589
Proceedings					
Mitigation Hearings	191,441	453	191,894	21,077	212,971
Contested Hearings	48,931	185	49,116	3,049	52,165
Show Cause Hearings	3,899	7	3,906	1,553	5,459
Other Hearings on the Record	26,252	75	26,327	425	26,752
Total Proceedings	**270,523**	**720**	**271,243**	**26,104**	**297,347**
Dispositions					
Paid	351,870	1,134	353,004	506,504	859,508
Committed - Failure to Appear/Respond	169,300	96	169,396	1,735	171,131
Committed	194,954	413	195,367	32,406	227,773
Not Committed	7,337	42	7,379	424	7,803
Dismissed	43,217	159	43,376	32,878	76,254
Total Dispositions	**766,678**	**1,844**	**768,522**	**573,947**	**1,342,469**
Appeals to Superior Court	345	1	346	6	352
Total Revenue	**$33,101,881**	**$90,505**	**$33,192,386**	**$7,301,667**	**$40,494,053**

Infractions

Infraction Enforcement Chapter 345, Laws of 1987

In 1984 and 1985, approximately 22 percent of people issued notices of infractions failed to appear as they had promised. In response to this problem, the 1987 Legislature enacted a bill allowing police officers to arrest anyone stopped, after verifying with DOL that the driver has two or more failures on the driving record. To address the problem of out-of-state drivers who fail to appear on a notice of infraction, the Legislature authorized law enforcement officers to require the posting of a bond or cash security in the amount of the infraction penalty when out-of-state drivers are stopped. These laws became effective July 1, 1987.

Infractions Caseload

Since traffic infractions account for over 99 percent of all infractions, and parking infractions rarely involve judicial time, only the caseload for traffic infractions is described in detail.

The 4.4 percent rise in traffic infraction filings marked the third consecutive year of increases. Infraction filings in 1987 exceeded those in 1984 by nearly 100,000 filings. There were 167 filings per 1000 population in the state.

The ratio of charges to violations is 1.09 to 1, so the vast majority of citations involve a single violation.

For dispositions, the paid category decreased by 5.4 percent, while FTR/FTAs increased by 17.9 percent, the committed category increased by 8.5 percent, the not committed category increased by 15.1 percent, and cases dismissed increased by 27.3 percent.

Part of this shift from paid dispositions to the other categories is attributable to improved reporting by the District Court Information System (DISCIS). Another contributing factor may be the additional surcharge on fines implemented by the Legislature in May 1986. It can be theorized that an increased dollar penalty could result in more citations being contested in order to reduce the fine. Contested proceedings for traffic infractions have increased over the last two years.

Proceedings for infractions increased by 14.0 percent during 1987, with contested hearings having a substantial 18.7 percent increase. The ratio of proceedings per filing between 1985 (31 per 100) and 1987 (36 per 100) increased by 16 percent, supporting the idea that more citations are being contested.

To obtain the best estimate of revenue per case, revenue is divided by the sum of all committed charges (paid, committed, and FTR/FTA dispositions). In 1986 the per committed charge revenue increased to $46 from previous levels of $39 to $41. This increase coincides with the 30 percent surcharge that became effective during May 1986.

Traffic Infraction Activity, 1983 -1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings									
Notices of Infraction	675,765	655,390	-3.0%	672,770	2.6%	708,635	5.3%	739,882	4.4%
Charges	--	705,114	--%	725,688	2.9%	763,503	5.2%	807,719	5.7%
Dispositions									
Committed-Paid	368,869	346,149	-6.1%	358,006	3.4%	372,031	3.9%	351,870	-5.4%
Committed-FTR/FTA	--	141,006	--%	149,736	6.1%	143,557	-4.1%	169,300	17.9%
Committed	262,102	163,940	-37.4%	153,651	-6.2%	179,524	16.8%	194,954	8.5%
Total Committed	**630,971**	**651,095**	**3.2%**	**661,393**	**1.6%**	**695,112**	**5.1%**	**716,124**	**3.0%**
Not Committed	5,584	5,546	-0.6%	5,106	-7.9%	6,374	24.8%	7,337	15.1%
Dismissed	24,173	26,465	9.4%	29,288	10.6%	33,943	15.8%	43,217	27.3%
Total Dispositions [a]	**660,728**	**683,106**	**3.3%**	**695,787**	**1.8%**	**735,429**	**5.6%**	**766,678**	**4.2%**
Proceedings									
Mitigation Hearing	175,391	155,914	-11.1%	154,039	-1.2%	173,463	12.6%	191,441	10.3%
Contested Hearing	32,159	30,454	-5.3%	33,402	9.6%	41,192	23.3%	48,931	18.7%
Show Cause Hearing	3,036	3,730	22.8%	3,800	1.8%	3,903	2.7%	3,899	-0.1%
Other Hearing on the Record	--	21,293	--%	19,181	-9.9%	18,792	-2.0%	26,252	39.6%
Total Proceedings	**–**	**211,391**	**–%**	**210,422**	**-0.4%**	**237,350**	**12.8%**	**270,523**	**14.0%**
Appeals	--	89	--%	100	12.3%	144	44.0%	345	139.5%
Revenue	**24,913,698**	**25,203,494**	**1.1%**	**27,174,679**	**7.8%**	**32,055,797**	**17.9%**	**33,101,881**	**3.2%**
Revenue Per Committed	**39.48**	**38.71**	**-2.0%**	**41.09**	**6.1%**	**46.12**	**12.2%**	**46.22**	**-0.2%**

[a] Dispositions were counted per notice of infraction in 1983 and per charge in 1984-1987.

Misdemeanors

Task Force on Decriminalization

Legislation passed in 1987 (Chapter 438) established a task force to review misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors to determine if these criminal offenses might appropriately be decriminalized to civil infractions, or if the penalty for the offense should be eliminated or otherwise modified. A mechanism for enforcement of civil infractions was established by the Legislature and maximum penalty amounts for class I through class 4 infractions were delineated. The task force will submit a report to the Legislature by June 30, 1989.

Ignition Interlock

First-time DWI offenders may qualify for a deferred prosecution. Deferred prosecution typically includes imposing special conditions, such as the offender's participation in an alcohol treatment program. Successful completion of these conditions results in the charges against the offender being dropped.

If a person qualifies for deferred prosecution, Chapter 247, Laws of 1987 allows a judge to impose, as a condition of deferred prosecution, the installation of an ignition interlock device on their car. Ignition interlock devices have been developed to prevent a driver from starting a motor vehicle if the driver has more than a certain amount of alcohol on their breath. Typically judges require these devices to be set below the legal limit of intoxication (at least .10 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath). Judges may be more willing to impose a deferred prosecution if the defendant is willing to install this equipment. The Commission on Equipment was established under the Washington State Patrol to create standards for certification, installation, and repair and removal of interlock equipment.

Some district courts that have instituted this sentencing option include Aukeen District Court, Issaquah District Court, Clark County District Court, and Thurston County District Court.

Driving While Intoxicated

Chapter 373, Laws of 1987 amended the Driving While Intoxicated statutes to reinstate the blood test as an alternative to breath alcohol test. Now a person is guilty of driving while intoxicated if they have 0.10 grams or more of alcohol per 210 liters of breath, or 0.10 percent or more by weight of alcohol in their blood.

The Supreme Court heard oral arguments on two cases that dealt with DWI issues. *State v. Ford* challenges the reliability of the BAC Verifier Datamaster. *State v. Brayman* deals with the constitutionality of the statute (RCW 46.61.502) which allows breath alcohol testing. An opinion is expected in early 1988.

In *State v. Stannard*, 109 Wn.2d 29, 742 P.2d 1244 (1987), the court held that the defendant's right to an additional test by a qualified person does not mean the law enforcement officer is required to give the defendant a second Breathalyzer test.

Notice for Speedy Trial Setting

In criminal cases, the speedy trial rule requires that the defendant be given a trial date within 60 days of filing if the defendant is held in-custody or 90 days if the defendant is not in-custody. *Kenniewick v. Vandergriff*, 109 Wn.2d 99, 743 P.2d 811 (1987), requires a defendant who objects to a trial date, to serve on the prosecution a copy of the motion to reset the trial date within the speedy trial time limits. Previously, these motions were made ex parte to the court and the prosecution may not have been aware that the trial date was reset. Now prosecution has the opportunity to participate in the resetting of a trial date to conform to the speedy trial rule and avoid a prejudicial dismissal.

Misdemeanant Probation Services

Misdemeanant Probation Services in Washington State are a county or municipal function. Misdemeanant Probation's mission, as part of the criminal justice system, is to aid in the preservation of public order and safety. Surveillance, supervision, employment assistance, and counseling are means to that end. As county and municipal budgets are hit harder and harder each year by the "budget crunch," the cost benefits of probation services are scrutinized carefully. The cost benefits of probation services can be divided into three categories: 1) cost avoidance, 2) income generation, and 3) community benefits.

First, cost avoidance can be accomplished by reducing jail overcrowding through the use of probation supervision in lieu of jail. Second, income generation can arise since the offender remains in the community and can be gainfully employed. Earnings make possible the restitution of victims, the support of family and/or dependent children, the payment of taxes, fines, and fees, and the fulfillment of other financial obligations. Third, misdemeanant probation can provide benefits to the community through the defendant's volunteer community service and continued purchase of goods and services.

Misdemeanor Caseload

Misdemeanor filings increased for the third consecutive year to nearly 350,000 total filings, a 8.2 percent increase over 1986. Proceedings also rose by nearly 6 percent over 1986 while the increase in dispositions was lower at 3.4 percent.

Non-traffic related misdemeanors comprise 48 percent of all misdemeanor filings, while DWI/Physical Control filings represent less than 10 percent of all misdemeanors, and other traffic midemeanors accounted for 42 percent.

DWI/Physical Control proceedings represent 17 percent of all misdemeanor proceedings and other traffic midemeanors accounted for 39 percent of proceedings. That is, DWI/Physical control misdemeanors require proportionally more proceedings than non-traffic misdemeanors.

Arraignments account for 35 percent of misdemeanor proceedings while the catchall category of other hearings on the record account for 56 percent of misdemeanor proceedings.

Trials represent 4 percent of all proceedings, with non-jury trials outnumbering jury trials by approximately 10 to 1. There are 6.7 trial settings to each trial held. For jury trials, there are 36.8 settings per trial held.

Approximately 68 percent of misdemeanor dispositions are either bail forfeitures (11 percent) or guilty pleas (62 percent). Less than 2 percent of dispositions are not guilty, while 26 percent are dismissed.

During 1987, 9175 misdemeanor cases were placed on deferred prosecution. This represents about 3 percent of all misdemeanor cases filed. There were 694 cases of resumed prosecution. Using the 1987 deferred prosecution count for estimating purposes, it appears that fewer than 8 percent of those cases placed on deferred prosecution have their prosecution resumed.

Misdemeanor Activity, 1987

	DWI/Physical Control	Other Traffic	Subtotals	Non-Traffic	Totals
Filings					
Citations/Complaints Filed	33,848	146,034	179,882	163,748	343,630
Number of Violations Charged	42,119	162,742	204,861	179,710	384,571
Settings					
Non-Jury Trials Set	13,861	38,262	52,123	42,984	95,107
Jury Trials Set	26,955	23,543	50,498	34,657	85,155
Total Trials Set	**40,816**	**61,805**	**102,621**	**77,641**	**180,262**
Proceedings					
Arraignments	24,357	95,191	119,548	116,172	235,720
Non-Jury Trials	2,515	9,937	12,452	11,969	24,421
Jury Trials	1,104	362	1,466	845	2,311
Total Trials	**3,619**	**10,299**	**13,918**	**12,814**	**26,732**
Stipulations to the Record	6,445	11,712	18,157	13,850	32,007
Other Hearings on the Record	79,112	146,923	226,035	156,589	382,624
Total Proceedings	**113,533**	**264,125**	**377,658**	**299,425**	**677,083**
Dispositions					
Bail Forfeiture	600	16,476	17,076	14.070	31,146
Guilty	15,528	82,126	97,654	79,921	177,575
Not Guilty	640	1,292	1,932	3,273	5,205
Dismissed	4,101	19,387	23,488	49,962	73,450
Total Dispositions	**20,869**	**119,281**	**140,150**	**147,226**	**287,376**
Reduced/Amended to Lesser Charge	6,407	--	6,407	--	6,407
Prosecution Deferred	5,322	640	5,962	3,213	9,175
Prosecution Resumed	479	31	510	184	694
Appeals to Superior Court	547	205	752	598	1,350
Revenue	$5,756,853	$9,614,365	$15,371,218	$7,026,739	$22,397,957
Criminal Court Costs Recovered					$1,572,516
State Assessment					$7,387,926

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

DWI/Physical Control Activity, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings									
Citations	42,384	37,897	-10.5%	36,151	-4.6%	38,041	5.2%	33,848	-11.0%
Charges	--	45,746	--%	44,583	-2.5%	44,664	0.1%	42,119	-5.6%
Dispositions									
Guilty	25,883	18,463	-28.6%	17,530	-5.0%	19,086	8.8%	15,528	-18.6%
Bail Forfeiture	522	355	-31.9%	274	-22.8%	312	13.8%	600	92.3%
Not Guilty	1,600	1,008	-37.0%	1,207	19.7%	723	-40.0%	640	-11.4%
Dismissed	4,264	4,413	3.4%	4,732	7.2%	4,194	-11.3%	4,101	-2.2%
Total Dispositions [a]	**32,269**	**24,239**	**-24.8%**	**23,743**	**-2.0%**	**24,315**	**2.4%**	**20,869**	**-14.1%**
Reduced/Amended to Lesser Charge	--	4,936	--%	5,298	7.3%	5,506	3.9%	6,407	16.3%
Prosecution Deferred	5,011	6,151	22.7%	5,541	-9.9%	5,431	-1.9%	5,322	-2.0%
Prosecution Resumed	530	635	19.8%	583	-8.1%	537	-7.8%	479	-10.8%
Proceedings									
Jury Trial	1,576	1,494	-5.2%	1,345	-9.9%	1,252	-6.9%	1,104	-11.8%
Non-Jury Trial	13,863	5,615	-59.4%	5,285	-5.8%	3,369	-36.2%	2,515	-25.3%
Stipulation to the Record	--	6,409	--%	6,797	6.0%	6,706	-1.3%	6,445	-3.8%
Arraignment	--	27,767	--%	26,673	-3.9%	25,402	-4.7%	24,357	-4.1%
Other Hearing on the Record	--	75,636	--%	80,131	5.9%	84,303	5.2%	79,112	-6.1%
Total Proceedings	**--**	**116,921**	**--%**	**120,231**	**2.8%**	**121032**	**0.7%**	**113,533**	**-6.2%**
Trial Settings									
Jury Trial Settings	--	17,449	--%	20,820	19.3%	23,942	14.9%	26,955	12.5%
Settings per Jury Trial	--	11.7	--%	15.5	32.5%	19.1	23.5%	24.4	27.6%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	--	18,868	--%	17,029	-9.7%	14,492	-14.8%	13,861	-4.3%
Settings per Non-Jury Trial	--	3.4	--%	3.2	-4.1%	4.3	33.5%	5.5	28.1%
Appeals	**436**	**387**	**-11.2%**	**488**	**26.0%**	**384**	**-21.3%**	**547**	**42.4%**

[a] Dispositions were counted per citation in 1983 and per charge in 1984-1987.

DWI/Physical Control Caseload

There was a 11 percent decrease in DWI/physical control filings during 1987. As a consequence, most statistics comparing 1987 with 1986 correspondingly decreased. The exceptions to these decreases were increases in bail forfeitures, reduced/amended to lesser charge, trial settings, and appeals.

During 1987 the Supreme Court reviewed appeals involving DWI cases under newly-enacted legislation. One view is that fewer DWI cases were filed, pending the outcome of these appeals. Statistics supporting this view include large increases in filings in the other criminal traffic category, and increases in reduced/amended DWI filings, trial settings, and appeals.

In reviewing DWI/physical control proceedings, arraignments account for 21 percent, other hearings on the record account for 70 percent. Trials represent 3 percent of all proceedings, with jury trials accounting for a much large portion of trials when compared to trials for other misdemeanor cases. There are 11.3 trials settings to each trial held. For jury trials, there are 24.4 settings per trial held.

Approximately 76 percent of DWI/physical control dispositions are either bail forfeitures (3 percent) or guilty pleas (74 percent). Less than 3 percent of dispositions are not guilty, while 20 percent are dismissed.

Nearly 6500 cases were reduced or amended to another criminal traffic charge. This represents 15 percent of the 1987 DWI/physical control charges filed.

During 1987, 5322 DWI/physical control cases were placed on deferred prosecution. This represents about 16 percent of all DWI/physical control cases filed. There were 479 cases of resumed prosecution. Using the 1987 deferred prosecution count for estimating purposes, it appears that fewer than 9 percent of those cases placed on deferred prosecution have their prosecution resumed.

Other Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings									
Citations	114,844	106,217	-7.5%	121,374	14.2%	126,494	4.2%	146,034	15.4%
Charges	--	117,584	--%	135,146	14.9%	139,406	3.1%	162,742	16.7%
Dispositions									
Guilty	74,967	64,045	-14.5%	69,913	9.1%	78,800	12.7%	82,126	4.2%
Bail Forfeiture	13,551	13,217	-2.4%	13,372	1.1%	16,264	21.6%	16,476	1.3%
Not Guilty	2,108	1,629	-22.7%	1,754	7.6%	1,368	-22.0%	1,292	-5.5%
Dismissed	13,944	14,499	3.9%	17,429	20.2%	18,917	8.5%	19,387	2.4%
Total Dispositions [a]	**104,570**	**93,390**	**-10.6%**	**102,468**	**9.7%**	**115,349**	**12.5%**	**119,281**	**3.4%**
Prosecution Deferred	1,056	696	-34.0%	562	-19.2%	598	6.4%	640	7.0%
Prosecution Resumed	298	215	-27.8%	77	-64.1%	58	-24.6%	31	-46.5%
Proceedings									
Jury Trial	409	348	-14.9%	345	-0.8%	439	27.2%	362	-17.5%
Non-Jury Trial	22,997	11,629	-49.4%	11,519	-0.9%	10,491	-8.9%	9,937	-5.2%
Stipulation to the Record	--	7,424	--%	7,750	4.3%	9,685	24.9%	11,712	20.9%
Arraignment	--	65,943	--%	71,153	7.9%	83,169	16.8%	95,191	14.4%
Other Hearing on the Record	--	105,491	--%	113,169	7.2%	136,935	21.0%	146,923	7.2%
Total Proceedings	**--**	**190,835**	**--%**	**203,936**	**6.9%**	**240,719**	**18.0%**	**264,125**	**9.7%**
Trial Settings									
Jury Trial Settings	--	9,247	--%	12,925	39.7%	19,295	49.2%	23,543	22.0%
Settings per Jury Trial	--	26.6	--%	37.5	40.9%	44.0	17.3%	65.0	47.9%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	--	29,054	--%	29,929	3.0%	33,156	10.7%	38,262	15.3%
Settings per Non-Jury Trial	--	2.5	--%	2.6	3.9%	3.2	21.6%	3.9	21.8%
Appeals	**161**	**149**	**-7.4%**	**201**	**34.8%**	**264**	**31.3%**	**205**	**-22.3%**
Revenue [b]	**18,304,101**	**17,061,736**	**-6.7%**	**16,193,037**	**-5.0%**	**15,875,357**	**-1.9%**	**15,371,218**	**-3.1%**

[a] Dispositions were counted per citation in 1983 and per charge in 1984-1987.

[b] Includes DWI/Physical Control receipts.

Other Criminal Traffic Caseload

Other traffic misdemeanor includes all citations/complaints other than those in the DWI/Physical Control category that pertain to the operation or use of a vehicle. Four out of every five citations/complaints for traffic-related misdemeanors are in this other criminal traffic category.

During 1987 other criminal traffic filings increased by a substantial 15.4 percent. Correspondingly, the other statistics comparing 1987 to 1986 increased. Some notable exceptions to this overall increase were decreases in not guilty pleas, non-jury, and particularly jury trials.

For other criminal traffic cases, arraignments account for 36 percent, and other hearings on the record account for 56 percent of all other criminal traffic proceedings. Trials represent 4 percent of all proceedings, with non-jury trials outnumbering jury trials by 27 to 1. There are 6 trials settings to each trial held. For jury trials, there are 65 settings per trial held.

Approximately 83 percent of other criminal traffic dispositions are either bail forfeitures (14 percent) or guilty pleas (69 percent). Approximately 1 percent of dispositions are not guilty while 16 percent are dismissed.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings									
Citations	135,384	130,520	-3.5%	151,186	15.8%	157,087	3.9%	163,748	4.2%
Charges	--	142,139	--%	166,978	17.4%	171,315	2.5%	179,710	4.9%
Dispositions									
Guilty	57,656	50,320	-12.7%	62,531	24.2%	80,339	28.4%	79,921	-0.5%
Bail Forfeiture	18,634	15,760	-15.4%	15,772	0.0%	15,228	-3.4%	14,070	-7.6%
Not Guilty	3,687	3,012	-18.3%	3,144	4.3%	3,040	-3.3%	3,273	7.6%
Dismissed	29,682	29,213	-1.5%	38,310	31.1%	43,564	13.7%	49,962	14.6%
Total Dispositions [a]	**109,659**	**98,305**	**-10.3%**	**119,757**	**21.8%**	**142,171**	**18.7%**	**147,226**	**3.5%**
Prosecution Deferred	4,318	2,477	-42.6%	2,335	-5.7%	2,754	17.9%	3,213	16.6%
Prosecution Resumed	496	333	-32.8%	234	-29.7%	314	34.1%	184	-41.4%
Proceedings									
Jury Trial	1,100	913	-17.0%	996	9.0%	993	-0.3%	845	-14.9%
Non-Jury Trial	30,621	12,751	-58.3%	13,157	3.1%	12,128	-7.8%	11,969	-1.3%
Stipulation to the Record	--	8,898	--%	12,346	38.7%	13,586	10.0%	13,850	1.9%
Arraignment	--	90,890	--%	99,001	8.9%	101,398	2.4%	116,172	14.5%
Other Hearing on the Record	--	117,337	--%	139,324	18.7%	153,732	10.3%	156,589	1.8%
Total Proceedings	**--**	**230,789**	**--%**	**264,824**	**14.7%**	**281,837**	**6.4%**	**299,425**	**6.2%**
Trial Settings									
Jury Trial Settings	--	16,067	--%	24,180	50.4%	30,832	27.5%	34,657	12.4%
Settings per Jury Trial	--	17.6	--%	24.3	37.9%	31.0	27.8%	41.0	32.0%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	--	36,604	--%	43,050	17.6%	40,199	-6.6%	42,984	6.9%
Settings per Non-Jury Trial	--	2.9	--%	3.3	13.9%	3.3	1.3%	3.6	8.3%
Appeals	**335**	**414**	**23.5%**	**405**	**-2.1%**	**443**	**9.3%**	**598**	**34.9%**
Revenue	**6,448,957**	**6,869,433**	**6.5%**	**7,674,209**	**11.7%**	**7,283,913**	**-5.0%**	**7,026,739**	**-3.5%**

[a] Dispositions were counted per citation in 1983 and per charge in 1984-1987.

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor Caseload

Non-traffic misdemeanors include all non-traffic related citations and complaints such as simple assaults, thefts under $250, and other non-felony crimes.

During 1987 non-traffic misdemeanor filings increased by 4.2 percent, the third consecutive year of increased filings. Total dispositions increased by a corresponding 3.5 percent. The disposition categories of not guilty and dismissed increased by 7.6 percent and 14.6 percent, respectively. The proportion of cases disposed by dismissed has remained fairly constant between 30 and 34 percent since 1984.

For non-traffic misdemeanor cases, arraignments account for 39 percent and other hearings on the record account for 52 percent of total proceedings. Trials represent 4 percent of all proceedings with non-jury trials outnumbering jury trials by 14 to 1. There are 6.1 trial settings to each trial held. For jury trials, there are 40 settings per trial held.

Civil Activity, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings	**69,941**	**66,658**	**-4.6%**	**69,743**	**4.6%**	**73,164**	**4.9%**	**73,253**	**0.1%**
Dispositions									
Default Judgment	34,314	33,846	-1.3%	37,131	9.7%	41,605	12.0%	41,492	-0.2%
Other Pretrial Judgment	19,634	16,809	-14.3%	10,541	-37.2%	13,465	27.7%	13,221	-1.8%
Judgment After Trial	8,068	5,368	-33.4%	3,937	-26.6%	5,257	33.5%	4,597	-12.5%
Total Dispositions	**62,016**	**56,023**	**-9.6%**	**51,609**	**-7.8%**	**60,327**	**16.8%**	**59,310**	**-1.6%**
Post-Judgment Writs	--	27,169	--%	30,015	10.4%	36,771	22.5%	37,323	1.5%
Proceedings									
Jury Trial	43	60	39.5%	64	6.6%	31	-51.5%	34	9.6%
Non-Jury Trial	7,969	5,556	-30.2%	3,492	-37.1%	3,996	14.4%	4,019	0.5%
Other Hearing	--	11,288	--%	8,776	-22.2%	13,417	52.8%	13,401	-0.1%
Total Proceedings	**--**	**16,904**	**--%**	**12,332**	**-27.0%**	**17,444**	**41.5%**	**17,454**	**0.1%**
Trial Settings									
Jury Trial Settings	--	352	--%	268	-23.8%	260	-2.9%	267	2.6%
Settings per Jury Trial	--	5.9	--%	4.2	-28.6%	8.4	100.2%	7.9	-6.3%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	--	17,254	--%	11,825	-31.4%	12,811	8.3%	13,205	3.0%
Settings per Non-Jury Trial	--	3.1	--%	3.4	9.0%	3.2	-5.3%	3.3	2.4%
Appeals	**192**	**177**	**-7.8%**	**132**	**-25.4%**	**198**	**50.0%**	**172**	**-13.1%**
Revenue	**1,355,095**	**1,326,980**	**-2.0%**	**1,387,262**	**4.5%**	**1,459,591**	**5.2%**	**1,591,869**	**9.0%**

Civil/Small Claims

Civil cases include all complaints or petitions filed by a private or corporate party (the plaintiff or petitioner) against another private or corporate party requesting the enforcement or protection of a civil right, alleging civil damages, or the redress or prevention of a wrong. Civil cases filed in district courts of Washington are limited in that the damages claimed may not exceed $7,500.

Small claims cases include those civil cases that are governed by Chapter 12.40 of the Revised Code of Washington. Small claims cases are limited in that the plaintiff may only seek redress through damages, damages may not exceed $1,000, and parties may not be represented by attorneys.

Civil Caseload

Civil filings remained unchanged between 1986 and 1987. The statistics that changed despite the same number of cases filed include a 12.5 percent decrease in dispositions by judgments after trial and a 9.0 percent increase in revenue. Revenue per filing in 1986 was $19.95 as compared to $21.73 in 1987. This increase can be attributed to the increase in filing fees ($20 to $25) established by the 1987 Legislature.

The nearly 20 percent gap between civil cases filed (73,253) and civil cases disposed (59,310) does not necessarily indicate a backlog of civil cases. Rather, it may be more indicative of the district court never being informed that the issues in civil cases have been either resolved or no longer actively pursued. This notion is supported by the small number of proceedings per filing; there were .24 proceedings per filing during 1987.

Of the 17,454 proceedings held for civil cases, trials account for 23 percent with jury trials being a rare proceeding event (0.2 percent).

Small Claims Activity, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings	**24,762**	**26,433**	**6.7%**	**28,180**	**6.6%**	**29,910**	**6.1%**	**28,230**	**-5.6%**
Dispositions									
Default Judgment	5,890	6,273	6.5%	7,040	12.2%	7,452	5.8%	7,285	-2.2%
Other Pretrial Judgment	4,773	4,512	-5.4%	5,351	18.5%	6,346	18.5%	6,361	0.2%
Trial Judgment	10,018	8,072	-19.4%	8,368	3.6%	8,803	5.1%	8,452	-3.9%
Total Dispositions	**20,681**	**18,857**	**-8.8%**	**20,759**	**10.0%**	**22,601**	**8.8%**	**22,098**	**-2.2%**
Transferred to Civil for Satisfaction of Judgment	3,118	3,395	8.8%	3,585	5.5%	4,498	25.4%	4,071	-9.5%
Proceedings									
Trial/Contested Hearing	10,951	10,633	-2.9%	11,217	5.4%	11,753	4.7%	11,615	-1.1%
Other Hearing	5,470	3,689	-32.5%	4,978	34.9%	5,223	4.9%	5,663	8.4%
Total Proceedings	**16,421**	**14,322**	**-12.8%**	**16,195**	**13.1%**	**16,976**	**4.8%**	**17,278**	**1.8%**
Appeals	**166**	**130**	**-21.6%**	**160**	**23.0%**	**141**	**-11.8%**	**336**	**138.2%**
Revenue	**224,733**	**264,334**	**17.6%**	**282,859**	**7.0%**	**301,763**	**6.6%**	**280,577**	**-7.0%**

Small Claims Caseload

Small claims filings have varied, but exhibit neither an increasing nor decreasing trend over the last five years. The statistics describing small claims activity have similarly varied over these years. An exception is the rather large increase in small claims appeals, jumping by over 100 percent during 1987. In addition, 1987 had a decrease in revenue for the first time in five years. However, revenue per filing changed negligibly from $10.09 in 1986 to $9.94 in 1987.

As with civil cases, the nearly 20 percent gap between small claims cases filed and civil cases disposed may be indicative of the district court never being informed that the issues involved have been either resolved or no longer actively pursued. However, small claims cases have a higher portion of proceedings to filings than civil cases. There are 6 proceedings for every 10 small claims filings, and 2 out of every 3 small claims proceeding is a trial/contested hearing.

Domestic Violence Activity, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	% Chg	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg
Filings	**--**	**--**	**--%**	**4,300**	**--%**	**2,918**	**-32.1%**	**2,889**	**-0.9%**
Proceedings									
Ex Parte Hearings	--	--	--%	1,473	--%	2,342	58.9%	2,393	2.1%
Full Order Hearings	--	--	--%	4,565	--%	1,041	-77.1%	1,053	1.1%
Total Hearings	**--**	**--**	**--%**	**6,038**	**--%**	**3,383**	**-43.9%**	**3,446**	**1.8%**
Dispositions									
Full Orders Granted	--	--	--%	2,095	--%	924	-55.8%	984	6.4%
Denied/Dismissed	--	--	--%	1,443	--%	621	-56.9%	665	7.0%
Transferred to Superior Court	--	--	--%	470	--%	1,073	128.2%	1,030	-4.0%
Total Dispositions	**--**	**--**	**--%**	**4,008**	**--%**	**2,618**	**-34.6%**	**2,679**	**2.3%**
Revenue									
Total Revenue	**--**	**--**	**--%**	**35,695**	**--%**	**33,329**	**-6.6%**	**25,124**	**-24.6%**

Domestic Violence Protection Act enacted in 1984; data collection began in 1985.
Domestic Violence Protection Act revised in September 1985, shifting workload to superior courts in 1986.

Felony Activity, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	%Chg	1985	%Chg	1986	%Chg	1987	%Chg
Filings									
Complaints	8,857	4,836	--%	5,028	3.9%	3,732	-25.7%	4,541	21.6%
In-Custody Defendants	--	7,704	--%	8,256	7.1%	11,323	37.1%	11,358	0.3%
Dispositions									
Dismissed	3,765	1,387	-63.1%	1,957	41.0%	5,975	205.3%	5,962	-0.2%
Bound Over to Superior Court	1,644	1,603	-2.4%	1,897	18.3%	2,084	9.8%	1,647	-20.9%
Reduced to Misdemeanor	--	1,042	--%	867	-16.7%	872	0.5%	1,280	46.7%
Total Dispositions	**--**	**4,032**	**--%**	**4,721**	**17.0%**	**8,931**	**89.1%**	**8,889**	**-0.4%**
Proceedings									
Preliminary Hearing	2,080	1,475	-29.0%	1,470	-0.3%	1,053	-28.3%	1,176	11.6%
Formal Charge Hearing	--	2,053	--%	2,039	-0.6%	1,737	-14.8%	2,240	28.9%
Preliminary Appearance	--	10,047	--%	10,349	3.0%	10,664	3.0%	10,458	-1.9%
Other Participatory Hearing	18,851	1,662	--%	2,500	50.4%	5,166	106.6%	5,263	1.8%
Total Proceedings	**--**	**15,237**	**--%**	**16,358**	**7.4%**	**18,620**	**13.8%**	**19,137**	**2.8%**

Court
Statistical
Tables

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

	Infractions		Misdemeanors									
County/Court	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Cmplnts	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Adams												
Othello D	1,499	15	51	266	167	10	146	68	0	2,222	1	2,223
Othello M	237	4	71	197	229	8	0	0	0	746	20	766
Othello D Total	1,736	19	122	463	396	18	146	68	0	2,968	21	2,989
Ritzville D	3,041	238	49	488	397	6	40	35	0	4,294	0	4,294
Ritzville M	220	7	19	45	28	0	0	0	0	319	0	319
Ritzville D Total	3,261	245	68	533	425	6	40	35	0	4,613	0	4,613
Adams Total	4,997	264	190	996	821	24	186	103	0	7,581	21	7,602
Asotin												
Asotin D	1,448	87	48	248	204	4	123	110	0	2,272	26	2,298
Asotin M	19	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	29	7	36
Clarkston M	717	4	51	231	139	0	0	0	0	1,142	112	1,254
Asotin D Total	2,184	91	99	486	346	4	123	110	0	3,443	145	3,588
Asotin Total	2,184	91	99	486	346	4	123	110	0	3,443	145	3,588
Benton												
Benton D	8,743	81	414	1,248	1,386	40	2,123	370	785	15,190	13	15,203
Benton City M	66	0	33	48	65	0	0	0	0	212	0	212
Kennewick M	3,593	105	214	1,015	1,494	0	0	0	0	6,421	39	6,460
Richland M	2,733	35	164	567	491	0	0	0	0	3,990	160	4,150
West Richland M	289	13	59	69	56	0	0	0	0	486	1	487
Benton D Total	15,424	234	884	2,947	3,492	40	2,123	370	785	26,299	213	26,512
Prosser M	487	0	53	196	274	0	0	0	0	1,010	73	1,083
Benton Total	15,911	234	937	3,143	3,766	40	2,123	370	785	27,309	286	27,595
Chelan												
Chelan D	9,017	19	461	1,479	1,810	0	885	232	210	14,113	145	14,258
Wenatchee M	1,009	23	227	914	1,642	0	0	0	0	3,815	34	3,849
Chelan D Total	10,026	42	688	2,393	3,452	0	885	232	210	17,928	179	18,107
Cashmere M	171	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	94	269
Chelan M	381	10	87	246	880	18	0	0	0	1,622	385	2,007
Leavenworth M	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	408	443
Wenatchee TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Chelan Total	10,612	57	775	2,639	4,332	18	885	232	210	19,760	1,066	20,826
Clallam												
Clallam 1 D	4,059	0	260	700	853	32	630	371	1	6,906	0	6,906
Pt. Angeles M	1,385	0	39	133	260	0	0	0	0	1,817	0	1,817
Sequim M	184	0	45	65	151	0	0	0	0	445	0	445
Clallam 1 D Total	5,628	0	344	898	1,264	32	630	371	1	9,168	0	9,168
Clallam 2 D	772	0	140	271	615	42	143	33	0	2,016	0	2,016
Clallam Total	6,400	0	484	1,169	1,879	74	773	404	1	11,184	0	11,184
Clark												
Clark D	25,014	4	927	5,948	3,315	0	1,583	1,683	0	38,474	291	38,765
Camas M	586	13	93	364	311	1	0	0	0	1,368	136	1,504
La Center (w/D) M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ridgefield M	71	25	0	40	28	0	0	0	0	164	1	165
Vancouver M	4,239	0	156	2,186	1,618	0	0	0	0	8,199	284	8,483
Washougal M	761	28	65	381	218	0	0	0	0	1,453	17	1,470
Yacolt M	17	0	2	10	1	0	0	0	0	30	14	44
Clark D Total	30,688	70	1,244	8,929	5,491	1	1,583	1,683	0	49,689	743	50,432
Battle Ground M	411	0	35	118	126	0	0	0	0	690	17	707
La Center M	154	0	7	71	23	0	0	0	0	255	0	255
Camas TVB	954	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,006	1,701	2,707
Ridgefield TVB	115	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	117	16	133
Vancouver TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,277	38,277
Clark Total	32,322	122	1,286	9,120	5,640	1	1,583	1,683	0	51,757	40,754	92,511
Columbia												
Columbia D	861	0	15	89	177	0	63	13	0	1,218	0	1,218
Dayton M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Columbia Total	861	0	15	89	177	0	63	13	0	1,218	0	1,218

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

County/Court	Contested Proceedings							Receipts		
	Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contestd Infracts.	Infracts	Misdmn Traffic	Non-Traf	Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil, Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Adams										
Othello D	0	175	60	85,628	27,280	6,730	1,017	19,284	4,447	144,386
Othello M	0	198	32	13,139	31,767	7,391	1,123	5,954	140	59,514
Othello D Total	0	373	92	98,767	59,047	14,121	2,140	25,238	4,587	203,900
Ritzville D	0	118	117	154,318	39,258	26,377	5,441	44,012	1,228	270,634
Ritzville M	0	13	15	8,054	9,053	1,240	1,611	2,551	0	22,509
Ritzville D Total	0	131	132	162,372	48,311	27,617	7,052	46,563	1,228	293,143
Adams Total	0	504	224	261,139	107,358	41,738	9,192	71,801	5,815	497,043
Asotin										
Asotin D	3	12	58	61,746	20,741	8,569	168	7,312	4,561	103,097
Asotin M	0	1	0	750	360	66	0	206	0	1,382
Clarkston M	0	23	39	34,264	19,890	3,625	80	7,902	0	65,761
Asotin D Total	3	36	97	96,760	40,991	12,260	248	15,420	4,561	170,240
Asotin Total	3	36	97	96,760	40,991	12,260	248	15,420	4,561	170,240
Benton										
Benton D	10	135	562	432,530	117,566	63,284	120	103,516	55,640	772,656
Benton City M	4	0	12	3,494	9,780	1,362	0	1,831	0	16,467
Kennewick M	46	48	285	166,490	73,990	45,882	0	45,925	0	332,287
Richland M	4	37	216	125,634	75,001	18,114	0	33,013	0	251,762
West Richland M	0	6	33	16,080	22,493	2,143	0	5,532	0	46,248
Benton D Total	64	226	1,108	744,228	298,830	130,785	120	189,817	55,640	1,419,420
Prosser M	0	191	12	26,702	35,539	15,652	0	7,343	0	85,236
Benton Total	64	417	1,120	770,930	334,369	146,437	120	197,160	55,640	1,504,656
Chelan										
Chelan D	9	95	406	377,546	309,843	118,330	8,138	113,976	22,215	950,048
Wenatchee M	10	72	143	32,460	170,475	69,563	5,693	32,013	0	310,204
Chelan D Total	19	167	549	410,006	480,318	187,893	13,831	145,989	22,215	1,260,252
Cashmere M	0	0	19	7,946	0	0	0	0	0	7,946
Chelan M	3	85	19	18,186	35,398	51,357	25	15,181	662	120,809
Leavenworth M	0	0	1	1,781	0	30	0	12	0	1,823
Wenatchee TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Chelan Total	22	252	588	437,919	515,716	239,280	13,856	161,182	22,877	1,390,830
Clallam										
Clallam 1 D	25	16	151	172,588	78,856	41,300	250	40,253	16,445	349,692
Pt. Angeles M	9	12	72	58,478	50,825	36,084	270	15,250	0	160,907
Sequim M	1	2	19	8,541	19,097	5,485	74	2,631	0	35,828
Clallam 1 D Total	35	30	242	239,607	148,778	82,869	594	58,134	16,445	546,427
Clallam 2 D	14	36	31	40,431	79,491	50,556	0	18,436	4,570	193,484
Clallam Total	49	66	273	280,038	228,269	133,425	594	76,570	21,015	739,911
Clark										
Clark D	27	139	1,146	1,301,040	759,890	241,183	40,090	94,207	52,847	2,489,257
Camas M	2	8	36	23,007	55,538	22,029	350	14,133	0	115,057
La Center (w/D.) M	0	0	0	94	1,220	0	0	10	0	1,324
Ridgefield M	0	0	1	3,129	4,092	1,907	441	1,129	0	10,698
Vancouver M	5	33	235	195,402	201,695	86,226	24,159	48,422	0	555,904
Washougal M	0	13	35	41,961	44,723	14,505	0	16,776	0	117,965
Yacolt M	0	0	0	1,157	941	0	0	23	0	2,121
Clark D Total	34	193	1,453	1,565,790	1,068,099	365,850	65,040	174,700	52,847	3,292,326
Battle Ground M	0	0	24	23,256	32,020	15,418	0	8,826	0	79,520
La Center M	1	0	7	8,490	5,785	1,382	0	2,625	0	18,282
Camas TVB	0	0	0	18,478	0	0	0	2,841	0	21,319
Ridgefield TVB	0	0	0	3,559	40	0	0	429	0	4,028
Vancouver TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark Total	35	193	1,484	1,619,573	1,105,944	382,650	65,040	189,421	52,847	3,415,475
Columbia										
Columbia D	0	17	8	39,250	9,913	12,956	0	9,687	1,621	73,427
Dayton M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Columbia Total	0	17	8	39,250	9,913	12,956	0	9,687	1,621	73,427

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

County/Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors									
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Cmplnts	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Cowlitz												
Cowlitz D	9,333	0	257	1,561	1,202	30	1,306	535	0	14,224	37	14,261
Kelso M	1,913	0	187	819	760	9	0	0	0	3,688	94	3,782
Cowlitz D Total	11,246	0	444	2,380	1,962	39	1,306	535	0	17,912	131	18,043
Castle Rock M	169	0	29	51	99	1	0	0	0	349	0	349
Kalama M	66	0	6	12	52	0	0	0	0	136	0	136
Longview M	3,040	223	232	998	1,138	123	0	0	0	5,754	675	6,429
Woodland M	191	0	18	107	89	0	0	0	0	405	27	432
Cowlitz Total	14,712	223	729	3,548	3,340	163	1,306	535	0	24,556	833	25,389
Douglas												
Douglas D												
E. Wenatchee	2,369	3	94	513	440	48	313	119	0	3,899	73	3,972
E Wenatchee M	658	0	51	231	175	0	0	0	0	1,115	64	1,179
Waterville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site Total	3,027	3	145	744	615	48	313	119	0	5,014	137	5,151
Bridgeport	358	0	34	123	123	9	0	0	0	647	1	648
Douglas D Total	3,385	3	179	867	738	57	313	119	0	5,661	138	5,799
Bridgeport M	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Mansfield M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock Island M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Douglas Total	3,385	3	179	867	746	57	313	119	0	5,669	138	5,807
Ferry												
Ferry 1 D	263	0	36	94	161	0	17	53	0	624	0	624
Republic M	21	7	2	17	4	0	0	0	0	51	0	51
Ferry 1 D Total	284	7	38	111	165	0	17	53	0	675	0	675
Ferry Total	284	7	38	111	165	0	17	53	0	675	0	675
Franklin												
Franklin D	4,296	6	151	649	492	2	848	152	3	6,599	21	6,620
Connell M	39	13	9	41	20	1	0	0	0	123	0	123
Kahlotus M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pasco M	1,177	0	108	727	858	0	0	0	0	2,870	1,520	4,390
Franklin Total	5,512	19	268	1,417	1,370	3	848	152	3	9,592	1,541	11,133
Garfield												
Garfield D	707	0	9	42	172	0	18	19	0	967	5	972
Pomeroy M	195	0	2	24	3	0	0	0	0	224	0	224
Garfield D Total	902	0	11	66	175	0	18	19	0	1,191	5	1,196
Garfield Total	902	0	11	66	175	0	18	19	0	1,191	5	1,196
Grant												
Grant D	10,643	0	540	1,915	2,089	0	797	313	7	16,304	52	16,356
Electric City M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ephrata M	0	44	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	72	968	1,040
Moses Lake M	14	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	97
Quincy M	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Royal City M	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
Soap Lake M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant D Total	10,676	142	540	1,915	2,117	0	797	313	7	16,507	1,020	17,527
Coulee City M	53	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	57	4	61
Grand Coulee M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Warden M	46	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	49
Grant Total	10,775	148	540	1,916	2,117	0	797	313	7	16,613	1,024	17,637

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

	Contested Proceedings			Receipts						
County/Court	Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contestd Infracts.	Infracts	Misdmn Traffic	Non-Traf	Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil, Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Cowlitz										
Cowlitz D	1	417	374	662,953	145,841	98,285	1,648	149,127	30,236	1,088,090
Kelso M	5	748	148	91,079	111,186	42,403	629	30,501	0	275,798
Cowlitz D Total	6	1,165	522	754,032	257,027	140,688	2,277	179,628	30,236	1,363,888
Castle Rock M	4	13	2	7,292	4,511	4,639	162	6,717	0	23,321
Kalama M	0	20	9	4,264	1,139	2,381	0	1,425	0	9,209
Longview M	117	874	428	188,940	115,555	129,666	9,797	65,474	454	509,886
Woodland M	0	112	21	12,416	16,736	67,699	0	5,879	0	102,730
Cowlitz Total	127	2,184	962	966,944	394,968	345,073	12,236	259,123	30,690	2,009,034
Douglas										
Douglas D										
E. Wenatchee	7	70	109	112,682	66,579	23,613	0	30,021	8,330	241,225
E Wenatchee M	2	11	64	34,888	45,240	11,865	0	12,286	0	104,279
Waterville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site Total	9	81	173	147,570	111,819	35,478	0	42,307	8,330	345,504
Bridgeport	0	6	12	14,118	16,307	7,759	0	5,828	40	44,052
Douglas D Total	9	87	185	161,688	128,126	43,237	0	48,135	8,370	389,556
Bridgeport M	0	6	0	90	0	178	0	30	0	298
Mansfield M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock Island M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Douglas Total	9	93	185	161,778	128,126	43,415	0	48,165	8,370	389,854
Ferry										
Ferry 1 D	14	11	16	12,699	8,529	12,454	996	5,593	790	41,061
Republic M	0	0	4	748	1,224	609	0	338	0	2,919
Ferry 1 D Total	14	11	20	13,447	9,753	13,063	996	5,931	790	43,980
Ferry Total	14	11	20	13,447	9,753	13,063	996	5,931	790	43,980
Franklin										
Franklin D	6	136	190	204,470	61,284	19,585	0	45,442	20,371	351,152
Connell M	3	11	5	2,497	6,383	3,427	0	1,327	0	13,634
Kahlotus M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pasco M	5	240	116	61,064	71,370	69,192	0	0	0	201,626
Franklin Total	14	387	311	268,031	139,037	92,204	0	46,769	20,371	566,412
Garfield										
Garfield D	0	7	14	30,798	5,637	7,317	170	7,943	604	52,469
Pomeroy M	0	5	9	11,509	2,678	269	0	2,679	0	17,135
Garfield D Total	0	12	23	42,307	8,315	7,586	170	10,622	604	69,604
Garfield Total	0	12	23	42,307	8,315	7,586	170	10,622	604	69,604
Grant										
Grant D	22	113	473	443,380	266,168	117,469	5,044	117,140	23,066	972,267
Electric City M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ephrata M	0	0	8	396	35	486	96	55	0	1,068
Moses Lake M	0	0	13	3,340	4,022	0	0	0	0	7,362
Quincy M	0	0	0	843	125	3	0	0	0	971
Royal City M	0	0	0	496	0	27	0	199	0	722
Soap Lake M	0	0	0	772	0	0	0	0	0	772
Grant D Total	22	113	494	449,227	270,350	117,985	5,140	117,394	23,066	983,162
Coulee City M	0	0	0	2,109	59	0	0	374	0	2,542
Grand Coulee M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Warden M	0	0	0	2,960	2,273	0	687	884	0	6,804
Grant Total	22	113	494	454,296	272,682	117,985	5,827	118,652	23,066	992,508

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Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

County/Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors									
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Compints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Grays Harbor												
Grays Harbor D												
Grays Harbor 1	4,120	7	207	493	648	12	349	228	183	6,247	0	6,247
Grays Harbor 2	2,027	1	94	286	554	0	435	175	13	3,585	1	3,586
Grays Harbor D Total	6,147	8	301	779	1,202	12	784	403	196	9,832	1	9,833
Aberdeen M	2,277	3	196	644	1,317	2	0	0	0	4,439	2,688	7,127
Cosmopolis M	337	1	8	60	43	0	0	0	0	449	2	451
Elma M	431	5	30	176	256	0	0	0	0	898	0	898
Hoquiam M	1,028	21	67	274	317	0	0	0	0	1,707	311	2,018
McCleary M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Montesano M	909	6	56	177	234	0	0	0	0	1,382	25	1,407
Oakville M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ocean Shores M	101	1	31	121	112	4	0	0	0	370	1	371
Westport M	142	1	54	134	112	0	0	0	0	443	27	470
Grays Harbor Total	11,372	46	743	2,365	3,593	18	784	403	196	19,520	3,055	22,575
Island												
Island D	4,989	2	191	585	1,032	1	307	292	1	7,400	33	7,433
Oak Harbor M	1,724	0	191	251	106	0	0	0	0	2,272	58	2,330
Island D Total	6,713	2	382	836	1,138	1	307	292	1	9,672	91	9,763
Coupeville M	222	0	3	18	1	0	0	0	0	244	5	249
Langley M	152	3	3	23	4	0	0	0	0	185	67	252
Island Total	7,087	5	388	877	1,143	1	307	292	1	10,101	163	10,264
Jefferson												
Jefferson D	2,714	0	211	391	611	0	143	144	49	4,263	0	4,263
Jefferson Total	2,714	0	211	391	611	0	143	144	49	4,263	0	4,263
King												
Airport D	8,687	73	607	2,223	1,909	71	1,468	501	9	15,548	4,646	20,194
Normandy Park M	296	0	14	110	65	0	0	0	0	485	39	524
Airport D Total	8,983	73	621	2,333	1,974	71	1,468	501	9	16,033	4,685	20,718
Aukeen D	8,150	235	435	1,457	1,294	183	2,927	903	79	15,663	679	16,342
Auburn M	4,965	5	130	1,129	987	0	0	0	0	7,216	113	7,329
Kent M	3,641	21	166	1,454	1,077	0	0	0	0	6,359	220	6,579
Aukeen D Total	16,756	261	731	4,040	3,358	183	2,927	903	79	29,238	1,012	30,250
Bellevue D	2,599	4	85	413	239	86	1,945	957	0	6,328	64	6,392
Bellevue M	11,241	0	317	1,356	1,518	0	0	0	0	14,432	125	14,557
Clyde Hill M	956	0	22	143	27	0	0	0	0	1,148	2	1,150
Hunts Point M	148	0	9	41	12	0	0	0	0	210	0	210
Medina M	473	2	34	129	56	0	0	0	0	694	25	719
Yarrow point M	171	0	3	20	23	0	0	0	0	217	1	218
Bellevue D Total	15,588	6	470	2,102	1,875	86	1,945	957	0	23,029	217	23,246
Federal Way D	18,428	35	480	2,347	1,998	110	1,318	496	0	25,212	486	25,698
Issaquah D	17,013	2	196	1,556	781	21	581	259	0	20,409	490	20,899
Issaquah M	1,210	1	51	156	177	0	0	0	0	1,595	85	1,680
North Bend M	263	0	16	74	72	0	0	0	0	425	17	442
Snoqualmie M	269	0	9	54	42	0	0	0	0	374	7	381
Issaquah D Total	18,755	3	272	1,840	1,072	21	581	259	0	22,803	599	23,402
Mercer Island D	1,393	1	38	161	10	1	227	97	0	1,928	6	1,934
Mercer Island M	1,953	61	33	286	199	0	0	0	0	2,532	582	3,114
Mercer Island D Total	3,346	62	71	447	209	1	227	97	0	4,460	588	5,048
Northeast D	14,773	21	482	2,058	1,780	186	3,386	1,163	0	23,849	475	24,324
Bothell M	1,353	4	47	269	116	0	0	0	0	1,789	48	1,837
Carnation M	189	0	0	8	6	0	0	0	0	203	0	203
Duvall (w/NE D.) M	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Kirkland M	2,886	2	204	922	963	0	0	0	0	4,977	460	5,437
Redmond M	2,040	6	103	474	640	0	0	0	0	3,263	40	3,303
Skykomish M	5	0	1	4	8	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Northeast D Total	21,251	33	838	3,737	3,513	186	3,386	1,163	0	34,107	1,023	35,130

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

County/Court	Contested Proceedings							Receipts		
	Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contstd Infracts.	Infracts	Misdmn Traffic	Non-Traf	Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil, Sm. Claims & Dom.Viol.	Total
Grays Harbor										
Grays Harbor D										
Grays Harbor 1	16	35	253	231,476	67,832	32,396	737	50,604	9,659	392,704
Grays Harbor 2	12	109	117	137,107	58,367	42,064	50	34,374	10,967	282,929
Grays Harbor D Total	28	144	370	368,583	126,199	74,460	787	84,978	20,626	675,633
Aberdeen M	7	81	215	126,880	78,719	68,291	4,162	44,216	3,589	325,857
Cosmopolis M	0	7	12	14,636	7,331	1,262	4,689	4,150	0	32,068
Elma M	2	7	28	27,097	20,972	11,761	2,624	9,212	0	71,666
Hoquiam M	3	30	81	43,746	22,770	9,329	0	11,693	0	87,538
McCleary M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Montesano M	4	28	84	43,981	15,087	7,475	6,796	6,786	0	80,125
Oakville M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ocean Shores M	0	11	4	6,177	26,658	7,161	2,310	4,728	0	47,034
Westport M	3	69	9	8,480	28,861	3,132	2,553	4,004	0	47,030
Grays Harbor Total	47	377	803	639,580	326,597	182,871	23.921	169,767	24,215	1,366,951
Island										
Island D	12	0	203	220,058	99,992	50,139	2,351	59,976	8,692	441,208
Oak Harbor M	4	0	56	68,624	68,352	3,694	249	20,362	0	161,281
Island D Total	16	0	259	288,682	168,344	53,833	2,600	80,338	8,692	602,489
Coupeville M	0	10	18	16,262	3,812	75	116	3,184	0	23,449
Langley M	0	12	22	7,937	1,593	378	0	1,558	0	11,466
Island Total	16	22	299	312,881	173,749	54,286	2,716	85,080	8,692	637,404
Jefferson										
Jefferson D	9	49	107	127,028	70,236	25,815	8,248	32,388	4,602	268,317
Jefferson Total	9	49	107	127,028	70,236	25,815	8,248	32,388	4,602	268,317
King										
Airport D	43	482	1,081	401,128	178,925	74,783	6,999	95,099	34,651	791,585
Normandy Park M	1	35	46	19,039	9,145	2,411	981	4,057	0	35,633
Airport D Total	44	517	1,127	420,167	188,070	77,194	7,980	99,156	34,651	827,218
Aukeen D	16	756	803	388,418	145,807	57,081	20,301	41,886	77,008	730,501
Auburn M	2	446	593	204,213	110,529	35,361	34,542	19,288	0	403,933
Kent M	10	656	728	151,110	143,713	45,864	51,064	17,205	0	408,956
Aukeen D Total	28	1,858	2,124	743,741	400,049	138,306	105,907	78,379	77,008	1,543,390
Bellevue D	7	167	156	109,384	50,437	11,076	5,928	21,500	54,954	253,279
Bellevue M	18	210	991	447,588	173,869	82,616	79,972	85,254	0	869,299
Clyde Hill M	2	22	86	49,124	10,732	486	3,787	9,128	0	73,257
Hunts Point M	0	3	9	9,612	4,160	1,150	968	2,014	0	17,904
Medina M	2	15	40	26,061	15,243	1,521	3,875	4,937	0	51,637
Yarrow point M	0	2	10	9,778	2,563	465	1,209	1,767	0	15,782
Bellevue D Total	29	419	1,292	651,547	257,004	97,314	95,739	124,600	54,954	1,281,158
Federal Way D	58	677	2,191	971,698	233,975	79,928	36,019	220,367	35,164	1,577,151
Issaquah D	21	226	1,035	909,667	136,367	40,432	16,404	140,771	16,496	1,260,137
Issaquah M	3	7	133	57,249	24,632	11,342	2,614	9,517	0	105,354
North Bend M	0	5	32	10,935	6,614	3,665	1,064	2,121	0	24,399
Snoqualmie M	0	7	16	14,333	3,537	1,583	666	2,061	0	22,180
Issaquah D Total	24	245	1,216	992,184	171,150	57,022	20,748	154,470	16,496	1,412,070
Mercer Island D	3	56	173	67,427	21,540	705	2,282	11,340	5,886	109,180
Mercer Island M	8	70	225	107,738	22,272	7,143	5,570	17,954	0	160,677
Mercer Island D Total	11	126	398	175,165	43,812	7,848	7,852	29,294	5,886	269,857
Northeast D	45	372	1,260	720,139	266,611	115,575	32,356	163,056	81,886	1,379,623
Bothell M	1	14	175	83,503	33,949	13,492	4,958	16,269	0	152,171
Carnation M	0	2	23	10,046	851	424	0	1,801	0	13,122
Duvall (w/NE D.) M	0	0	2	1,756	1,542	343	150	445	0	4,236
Kirkland M	9	101	484	93,658	126,785	76,996	12,837	38,131	0	348,407
Redmond M	10	77	324	108,711	76,452	63,113	8,715	31,370	0	288,361
Skykomish M	0	1	0	192	101	312	0	109	0	714
Northeast D Total	65	567	2,268	1,018,005	506,291	270,255	59,016	251,181	81,886	2,186,634

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

County/Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors									
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Cmplnts	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
King County (continued)												
Renton D	17,832	4	541	2,617	1,215	26	1,930	697	3	24,865	208	25,073
Roxbury D	2,514	28	189	1,052	1,189	56	952	264	1	6,245	939	7,184
Seattle D	9,205	12	534	1,986	1,109	12	10,473	3,354	980	27,665	145	27,810
Shoreline D	6,829	2	519	1,515	1,442	57	974	296	0	11,634	581	12,215
Vashon Island D	404	2	20	117	87	11	44	56	0	741	45	786
Algona M	1,542	0	74	170	38	0	0	0	0	1,824	0	1,824
Black Diamond M	609	0	26	73	67	9	0	0	0	784	0	784
Des Moines M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Duvall M	198	2	10	41	23	0	0	0	0	274	10	284
Enumclaw M	116	0	41	93	152	25	0	0	0	427	750	1,177
Lake Forrest Pk M	1,671	0	19	176	52	0	0	0	0	1,918	43	1,961
Pacific M	593	0	31	115	65	0	0	0	0	804	6	810
Renton M	6,507	0	242	1,499	2,625	40	0	0	0	10,913	9,074	19,987
Seattle M	88,867	0	2,912	23,794	38,883	0	2,576	0	0	157,032	458,670	615,702
Tukwila M	1,698	0	45	385	925	7	0	0	0	3,060	11	3,071
Auburn TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,026	7,026
Bellevue TVB	3,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,800	1,261	5,061
Bothell TVB	337	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	354	57	411
Duvall (w/NE D.) TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Issaquah TVB	334	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	60	405
Kent TVB	2,468	8	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	2,492	2,347	4,839
Kirkland TVB	4,043	0	8	18	155	0	0	0	0	4,224	7,776	12,000
North Bend TVB	93	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	9	104
Redmond TVB	1,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,131	457	1,588
Snoqualmie TVB	27	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	31	2	33
King Total	253,925	544	8,700	50,528	62,026	901	28,801	9,043	1,072	415,540	498,087	913,627
Kitsap												
Kitsap D												
Kitsap South	11,507	118	567	1,611	1,206	29	1,687	537	25	17,287	209	17,496
Kitsap North	6,345	69	303	713	592	6	378	314	0	8,720	411	9,131
Kitsap D Total	17,852	187	870	2,324	1,798	35	2,065	851	25	26,007	620	26,627
Bremerton M	7,765	123	124	1,183	1,740	22	0	0	0	10,957	31,016	41,973
Port Orchard M	1,918	0	69	659	506	0	0	0	0	3,152	1,205	4,357
Poulsbo M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Winslow M	2,586	164	62	129	58	16	0	0	0	3,015	2,066	5,081
Kitsap Total	30,121	474	1,125	4,295	4,102	73	2,065	851	25	43,131	34,907	78,038
Kittitas												
Upper Kittitas D	3,747	19	75	505	236	8	90	34	0	4,714	836	5,550
Lower Kittitas D	3,831	23	128	257	607	2	499	97	1	5,445	73	5,518
Cle Elum M	104	0	15	38	24	0	0	0	0	181	2	183
Ellensburg M	1,181	73	41	393	457	2	0	0	0	2,147	1,872	4,019
Kittitas M	69	0	0	14	41	0	0	0	0	124	14	138
Roslyn M	23	0	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	33	2	35
Kittitas Total	8,955	115	261	1,209	1,371	12	589	131	1	12,644	2,799	15,443
Klickitat												
E. Klickitat D	2,460	0	58	354	297	3	44	57	0	3,273	1	3,274
Goldendale M	80	0	4	29	78	0	0	0	0	191	0	191
E. Klickitat D Total	2,540	0	62	383	375	3	44	57	0	3,464	1	3,465
W. Klickitat D	922	0	55	196	247	10	34	76	0	1,540	4	1,544
Bingen M	322	26	49	112	40	0	0	0	0	549	17	566
White Salmon M	181	2	25	109	50	0	0	0	0	367	11	378
W. Klickitat D Total	1,425	28	129	417	337	10	34	76	0	2,456	32	2,488
Klickitat Total	3,965	28	191	800	712	13	78	133	0	5,920	33	5,953

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

County/Court	Contested Proceedings							Receipts 30% PSEA		
	Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contstd Infracts.	Infracts	Misdmn Traffic	Non-Traf	Court Costs	(Effective May 1986)	Civil, Sm. Claims & Dom.Viol.	Total
King County (continued)										
Renton D	47	891	1,674	857,306	349,582	45,919	14,287	228,275	51,058	1,546,427
Roxbury D	19	420	265	125,578	113,671	58,489	9,420	36,276	20,806	364,240
Seattle D	34	2,202	483	383,161	132,299	91,839	455	92,591	258,275	958,620
Shoreline D	104	282	807	355,463	254,416	92,443	23,472	83,040	22,011	830,845
Vashon Island D	5	32	50	11,850	3,030	1,505	85	2,800	1,651	20,921
Algona M	0	13	179	93,115	27,234	3,490	0	22,168	0	146,007
Black Diamond M	2	13	76	43,440	15,333	3,628	120	9,320	80	71,921
Des Moines M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Duvall M	1	2	20	7,254	1,529	202	100	1,650	0	10,735
Enumclaw M	15	82	9	6,344	15,828	11,866	184	5,243	458	39,923
Lake Forrest Pk M	1	23	259	111,077	13,688	534	6,405	22,058	0	153,762
Pacific M	0	105	66	19,944	13,610	2,032	0	5,228	0	40,814
Renton M	8	216	515	347,987	227,492	255,969	466	85,063	364	917,341
Seattle M	405	1,592	1,519	3,079,513	681,222	309,179	165,877	524,076	58,614	4,818,481
Tukwila M	15	235	136	102,134	49,520	67,032	10,746	27,231	40	256,703
Auburn TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bellevue TVB	0	0	0	181,301	0	2,984	0	30,733	0	215,018
Bothell TVB	0	0	0	41,072	640	0	0	4,796	0	46,508
Duvall (w/NE D.) TVB	0	0	0	927	287	174	0	206	0	1,594
Issaquah TVB	0	0	0	19,390	0	0	0	3,634	0	23,024
Kent TVB	0	0	0	114,954	3,043	0	0	22,140	0	140,137
Kirkland TVB	0	0	0	157,965	1,162	3,690	0	28,022	0	190,839
North Bend TVB	0	0	0	6,551	0	142	0	1,086	0	7,779
Redmond TVB	0	0	0	60,330	1,187	0	0	11,651	0	73,168
Snoqualmie TVB	0	0	0	623	0	0	0	116	0	739
King Total	915	10,517	16,674	11,099,786	3,705,124	1,678,984	564,878	2,204,850	719,402	19,973,024
Kitsap										
Kitsap D										
Kitsap South	164	84	965	496,470	156,426	52,102	8,560	106,760	39,023	859,341
Kitsap North	13	40	320	231,193	104,415	27,648	1,018	52,985	9,770	427,029
Kitsap D Total	177	124	1,285	727,663	260,841	79,750	9,578	159,745	48,793	1,286,370
Bremerton M	12	75	386	408,517	153,877	74,956	100,721	89,318	113	827,502
Port Orchard M	9	9	121	139,834	122,597	30,581	0	34,665	0	327,677
Poulsbo M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Winslow M	21	98	380	114,620	31,527	8,611	1,880	11,777	160	168,575
Kitsap Total	219	306	2,172	1,390,634	568,842	193,898	112,179	295,505	49,066	2,610,124
Kittitas										
Upper Kittitas D	3	113	224	225,403	58,564	16,834	1,393	48,532	2,460	353,186
Lower Kittitas D	4	299	244	65,155	25,387	11,032	1,686	54,842	4,014	162,116
Cle Elum M	0	21	8	8,321	12,149	2,045	200	3,055	0	25,770
Ellensburg M	8	0	139	49,361	47,428	23,107	4,776	13,949	0	138,621
Kittitas M	0	21	8	3,634	2,076	1,400	0	1,258	0	8,368
Roslyn M	0	1	1	2,904	684	67	20	505	0	4,180
Kittitas Total	15	455	624	354,778	146,288	54,485	8,075	122,141	6,474	692,241
Klickitat										
E. Klickitat D	2	11	65	140,340	52,572	21,518	3,658	35,103	1,918	255,109
Goldendale M	1	2	12	4,018	5,369	2,482	1,216	1,732	0	14,817
E. Klickitat D Total	3	13	77	144,358	57,941	24,000	4,874	36,835	1,918	269,926
W. Klickitat D	8	39	54	49,254	24,087	9,936	5,742	14,198	1,759	104,976
Bingen M	2	8	19	10,616	11,921	1,591	2,363	3,182	0	29,673
White Salmon M	1	10	12	7,992	14,450	1,222	2,678	2,725	0	29,067
W. Klickitat D Total	11	57	85	67,862	50,458	12,749	10,783	20,105	1,759	163,716
Klickitat Total	14	70	162	212,220	108,399	36,749	15,657	56,940	3,677	433,642

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

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	Infractions		Misdemeanors									
County/Court	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Cmplnts	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Lewis												
Lewis D	8,581	10	371	1,344	1,013	1	569	381	23	12,293	17	12,310
Morton M	47	1	13	48	74	0	0	0	0	183	0	183
Mossyrock M	14	0	1	5	10	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
Napavine M	31	1	9	48	23	0	0	0	0	112	0	112
Pe Ell M	5	0	0	4	17	0	0	0	0	26	0	26
Toledo M	18	0	0	13	6	0	0	0	0	37	10	47
Vader M	2	0	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Lewis D Total	8,698	12	395	1,466	1,147	1	569	381	23	12,692	27	12,719
Centralia M	1,814	0	138	485	495	0	0	0	0	2,932	237	3,169
Chehalis M	353	21	20	106	395	0	0	0	0	895	3,708	4,603
Winlock M	19	0	6	13	27	0	0	0	0	65	3	68
Morton TVB	135	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	129	266
Mossyrock TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Napavine TVB	64	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	65	0	65
Pe Ell TVB	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Toledo TVB	40	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	44	3	47
Vader TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Lewis Total	11,135	37	559	2,072	2,065	1	569	381	23	16,842	4,107	20,949
Lincoln												
Lincoln D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Almira M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport M	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Harrington M	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Odessa M	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Reardan M	82	0	11	14	6	0	0	0	0	113	0	113
Sprague M	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Wilbur M	115	0	4	36	11	0	0	0	0	166	0	166
Lincoln D Total	198	9	15	51	29	0	0	0	0	302	0	302
Lincoln Total	198	9	15	51	29	0	0	0	0	302	0	302
Mason												
Mason D	2,790	1	267	381	941	25	432	168	0	5,005	37	5,042
Shelton M	605	0	75	273	380	9	0	0	0	1,342	908	2,250
Mason Total	3,395	1	342	654	1,321	34	432	168	0	6,347	945	7,292
Okanogan												
Okanogan D	4,966	15	701	1,647	1,719	100	212	296	0	9,656	200	9,856
Brewster M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Coulee Dam M	42	8	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	53	33	86
Elmer City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Omak M	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	90	293	383
Oroville M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pateros M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonasket M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twisp M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Winthrop M	30	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	5	41
Okanogan Total	5,038	26	705	1,647	1,811	100	212	296	0	9,835	531	10,366
Pacific												
S. Pacific D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ilwaco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N. Pacific D	1,116	0	34	115	210	0	65	24	0	1,564	0	1,564
Long Beach M	119	0	15	65	58	9	0	0	0	266	0	266
Raymond M	378	0	52	110	162	0	0	0	0	702	0	702
South Bend M	443	0	43	84	66	6	0	0	0	642	0	642
Pacific Total	2,056	0	144	374	496	15	65	24	0	3,174	0	3,174

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

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County/Court	Contested Proceedings							Receipts		
	Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contstd Infracts.	Infracts	Misdmn Traffic	Non-Traf	Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil, Sm. Claims & Dom.Viol.	Total
Lewis										
Lewis D	7	64	496	333,836	165,112	52,131	39,073	81,285	16,084	687,521
Morton M	0	1	10	984	7,235	3,085	5,010	1,229	0	17,543
Mossyrock M	0	3	7	477	1,053	379	2,957	218	0	5,084
Napavine M	0	6	6	774	3,937	946	1,594	724	0	7,975
Pe Ell M	0	0	1	166	365	807	1,430	225	0	2,993
Toledo M	0	1	3	473	446	246	416	125	0	1,706
Vader M	0	0	1	40	497	60	98	59	0	754
Lewis D Total	7	75	524	336,750	178,645	57,654	50,578	83,865	16,084	723,576
Centralia M	13	70	126	72,708	57,001	34,868	0	20,870	0	185,447
Chehalis M	1	24	22	18,665	20,593	20,374	0	7,908	0	67,540
Winlock M	0	4	4	904	2,133	971	850	700	0	5,558
Morton TVB	0	0	0	6,225	0	0	0	1,050	0	7,275
Mossyrock TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Napavine TVB	0	0	0	3,281	0	0	0	516	0	3,797
Pe Ell TVB	0	0	0	1,245	0	0	0	0	0	1,245
Toledo TVB	0	0	0	980	0	0	0	519	0	1,499
Vader TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Lewis Total	21	173	676	440,758	258,372	113,867	51,428	115,428	16,084	995,937
Lincoln										
Lincoln D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Almira M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport M	0	0	0	246	26	117	488	63	0	940
Harrington M	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	14	0	66
Odessa M	0	0	0	437	0	0	0	83	0	520
Reardan M	0	21	8	5,536	3,109	227	241	1,418	0	10,531
Sprague M	0	0	0	83	172	198	130	86	0	669
Wilbur M	0	23	8	5,898	712	482	314	1,330	0	8,736
Lincoln D Total	0	44	16	12,252	4,019	1,024	1,173	2,994	0	21,462
Lincoln Total	0	44	16	12,252	4,019	1,024	1,173	2,994	0	21,462
Mason										
Mason D	26	109	153	123,077	74,241	49,272	14,299	30,628	11,175	302,692
Shelton M	2	17	26	28,596	19,114	13,498	299	7,380	51	68,938
Mason Total	28	126	179	151,673	93,355	62,770	14,598	38,008	11,226	371,630
Okanogan										
Okanogan D	11	19	174	183,430	192,730	67,940	40,062	54,005	7,849	546,016
Brewster M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Coulee Dam M	0	0	0	1,817	265	0	0	336	0	2,418
Elmer City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Omak M	0	20	0	187	0	1,899	0	310	0	2,396
Oroville M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pateros M	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	72
Tonasket M	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	188
Twisp M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Winthrop M	0	0	1	1,714	0	0	0	0	0	1,714
Okanogan Total	11	39	175	187,408	192,995	69,839	40,062	54,651	7,849	552,804
Pacific										
S. Pacific D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ilwaco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N. Pacific D	7	29	47	41,706	2,474	10,368	0	8,679	1,715	64,942
Long Beach M	3	32	10	5,898	6,129	1,366	59	4,197	144	17,793
Raymond M	2	34	15	17,377	17,277	5,085	3,240	4,950	0	47,929
South Bend M	4	35	9	18,031	12,304	2,089	3,924	4,395	357	41,100
Pacific Total	16	130	81	83,012	38,184	18,908	7,223	22,221	2,216	171,764

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

	Infractions		Misdemeanors									
County/Court	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Cmplnts	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Pend Oreille												
Pend Oreille D	765	0	38	128	302	0	45	56	0	1,334	0	1,334
Cusick M	5	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
Ione M	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Metaline M	6	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Metaline Falls M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Newport M	248	13	11	69	34	0	0	0	0	375	2	377
Pend Oreille D Total	1,032	13	55	208	337	0	45	56	0	1,746	2	1,748
Newport TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pend Oreille Total	1,032	13	55	208	337	0	45	56	0	1,746	2	1,748
Pierce												
Pierce 1 D	37,716	0	1,817	5,650	4,175	279	5,830	2,606	0	58,073	421	58,494
Pierce 2 D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pierce 3 D	1,815	3	119	342	391	4	27	57	0	2,758	0	2,758
Pierce 4 D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bonney Lake M	203	0	8	101	247	0	0	0	0	559	76	635
Buckley M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Dupont M	165	2	3	10	12	0	0	0	0	192	0	192
Eatonville M	274	0	15	26	77	0	0	0	0	392	0	392
Fife M	1,370	0	67	469	401	0	0	0	0	2,307	193	2,500
Fircrest M	1,555	0	36	219	35	0	0	0	0	1,845	5	1,850
Gig Harbor M	885	1	30	97	56	0	0	0	0	1,069	339	1,408
Milton M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Orting M	107	0	15	68	52	0	0	0	0	242	0	242
Puyallup M	2,126	0	133	628	1,082	0	0	0	0	3,969	649	4,618
Roy M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ruston M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Steilacoom M	807	41	21	74	74	0	0	0	0	1,017	662	1,679
Sumner M	594	7	29	172	189	1	0	0	0	992	131	1,123
Tacoma M	30,036	0	786	7,634	6,858	194	0	0	0	45,508	52,252	97,760
Wilkeson M	127	0	4	29	27	0	0	0	0	187	2	189
Pierce Total	77,780	54	3,083	15,519	13,676	478	5,857	2,663	0	119,110	54,730	173,840
San Juan												
San Juan D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Friday Harbor M	400	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	421	2,326	2.747
San Juan Total	400	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	421	2,326	2,747
Skagit												
Skagit D	6,781	0	291	907	1,409	161	1,271	517	137	11,474	0	11,474
Anacortes M	828	0	130	230	336	0	0	0	0	1,524	108	1,632
Burlington M	418	1	59	163	286	0	0	0	0	927	1	928
Concrete M	182	0	8	42	30	0	0	0	0	262	3	265
La Conner M	277	7	34	40	42	0	0	0	0	400	211	611
Mount Vernon M	1,947	16	203	982	728	0	0	0	0	3,876	525	4,401
Sedro Woolley M	221	2	95	260	513	0	0	0	0	1,091	1	1,092
Skagit Total	10,654	26	820	2,624	3,344	161	1,271	517	137	19,554	849	20,403
Skamania												
Skamania D	990	0	109	273	664	25	37	83	0	2,181	12	2,193
N. Bonneville M	1	4	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Stevenson M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Skamania Total	991	4	109	277	667	25	37	83	0	2,193	12	2,205

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

County/Court	Contested Proceedings									
	Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contstd Infracts.	Infracts	Misdmn Traffic	Non-Traf	Court Costs	Receipts 30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil, Sm. Claims & Dom.Viol.	Total
Pend Oreille										
Pend Oreille D	2	14	34	33,017	11,227	13,940	30	9,418	1,486	69,118
Cusick M	0	0	0	116	495	20	0	52	0	683
Ione M	0	0	1	573	250	0	0	124	0	947
Metaline M	0	0	0	218	256	0	0	89	0	563
Metaline Falls M	0	0	0	21	42	0	0	12	0	75
Newport M	0	5	9	9,846	3,016	393	0	2,084	0	15,339
Pend Oreille D Total	2	19	44	43,791	15,286	14,353	30	11,779	1,486	86,725
Newport TVB	N	N	N	N	N	P	P	P	P	P
Pend Oreille Total	2	19	44	43,791	15,286	14,353	30	11,779	1,486	86,725
Pierce										
Pierce 1 D	63	562	3,318	2,159,260	789,472	262,802	P	392,820	153,895	3,758,249
Pierce 2 D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pierce 3 D	12	274	162	81,421	41,269	44,936	7,133	23,566	1,236	199,561
Pierce 4 D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bonney Lake M	0	25	11	11,986	21,227	18,579	125	9,295	0	61,212
Buckley M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Dupont M	0	4	25	12,356	6,270	117	1,751	2,070	0	22,564
Eatonville M	0	29	16	17,106	1,976	2,861	0	3,682	0	25,625
Fife M	5	35	169	79,883	90,309	35,444	0	25,194	0	230,830
Fircrest M	5	28	108	109,594	28,461	2,212	0	22,837	0	163,104
Gig Harbor M	4	12	58	48,231	15,224	4,199	845	10,499	0	78,998
Milton M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Orting M	0	32	2	5,113	18,986	5,913	175	5,290	0	35,477
Puyallup M	0	228	279	108,829	65,774	43,917	14,972	37,576	0	271,068
Roy M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ruston M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Steilacoom M	0	5	95	64,478	16,429	3,526	0	11,072	0	95,505
Sumner M	5	160	36	26,058	18,446	12,472	8,832	10,250	51	76,109
Tacoma M	31	800	2,242	1,123,062	775,805	496,758	0	256,563	920	2,653,108
Wilkeson M	0	16	16	4,426	862	361	706	1,259	0	7,614
Pierce Total	125	2,210	6,537	3,851,803	1,890,510	934,097	34,539	811,973	156,102	7,679,024
San Juan										
San Juan D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Friday Harbor M	0	0	24	22,609	1,218	1,166	404	5,090	0	30,487
San Juan Total	0	0	24	22,609	1,218	1,166	404	5,090	0	30,487
Skagit										
Skagit D	60	262	655	320,048	133,103	87,382	17,315	88,400	34,567	680,815
Anacortes M	3	1	39	39,266	41,481	14,238	0	12,563	0	107,548
Burlington M	5	3	27	23,426	34,802	12,524	0	9,608	0	80,360
Concrete M	0	3	16	15,267	4,493	2,707	0	3,602	0	26,069
La Conner M	0	2	13	10,448	6,473	3,354	0	2,995	0	23,270
Mount Vernon M	18	9	131	117,008	171,539	43,066	397	44,541	0	376,551
Sedro Woolley M	3	18	18	16,869	41,372	22,639	1,224	10,899	0	93,003
Skagit Total	89	298	899	542,332	433,263	185,910	18,936	172,608	34,567	1,387,616
Skamania										
Skamania D	0	59	49	52,768	15,934	25,008	229	13,508	1,727	109,174
N. Bonneville M	0	2	1	171	0	84	243	95	0	593
Stevenson M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Skamania Total	0	61	50	52,939	15,934	25,092	472	13,603	1,727	109,767

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

County/Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors									
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Cmplnts	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Snohomish												
Cascade D	6,863	0	316	1,089	937	107	995	324	0	10,631	31	10,662
Arlington M	263	0	36	108	139	0	0	0	0	546	0	546
Darrington M	111	0	14	59	24	0	0	0	0	208	0	208
Granite Falls M	175	0	18	69	62	0	0	0	0	324	0	324
Stanwood M	166	2	23	74	68	0	0	0	0	333	0	333
Cascade D Total	7,578	2	407	1,399	1,230	107	995	324	0	12,042	31	12,073
Everett D	11,274	1	459	1,685	1,192	0	3,131	1,135	859	19,736	35	19,771
Everett (w/D.) M	189	0	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	206	0	206
Mukilteo M	638	0	38	116	86	0	0	0	0	878	0	878
Everett D Total	12,101	1	497	1,802	1,294	0	3,131	1,135	859	20,820	35	20,855
Evergreen D	8,499	0	598	1,252	924	60	1,145	347	0	12,825	31	12,856
Gold Bar M	487	0	4	83	26	0	0	0	0	600	1	601
Index M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Stevens M	660	0	11	129	73	0	0	0	0	873	5	878
Monroe M	327	0	26	116	187	0	0	0	0	656	0	656
Snohomish M	759	0	92	210	342	0	0	0	0	1,403	18	1,421
Sultan M	441	0	30	133	64	0	0	0	0	668	2	670
Evergreen D Total	11,173	0	761	1,923	1,616	60	1,145	347	0	17,025	57	17,082
South Snohomish D	10,138	3	774	1,751	938	209	3,721	952	0	18,486	123	18,609
Brier M	548	0	14	141	57	0	0	0	0	760	0	760
Edmonds (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lynnwood M	2,511	0	190	683	1,292	0	0	0	0	4,676	91	4,767
Mill Creek M	295	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	307	0	307
Mt Lake Terrace M	904	0	84	341	462	0	0	0	0	1,791	5	1,796
Woodway M	176	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	186	0	186
South Snoho. D Total	14,572	3	1,062	2,930	2,757	209	3,721	952	0	26,206	219	26,425
Edmonds M	5,686	18	146	1,226	961	39	0	0	0	8,076	3,542	11,618
Everett M	5,466	0	266	3,062	2,900	0	0	0	0	11,694	0	11,694
Marysville M	1,488	0	85	549	440	0	0	0	0	2,562	56	2,618
Arlington TVB	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	0	171
Brier TVB	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	0	358
Darrington TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Everett (w/D.) TVB	906	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	906	1	907
Gold Bar TVB	232	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	0	236
Granite Falls TVB	57	0	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	76
Lake Stevens TVB	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	4	128
Lynnwood TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Mill Creek TVB	211	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	212	4	216
Mt Lake Terrace TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Mukilteo TVB	401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	0	401
Stanwood TVB	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33
Sultan TVB	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0	206
Snohomish Total	60,763	28	3,226	12,909	11,198	415	8,992	2,758	859	101,148	3,949	105,097
Spokane												
Spokane D	23,709	89	1,282	3,066	6,985	0	4,844	2,440	1,166	43,581	454	44,035
Airway Hts M	180	0	2	38	52	0	0	0	0	272	0	272
Cheney M	835	0	27	363	196	0	0	0	0	1,421	2,155	3,576
Deerpark M	120	0	4	44	59	0	0	0	0	227	10	237
Medical Lk M	346	29	21	28	80	0	0	0	0	504	4	508
Spokane M	28,582	0	1,291	5,348	3,119	0	0	0	0	38,340	0	38,340
Spokane Total	53,772	118	2,627	8,887	10,491	0	4,844	2,440	1,166	84,345	2,623	86,968
Stevens												
Stevens D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chewelah M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Colville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Kettle Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Northport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Springdale M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Stevens Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

		Contested Proceedings						Receipts		
County/Court Jury	Non-Jury	Trials Infracts.	Contstd Infracts	Traffic	Misdmn Non-Traf	Cost	Court May 1986)&	30% PSEA (Effective Dom.Viol.	Civil, Sm. Claims Total	
Snohomish										
Cascade D	37	120	511	375,413	143,759	57,527	3,654	81,381	27,691	689,425
Arlington M	0	18	17	13,627	18,301	9,028	357	4,466	0	45,779
Darrington M	0	3	5	5,259	6,090	1,981	39	1,587	0	14,956
Granite Falls M	0	4	20	11,671	11,028	4,036	255	3,101	0	30,091
Stanwood M	0	4	13	9,835	6,693	4,046	262	2,682	0	23,518
Cascade D Total	37	149	566	415,805	185,871	76,618	4,567	93,217	27,691	803,769
Everett D	23	201	630	592,943	166,247	79,719	14,365	107,383	79,354	1,040,011
Everett (w/D.) M	7	40	136	87,383	98,400	63,785	26,690	19,916	0	296,174
Mukilteo M	0	6	77	20,642	9,434	2,883	1,787	3,632	0	38,378
Everett D Total	30	247	843	700,968	274,081	146,387	42,842	130,931	79,354	1,374,563
Evergreen D	49	245	835	386,025	119,739	27,755	75,554	79,703	28,567	717,343
Gold Bar M	1	9	83	17,105	2,938	490	6,074	2,969	0	29,576
Index M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Stevens M	0	5	125	26,387	3,938	700	8,695	4,584	0	44,304
Monroe M	0	8	29	13,700	8,511	2,736	9,871	3,575	0	38,393
Snohomish M	2	36	111	33,798	18,432	12,061	19,258	9,468	0	93,017
Sultan M	0	2	85	15,515	4,718	1,868	7,116	3,143	0	32,360
Evergreen D Total	52	305	1,268	492,530	158,276	45,610	126,568	103,442	28,567	954,993
South Snohomish D	57	210	870	437,921	156,077	43,708	7,929	100,580	87,876	834,091
Brier M	0	2	93	33,949	10,961	2,550	288	5,616	0	53,364
Edmonds (w/D.) M	0	1	1	40,184	18,851	7,759	1,957	214	0	68,965
Lynnwood M	15	55	339	106,374	65,351	69,929	5,259	28,265	0	275,178
Mill Creek M	0	1	36	12,277	396	423	0	1,978	0	15,074
Mt Lake Terrace M	8	10	111	48,224	29,521	17,209	1,653	9,748	0	106,355
Woodway M	0	1	18	8,778	1,475	103	0	1,607	0	11,963
South Snohomish D Total	80	280	1,468	687,707	282,632	141,681	17,086	148,008	87,876	1,364,990
Edmonds M	15	98	554	232,140	65,106	35,378	0	60,283	470	393,377
Everett M	4	96	682	114,978	77,270	45,266	1,074	44,338	0	282,926
Marysville M	6	5	60	76,558	40,912	35,658	2,681	24,956	0	180,765
Arlington TVB	0	0	0	4,868	0	0	0	0	0	4,868
Brier TVB	0	0	0	20,209	224	276	0	3,876	0	24,585
Darrington TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Everett (w/D.) TVB	0	0	0	92,253	0	0	0	17,302	0	109,555
Gold Bar TVB	0	0	0	22,187	22,044	0	0	4,058	0	48,289
Granite Falls TVB	0	0	0	3,830	0	0	0	0	0	3,830
Lake Stevens TVB	0	0	0	11,912	0	0	0	2,019	0	13,931
Lynnwood TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Mill Creek TVB	0	0	0	12,003	0	0	0	4,204	0	16,207
Mt Lake Terrace TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Mukilteo TVB	0	0	0	19,816	0	0	0	11,090	0	30,906
Stanwood TVB	0	0	0	3,129	0	0	0	0	0	3,129
Sultan TVB	0	0	0	12,077	0	0	0	0	0	12,077
Snohomish Total	224	1,180	5,441	2,922,970	1,106,416	526,874	194,818	647,724	223,958	5,622,760
Spokane										
Spokane D	43	2,226	1,608	1,058,069	342,549	152,772	19,458	242,266	131,038	1,946,152
Airway Hts M	0	7	16	9,673	1,894	1,941	0	2,384	0	15,892
Cheney M	5	39	47	34,139	19,320	5,438	1,358	8,188	0	68,443
Deerpark M	0	7	0	5,305	1,274	648	0	1,196	0	8,423
Medical Lk M	0	47	33	11,655	3,759	3,181	0	5,498	0	24,093
Spokane M	9	2,090	2,150	989,958	381,577	66,104	209	200,279	0	1,638,127
Spokane Total	57	4,416	3,854	2,108,799	750,373	230,084	21,025	459,811	131,038	3,701,130
Stevens										
Stevens D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chewelah M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Colville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Kettle Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Northport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Springdale M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Stevens Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

County/Court			Infractions		Misdemeanors							
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Cmplnts	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Thurston												
Thurston D	13,141	7	639	1,557	1,868	91	1,733	822	0	19,858	424	20,282
Bucoda M	4	0	0	4	13	0	0	0	0	21	0	21
Lacey M	1,084	18	114	521	691	0	0	0	0	2,428	10	2,438
Olympia Trials M	3	0	9	1	14	0	0	0	0	27	0	27
Tumwater Trials M	0	0	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
Yelm Trials M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston D Total	14,232	25	765	2,087	2,592	91	1,733	822	0	22,347	434	22,781
Olympia M	5,914	0	440	995	1,994	0	0	0	0	9,343	26,337	35,680
Rainier M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Tenino M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tumwater M	1,268	15	75	259	439	0	0	0	0	2,056	17	2,073
Yelm M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Lacey TVB	867	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	870	47	917
Thurston Total	22,281	43	1,280	3,341	5,025	91	1,733	822	0	34,616	26,835	61,451
Wahkiakum												
Wahkiakum D	458	0	43	151	117	0	19	13	0	801	0	801
Cathlamet M	64	0	9	14	3	0	0	0	0	90	0	90
Wahkiakum Total	522	0	52	165	120	0	19	13	0	891	0	891
Walla Walla												
College Place D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Walla Walla D	4,133	3	114	506	880	2	987	179	0	6,804	0	6,804
College Place M	443	0	9	137	84	3	0	0	0	676	316	992
Waitsburg M	106	6	1	19	31	0	0	0	0	163	3	166
Walla Walla M	2,088	0	79	671	1,418	50	0	0	0	4,306	6,405	10,711
Walla Walla Total	6,770	9	203	1,333	2,413	55	987	179	0	11,949	6,724	18,673
Whatcom												
Whatcom D	8,951	123	791	1,782	2,912	58	1,720	1,669	0	18,006	303	18,309
Bellingham M	6,963	83	0	461	1,179	0	0	0	0	8,686	70,375	79,061
Blaine M	1,095	5	50	68	75	1	0	0	0	1,294	6	1,300
Everson-Nooksack M	64	6	30	66	41	0	0	0	0	207	1	208
Ferndale M	727	56	191	193	207	0	0	0	0	1,374	19	1,393
Lynden M	575	0	9	63	89	1	0	0	0	737	993	1,730
Sumas M	664	67	107	99	184	0	0	0	0	1,121	8	1,129
Whatcom Total	19,039	340	1,178	2,732	4,687	60	1,720	1,669	0	31,425	71,705	103,130
Whitman												
Whitman D												
Colfax	4,092	4	119	407	273	16	61	83	6	5,061	0	5,061
Pullman	2,931	44	265	445	442	19	91	150	0	4,387	0	4,387
Whitman D Total	7,023	48	384	852	715	35	152	233	6	9,448	0	9,448
Albion M	26	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	28
Colfax M	505	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	37	549
Colton M	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	31
Garfield M	50	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	3	57
Palouse M	181	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	184	2	186
Rosalia M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
St. John M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tekoa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whitman Total	7,816	61	384	853	717	35	152	233	6	10,257	42	10,299

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

County/Court	Contested Proceedings							Receipts		
	Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contstd Infracts.	Infracts	Misdmn Traffic	Non-Traf	Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil, Sm. Claims & Dom.Viol.	Total
Thurston										
Thurston D	34	185	895	557,581	305,677	119,363	21,801	120,005	47,572	1,171,999
Bucoda M	0	0	2	748	1,034	270	65	223	0	2,340
Lacey M	6	37	149	48,243	83,914	59,091	8,691	19,006	0	218,945
Olympia Trials M	5	0	0	0	3,976	2,271	959	515	0	7,721
Tumwater Trials M	4	0	0	0	900	225	0	23	0	1,148
Yelm Trials M	0	0	0	0	273	33	50	0	0	356
Thurston D Total	49	222	1,046	606,572	395,774	181,253	31,566	139,772	47,572	1,402,509
Olympia M	0	63	393	216,867	155,632	115,771	0	80,769	0	569,039
Rainier M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Tenino M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tumwater M	2	170	80	67,124	66,990	51,151	8,857	11,980	0	206,102
Yelm M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Lacey TVB	0	0	0	42,204	0	0	0	8,462	0	50,666
Thurston Total	51	455	1,519	932,767	618,396	348,175	40,423	240,983	47,572	2,228,316
Wahkiakum										
Wahkiakum D	3	23	22	25,756	17,034	18,820	3,770	9,463	541	75,384
Cathlamet M	3	5	8	1,958	3,653	676	0	662	0	6,949
Wahkiakum Total	6	28	30	27,714	20,687	19,496	3,770	10,125	541	82,333
Walla Walla										
College Place D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Walla Walla D	4	168	166	177,540	39,039	41,585	205	68,653	26,453	353,475
College Place M	1	57	27	23,713	13,538	2,053	0	5,310	141	44,755
Waitsburg M	0	4	8	4,066	884	1,780	943	1,080	0	8,753
Walla Walla M	8	1,379	128	68,970	53,059	29,027	330	20,313	207	171,906
Walla Walla Total	13	1,608	329	274,289	106,520	74,445	1,478	95,356	26,801	578,889
Whatcom										
Whatcom D	25	196	559	446,853	300,368	140,666	53,708	103.480	50,293	1,095,368
Bellingham M	0	174	183	266,217	4,799	42,500	0	52,102	0	365,618
Blaine M	3	159	49	50,867	13,043	12,820	685	10,282	20	87,717
Everson-Nooksack M	1	6	3	7,321	9,323	3,980	0	3,802	0	24,426
Ferndale M	2	0	58	38,014	92,560	14,249	0	7,974	0	152,797
Lynden M	0	53	9	22,008	6,560	2,669	4,032	5,726	20	41,015
Sumas M	0	65	30	46,319	14,153	7,072	10,072	11,204	0	88,820
Whatcom Total	31	653	891	877,599	440,806	223,956	68,497	194,570	50,333	1,855,761
Whitman										
Whitman D										
Colfax	6	9	183	179,347	62,126	18,249	6,317	39,411	2,300	307,750
Pullman	0	12	286	120,386	64,160	26,621	2,521	33,082	3,515	250,285
Whitman D Total	6	21	469	299,733	126,286	44,870	8,838	72,493	5,815	558,035
Albion M	0	0	3	1,544	0	0	0	255	0	1,799
Colfax M	0	0	16	34,679	0	0	0	7,223	0	41,902
Colton M	0	0	0	547	0	0	0	261	0	808
Garfield M	0	0	0	2,678	0	0	0	468	0	3,146
Palouse M	0	2	14	8,301	0	75	0	1,506	0	9,882
Rosalia M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
St. John M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tekoa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whitman Total	6	23	502	347,482	126,286	44,945	8,838	82,206	5,815	615,572

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

County/Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors									
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Cmplnts	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Yakima												
Yakima D												
Yakima	8,784	1	794	2,355	1,899	0	4,467	675	0	18,975	192	19,167
Union Gap M	102	0	33	193	283	0	0	0	0	611	0	611
Yakima M	2,088	0	355	1,436	2,003	0	0	0	0	5,882	2	5,884
Site Total	10,974	1	1,182	3,984	4,185	0	4,467	675	0	25,468	194	25,662
Lower Valley	5,223	0	440	1,226	929	0	49	150	0	8,017	3	8,020
Yakima D Total	16,197	1	1,622	5,210	5,114	0	4,516	825	0	33,485	197	33,682
Grandview M	229	0	83	199	281	0	0	0	0	792	1	793
Granger M	61	2	8	88	61	17	0	0	0	237	1	238
Moxee City M	70	10	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	88	3	91
Selah M	666	0	46	183	137	0	0	0	0	1,032	54	1,086
Sunnyside M	578	0	86	327	763	0	0	0	0	1,754	0	1,754
Toppenish M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Wapato M	152	4	42	264	498	0	0	0	0	960	61	1,021
Zillah M	213	3	9	80	41	0	0	0	0	346	2	348
Mabton TVB	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Union Gap TVB	724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	724	14	738
Yakima TVB	10,345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,345	0	10,345
Yakima Total	29,244	23	1,896	6,356	6,898	17	4,516	825	0	49,775	333	50,108
Washington State												
District Courts												
State/County	406,628	1,415	19,882	66,586	63,806	2,271	70,677	28,230	4,541	664,036	13,280	677,316
Municipal	65,830	580	4,060	19,184	20,080	18	0	0	0	109,752	3,947	113,699
Municipal Courts	239,227	1,090	9,890	60,193	79,706	600	2,576	0	0	393,282	684,152	1,077,434
Traf Viol Bureaus	28,197	87	16	71	156	0	0	0	0	28,527	59,191	87,718
State Total	739,882	3,172	33,848	146,034	163,748	2,889	73,253	28,230	4,541	1,195,597	760,570	1,956,167

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1987

County/Court	Contested Proceedings Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contstd Infracts.	Infracts	Misdmn Traffic	Non-Traf	Court Costs	Receipts 30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil, Sm. Claims & Dom.Viol.	Total
Yakima										
Yakima D										
Yakima	28	463	479	378,036	321,842	88,035	22,374	99,879	112,734	1,022,900
Union Gap M	3	14	26	3,188	14,466	9,734	11,429	2,007	0	40,824
Yakima M	5	62	418	58,065	169,495	57,110	127,467	23,103	0	435,240
Site Total	36	539	923	439,289	505,803	154,879	161,270	124,989	112,734	1,498,964
Lower Valley	10	61	180	212,905	184,015	35,483	16,798	51,772	2,591	503,564
Yakima D Total	46	600	1,103	652,194	689,818	190,362	178,068	176,761	115,325	2,002,528
Grandview M	0	50	18	7,602	30,431	12,546	16,280	7,616	0	74,475
Granger M	0	18	2	2,322	11,579	5,816	0	2,908	535	23,160
Moxee City M	0	0	7	4,373	197	0	0	14	0	4,584
Selah M	10	71	42	27,185	14,320	4,785	4,645	10,052	0	60,987
Sunnyside M	15	79	30	28,245	74,645	79,778	21,252	16,817	0	220,737
Toppenish M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Wapato M	0	0	5	5,939	34,460	20,026	0	8,441	0	68,866
Zillah M	0	78	12	11,785	8,472	3,265	604	3,603	0	27,729
Mabton TVB	0	0	0	1,408	0	0	0	1,591	0	2,999
Union Gap TVB	0	0	0	21,817	0	0	0	3,819	0	25,636
Yakima TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0
Yakima Total	71	896	1,219	762,870	863,922	316,578	220,849	231,622	115,860	2,511,701

Washington State										
District Courts										
State/County	1,290	14,356	28,569	19,648,218	8,265,915	3,279,108	631,128	4,277,907	1,829,980	37,932,256
Municipal	218	3,301	7,383	3,012,993	2,432,936	1,065,841	504,904	730,151	140	7,746,967
Municipal Courts	837	10,783	13,164	9,646,581	4,643,738	2,674,524	436,484	2,215,708	67,450	19,684,485
Traf Viol Bureaus	0	0	0	884,594	28,627	7,266	0	164,160	0	1,084,647
State Total	2,345	28,440	49,116	33,192,386	15,371,218	7,026,739	1,572,516	7,387,926	1,897,570	66,448,355

N = No data reported for 1987.
P = Partial data reported for 1987.
Note: Number of cases transferred from a traffic violations bureau were deducted from the traffic violations bureau filings.
Snoqualmie TVB became active August 1987.
Duvall TVB became inactive March 1987.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, 80 Largest Courts, 1987

Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors							
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Total
1 Seattle M	88,867	0	2,912	23,794	38,883	0	2,576	0	0	157,032
2 Pierce 1 D	37,716	6	1,817	5,650	4,178	279	5,830	2,606	0	58,073
3 Clark D	30,688	70	1,244	8,929	5,491	1	1,583	1,683	0	49,689
4 Tacoma M	30,036	0	786	7,634	6,858	194	0	0	0	45,508
5 Spokane D	23,709	89	1,282	3,086	6,965	0	4,844	2,440	1,166	43,581
6 Spokane M	28,582	0	1,291	5,348	3,119	0	0	0	0	38,340
7 Northeast D	21,251	33	838	3,737	3,513	186	3,386	1,163	0	34,107
8 Yakima D	16,197	1	1,622	5,210	5,114	0	4,516	825	0	33,485
9 Aukeen D	16,756	261	731	4,040	3,358	183	2,927	903	79	29,238
10 Seattle D	9,205	12	534	1,986	1,109	12	10,473	3,354	980	27,665
11 Benton D	15,424	234	884	2,947	3,492	40	2,123	370	785	26,299
12 South Snohom D	14,572	3	1,062	2,930	2,757	209	3,721	952	0	26,206
13 Kitsap D	17,852	187	870	2,324	1,798	35	2,065	851	25	26,007
14 Federal Way D	18,428	35	480	2,347	1,998	110	1,318	496	0	25,212
15 Renton D	17,832	4	541	2,617	1,215	26	1,930	697	3	24,865
16 Bellevue D	15,588	6	470	2,102	1,875	86	1,945	957	0	23,029
17 Issaquah D	18,755	3	272	1,840	1,072	21	581	259	0	22,803
18 Thurston D	14,232	25	765	2,087	2,592	91	1,733	822	0	22,347
19 Everett D	12,101	1	497	1,802	1,294	0	3,131	1,135	859	20,820
20 Whatcom D	8,951	123	791	1,782	2,912	58	1,720	1,669	0	18,006
21 Chelan D	10,026	42	688	2,393	3,452	0	885	232	210	17,928
22 Cowlitz D	11,246	0	444	2,380	1,962	39	1,306	535	0	17,912
23 Evergreen D	11,173	0	761	1,923	1,616	60	1,145	347	0	17,025
24 Grant D	10,676	142	540	1,915	2,117	0	797	313	7	16,507
25 Airport D	8,983	73	621	2,333	1,974	71	1,468	501	9	16,033
26 Lewis D	8,698	12	395	1,466	1,147	1	569	381	23	12,692
27 Cascade D	7,578	2	407	1,399	1,230	107	995	324	0	12,042
29 Shoreline D	6,829	2	519	1,515	1,442	57	974	296	0	11,634
30 Skagit D	6,781	0	291	907	1,409	161	1,271	517	137	11,474
31 Bremerton M	7,765	123	124	1,183	1,740	22	0	0	0	10,957
32 Renton M	6,507	0	242	1,499	2,625	40	0	0	0	10,913
33 Grays Harbor D	6,147	8	301	779	1,202	12	784	403	196	9,832
34 Island D	6,713	2	382	836	1,138	1	307	292	1	9,672
35 Okanogan D	4,966	15	701	1,647	1,719	100	212	296	0	9,656
36 Whitman D	7,023	48	384	852	715	35	152	233	6	9,448
37 Olympia M	5,914	0	440	995	1,994	0	0	0	0	9,343
38 Clallam 1 D	5,628	0	344	898	1,264	32	630	371	1	9,168
39 Bellingham M	6,963	83	0	461	1,179	0	0	0	0	8,686
40 Edmonds M	5,686	18	146	1,226	961	39	0	0	0	8,076
41 Walla Walla D	4,133	3	114	506	880	2	987	179	0	6,804
42 Franklin D	4,296	6	151	649	492	2	848	152	3	6,599
43 Roxbury D	2,514	28	189	1,052	1,189	56	952	264	1	6,245
44 Longview M	3,040	223	232	998	1,138	123	0	0	0	5,754
45 Douglas D	3,385	3	179	867	738	57	313	119	0	5,661
46 Lower Kittitas D	3,831	23	128	257	607	2	499	97	1	5,445
47 Mason D	2,790	1	267	381	941	25	432	168	0	5,005
48 Upper Kittitas D	3,747	19	75	505	236	8	90	34	0	4,714
49 Ritzville D	3,261	245	68	533	425	6	40	35	0	4,613
50 Mercer Island D	3,346	62	71	447	209	1	227	97	0	4,460
51 Aberdeen M	2,277	3	196	644	1,317	2	0	0	0	4,439
52 Walla Walla M	2,088	0	79	671	1,418	50	0	0	0	4,306
53 Jefferson D	2,714	0	211	391	611	0	143	144	49	4,263
54 Puyallup M	2,126	0	133	628	1,082	0	0	0	0	3,969
55 Mount Vernon M	1,947	16	203	982	728	0	0	0	0	3,876
56 E. Klickitat D	2,540	0	62	383	375	3	44	57	0	3,464
57 Asotin D	2,184	91	99	486	346	4	123	110	0	3,443
58 Port Orchard M	1,918	0	69	659	506	0	0	0	0	3,152
59 Tukwila M	1,698	0	45	385	925	7	0	0	0	3,060
60 Winslow M	2,586	164	62	129	58	16	0	0	0	3,015
61 Othello D	1,736	19	122	463	396	18	146	68	0	2,968
62 Centralia M	1,814	0	138	485	495	0	0	0	0	2,932
63 Pasco M	1,177	0	108	727	858	0	0	0	0	2,870
64 Pierce 3 D	1,815	3	119	342	391	4	27	57	0	2,758
65 Marysville M	1,488	0	85	549	440	0	0	0	0	2,562
66 W. Klickitat D	1,425	28	129	417	337	10	34	76	0	2,456
67 Fife M	1,370	0	67	469	401	0	0	0	0	2,307
68 Skamania D	990	0	109	273	664	25	37	83	0	2,181
69 Ellensburg M	1,181	73	41	393	457	2	0	0	0	2,147
70 Tumwater M	1,268	15	75	259	439	0	0	0	0	2,056
71 Clallam 2 D	772	0	140	271	615	42	143	33	0	2,016
72 Lake Forrest Pk M	1,671	0	19	176	52	0	0	0	0	1,918
73 Fircrest M	1,555	0	36	219	35	0	0	0	0	1,845
74 Algona M	1,542	0	74	170	38	0	0	0	0	1,824
75 Sunnyside M	578	0	86	327	763	0	0	0	0	1,754
76 Pend Oreille D	1,032	13	55	208	337	0	45	56	0	1,746
77 Hoquiam M	1,028	21	67	274	317	0	0	0	0	1,707
78 Chelan M	381	10	87	246	880	18	0	0	0	1,622
79 N. Pacific D	1,116	0	34	115	210	0	65	24	0	1,564
80 Anacortes M	828	0	130	230	336	0	0	0	0	1,524
Total: 80 Largest	688,698	2,726	32,039	140,007	156,078	2,791	73,092	28,076	4,541	1,128,048
Total: Remaining	51,184	446	1,809	6,027	7,670	98	161	154	0	67,549
Total: State	739,882	3,172	33,848	146,034	163,748	2,889	73,253	28,230	4,541	1,195,597

Traffic Infraction Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 87

			Violations Disposed						Proceedings			
	Filings	Charges	Com-mitted	FTR/FTA	Paid	Not Com-mitted	Dismissed	Total Disposed	Contested Hearings	Mitigation Hearings	Show Cause	Other
1 Seattle M	88,867	102,001	31,133	609	27,583	0	2,941	62,266	1,519	33,478	1,403	1,161
2 Pierce 1 D	37,716	40,292	4,944	13,109	17,579	105	5,225	40,962	3,318	6,133	N	222
3 Clark D	30,688	33,775	10,187	7,638	13,129	435	329	31,718	1,447	9,123	4	390
4 Tacoma M	30,036	30,036	6,835	9,822	12,286	67	6,597	35,607	2,242	7,630	70	564
6 Spokane D	23,709	25,937	9,665	8,417	10,534	443	531	29,590	1,608	8,946	0	1,977
5 Spokane M	28,582	32,951	12,192	6,069	7,523	570	2,186	28,540	2,150	12,892	0	6,086
7 Northeast D	21,251	23,164	8,241	7,651	6,527	359	612	23,390	2,268	6,232	112	1,041
13 Yakima D	16,197	17,791	2,479	5,594	8,806	273	1,210	18,362	1,103	2,834	63	1,436
12 Aukeen D	16,756	18,902	4,389	6,284	7,845	282	923	19,723	2,124	5,179	123	2,477
23 Seattle D	9,205	10,211	1,411	3,027	4,318	35	1,202	9,993	483	4,656	183	2,583
15 Benton D	15,424	16,709	4,252	3,081	7,100	125	473	15,031	1,105	3,483	68	110
16 South Snohomish D	14,572	15,867	4,412	4,237	4,104	142	993	13,888	1,466	3,934	0	0
10 Kitsap D	17,852	19,078	1,564	3,179	14,908	414	1,338	21,403	1,279	2,459	43	117
9 Federal Way D	16,428	20,114	4,459	5,442	9,010	245	710	19,866	2,191	3,593	0	0
11 Renton D	17,832	19,557	4,816	6,248	8,725	76	873	20,738	1,670	4,201	1	0
14 Bellevue D	15,588	17,623	8,941	4,319	2,373	127	1,494	17,254	1,292	9,155	134	968
8 Issaquah D	18,755	19,975	3,262	6,521	10,529	559	3,420	24,291	1,216	3,475	136	862
17 Thurston D	14,232	14,841	2,069	1,990	9,492	96	292	13,939	1,023	1,669	104	1,208
18 Everett D	12,101	13,089	2,673	3,252	5,939	1	726	12,591	843	2,092	1	132
25 Whatcom D	8,951	9,252	2,685	2,497	4,580	213	146	10,121	549	2,494	0	22
22 Chelan D	10,026	10,879	2,339	2,510	5,687	181	602	11,319	549	1,941	0	187
19 Cowlitz D	11,246	12,279	1,455	2,619	7,451	112	28	11,665	522	1,378	5	3
20 Evergreen D	11,173	12,752	3,248	2,573	5,073	621	176	11,691	1,268	2,724	35	131
21 Grant D	10,676	11,533	2,897	1,584	5,655	92	268	10,496	473	1,621	46	18
24 Airport D	8,983	9,813	2,105	4,428	3,905	102	402	10,942	1,124	2,021	59	82
26 Lewis D	8,698	9,685	1,931	1,314	5,292	10	253	8,800	521	1,734	0	50
28 Cascade D	7,578	8,342	2,039	2,685	4,927	8	492	10,151	566	1,675	0	665
39 Everett M	5,466	5,849	2,091	3,343	71	19	415	5,939	682	1,581	21	621
31 Shoreline D	6,829	7,777	2,319	2,589	3,380	32	326	8,646	807	1,869	35	393
32 Skagit D	6,781	7,129	1,319	1,864	4,197	93	144	7,617	655	1,016	68	2
27 Bremerton M	7,755	8,178	1,233	2,267	3,824	136	654	8,114	374	1,012	32	144
34 Renton M	6,507	6,951	1,801	2,286	3,074	35	412	7,608	515	1,570	46	48
35 Grays Harbor D	6,147	6,363	1,313	1,395	3,416	79	92	6,295	370	963	16	120
33 Island D	6,713	7,176	1,276	1,546	3,383	0	236	6,441	259	637	0	0
40 Okanogan D	4,966	5,269	462	427	3,318	45	63	4,315	174	467	0	43
29 Whitman D	7,023	7,393	1,678	1,268	3,386	30	234	6,596	467	1,628	10	0
36 Olympia M	5,914	6,348	898	857	2,176	35	1,575	5,541	393	1,121	0	0
38 Clallam 1 D	5,628	6,069	1,227	1,319	2,328	87	91	5,052	242	1,164	2	10
30 Bellingham M	6,963	7,031	2,310	1,010	3,236	2	202	6,760	183	2,411	0	0
37 Edmonds M	5,686	5,937	1,657	816	2,697	5	304	5,479	552	2,029	1	8
42 Walla Walla D	4,133	4,528	675	563	3,049	11	68	4,366	166	990	5	153
41 Franklin D	4,296	4,682	1,192	847	2,050	66	92	4,247	190	655	19	40
53 Roxbury D	2,514	2,761	920	859	1,217	36	42	3,074	265	649	4	99
48 Longview M	3,040	4,245	2,533	1,538	3	41	38	4,153	427	1,689	634	263
45 Douglas D	3,385	3,655	1,095	493	1,863	15	212	3,678	185	934	11	3
43 Lower Kittitas D	3,831	4,057	485	652	2,945	57	42	4,181	238	357	3	14
49 Mason D	2,790	2,904	279	392	2,129	24	123	2,947	153	446	0	78
44 Upper Kittitas D	3,747	3,935	447	1,311	2,759	30	28	4,575	223	280	0	204
47 Ritzville D	3,261	3,398	309	912	3,042	21	37	4,321	132	237	1	0
46 Mercer Island D	3,346	3,686	1,166	1,066	1,529	12	196	3,969	390	1,050	1	164
54 Aberdeen M	2,277	2,345	678	611	894	37	14	2,234	215	621	0	0
57 Walla Walla M	2,088	2,178	1,255	564	305	11	23	2,158	128	1,147	60	35
50 Jefferson D	2,714	2,852	572	425	1,778	10	26	2,811	107	520	18	31
56 Puyallup M	2,126	2,296	618	725	955	91	97	2,486	279	716	0	102
58 Mount Vernon M	1,947	2,032	539	520	1,081	52	15	2,207	127	435	0	179
52 E. Klickitat D	2,540	2,762	442	449	1,807	6	19	2,723	77	400	0	0
55 Asotin D	2,184	2,324	707	86	1,098	1	35	1,927	93	558	0	30
59 Port Orchard M	1,918	1,996	337	593	1,152	15	100	2,197	121	319	0	50
63 Tukwila M	1,698	1,802	533	620	887	38	46	2,124	136	486	0	0
51 Winslow M	2,586	2,586	0	100	779	0	6	885	352	1,274	0	0
62 Othello D	1,736	1,893	375	350	1,029	7	30	1,791	90	309	1	0
61 Centralia M	1,814	1,906	403	572	908	24	70	1,977	126	348	0	23
72 Pasco M	1,177	1,254	504	0	1	2	22	529	116	442	1	22
60 Pierce 3 D	1,815	1,919	216	440	1,123	9	240	2,028	162	303	9	18
67 Marysville M	1,488	1,530	554	261	595	0	39	1,449	60	419	0	106
68 W. Klickitat D	1,425	1,573	502	295	593	12	84	1,486	76	412	13	35
69 Fife M	1,370	1,504	414	414	384	2	275	1,489	169	288	6	6
76 Skamania D	990	1,340	404	184	403	6	78	1,075	49	402	34	0
71 Ellensburg M	1,181	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	429	0	0
70 Tumwater M	1,268	1,310	420	303	786	19	405	1,933	80	215	0	0
78 Clallam 2 D	772	772	121	237	422	1	20	801	31	106	0	0
64 Lake Forrest Pk M	1,671	1,923	966	339	500	3	142	1,950	259	683	21	221
65 Fircrest M	1,555	1,665	896	189	429	10	131	1,655	108	929	12	9
66 Algona M	1,542	1,673	348	332	750	7	183	1,620	179	317	0	98
79 Sunnyside M	578	599	61	174	653	4	25	917	30	53	5	0
74 Pend Oreille D	1,032	1,061	269	104	684	5	28	1,090	44	204	0	7
75 Hoquiam M	1,028	1,078	234	260	496	14	18	1,022	81	180	0	19
80 Chelan M	381	271	78	99	171	10	17	375	19	152	0	0
73 N. Pacific D	1,116	1,179	173	128	671	0	33	1,205	47	149	0	1
77 Anacortes M	828	853	477	143	409	6	46	1,081	39	248	17	1
Total: 80 Largest	688,698	751,455	188,404	165,836	311,895	7,006	42,335	715,476	47,493	184,571	3,66	25,892
Total: Remaining	51,184	56,264	6,550	3,464	39,975	331	882	51,202	1,438	6,870	203	360
TotaL: State	739,882	807,719	194,954	169,300	351,870	7,337	43,217	766,678	48,931	191,441	3,899	26,252

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

DWI/Physical Control Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1987

Court	Citations Filed	Violat Charged	Violations Disposed Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss	Total Disp	Proceedings Reduc/ Amend	Jury	Non Jury	Stip to Rec	Arraign- ment	Other Hrng	Defer Pros	Cases Appld
1 Seattle M	2,912	3,491	2,062	0	54	324	2,440	0	187	126	1,310	1,884	3,019	522	182
2 Pierce 1 D	1,817	2,524	1,121	250	N	N	1,371	N	31	N	N	N	2,835	416	17
6 Clark D	1,244	1,621	498	4	7	201	710	247	6	7	0	1,119	879	239	6
12 Tacoma M	786	786	493	1	10	212	716	312	14	34	600	875	2,258	143	2
5 Spokane D	1,282	1,772	308	5	5	184	502	346	32	94	0	502	1,122	90	5
4 Spokane M	1,291	2,082	443	0	4	95	542	430	6	127	0	670	1,712	159	3
10 Northeast D	838	1,003	326	0	20	126	472	171	32	38	166	557	4,219	219	21
3 Yakima D	1,622	2,286	1,010	8	57	133	1,208	139	30	57	30	1,386	5,079	250	4
15 Aukeen D	731	1,022	38	7	9	37	91	113	17	79	132	559	3,373	51	9
21 Seattle D	534	700	117	2	16	108	243	182	27	413	173	485	1,466	97	6
8 Benton D	884	1,087	464	0	6	239	709	219	11	13	1,666	815	616	171	3
7 South Snohomish D	1,062	1,426	344	15	9	119	487	228	34	26	256	701	4,377	55	5
9 Kitsap D	870	1,065	351	0	8	135	494	54	112	12	24	817	2,858	157	24
24 Federal Way D	480	590	231	0	13	123	367	80	17	94	90	396	1,657	71	1
19 Renton D	541	706	279	0	40	53	372	362	24	82	195	687	4,809	62	15
25 Bellevue D	470	559	188	3	13	26	230	119	15	35	66	272	2,564	70	1
35 Issaquah D	272	343	78	0	8	85	171	220	7	21	53	186	1,255	66	1
13 Thurston D	765	918	300	1	4	180	485	75	23	14	66	598	3,289	111	15
23 Everett D	497	654	257	0	7	49	313	168	11	23	44	381	1,995	114	11
11 Whatcom D	791	993	289	1	1	77	368	207	16	15	0	453	780	122	0
17 Chelan D	688	922	490	6	4	59	559	75	10	14	0	566	1,085	61	18
26 Cowlitz D	444	449	202	169	11	11	393	0	2	183	0	623	0	50	2
14 Evergreen D	761	969	311	1	16	72	400	185	21	54	362	613	1,658	73	20
20 Grant D	540	553	240	14	5	45	304	116	11	6	49	428	1,503	26	4
18 Airport D	621	786	165	1	19	144	329	168	20	54	114	392	2,733	145	8
29 Lewis D	395	503	171	0	0	25	196	29	4	8	9	288	750	84	4
28 Cascade D	407	509	155	0	13	82	250	104	17	21	8	304	1,732	63	3
37 Everett M	266	324	62	0	1	21	84	66	1	3	34	188	637	25	1
22 Shoreline D	519	639	218	1	19	56	294	210	54	14	161	357	2,081	81	16
34 Skagit D	291	336	115	0	16	53	184	78	45	2	12	638	1,099	40	19
53 Bremerton M	124	171	90	0	2	38	130	11	6	4	0	59	737	34	0
38 Renton M	242	290	130	0	4	47	181	39	2	13	132	194	923	51	3
33 Grays Harbor D	301	341	154	0	9	20	183	65	13	8	21	226	847	36	12
31 Island D	382	475	233	6	3	43	285	28	16	0	0	0	0	0	2
16 Okanogan D	701	701	380	1	1	13	395	89	7	2	17	678	1,006	116	2
30 Whitman D	384	430	129	0	1	53	183	65	3	3	0	186	355	50	1
27 Olympia M	440	469	124	0	0	52	176	177	0	8	0	342	743	45	0
32 Clallam 1 D	344	434	224	0	5	19	248	20	31	3	0	187	260	55	3
80 Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 Edmonds M	146	181	59	1	3	4	67	41	10	4	35	114	282	37	1
56 Walla Walla D	114	122	37	0	1	7	45	0	0	11	0	98	5	14	0
45 Franklin D	151	151	55	0	6	35	96	0	3	15	0	104	154	13	0
43 Roxbury D	189	247	79	0	6	40	125	39	3	22	63	115	794	45	2
39 Longview M	232	348	162	16	3	6	187	69	19	104	18	372	194	73	1
44 Douglas D	179	217	132	1	3	24	160	10	3	9	0	151	226	20	1
52 Lower Kittitas D	128	153	36	7	7	0	50	52	3	26	99	70	7	26	0
36 Mason D	267	268	70	32	1	28	131	29	1	6	46	160	741	23	0
64.Upper Kittitas D	75	76	22	0	1	1	24	11	2	10	0	45	95	6	0
69 Ritzville D	68	68	15	5	0	4	24	21	0	6	0	45	33	10	0
67 Mercer Island D	71	86	8	0	0	19	27	16	10	13	16	45	335	22	7
42 Aberdeen M	196	244	120	1	8	18	147	38	4	7	0	147	3	14	1
63 Walla Walla M	79	79	52	0	0	5	57	7	6	52	0	84	121	23	0
40 Jefferson D	211	224	113	0	1	38	152	28	4	6	4	140	350	27	2
49 Puyallup M	133	133	70	0	1	56	127	58	0	16	40	105	430	54	0
41 Mount Vernon M	203	217	94	0	1	22	117	78	7	0	0	139	1,558	36	14
72.E. Klickitat D	62	83	49	0	0	7	56	4	3	0	1	57	11	3	2
59 Asotin D	99	117	69	2	1	14	86	19	1	6	0	99	168	2	0
68 Port Orchard M	69	93	46	0	3	18	67	9	8	1	2	53	541	22	5
75 Tukwila M	45	57	23	0	1	12	36	32	3	21	10	34	259	20	3
72.Winslow M	62	62	29	0	0	0	29	0	10	16	1	62	0	9	1
54 Othello D	122	162	73	0	0	7	80	12	0	104	0	100	85	5	0
48 Centralia M	138	138	56	0	1	0	57	0	3	0	0	155	62	16	2
58 Pasco M	108	108	75	0	0	3	78	11	0	4	0	142	353	31	0
55 Pierce 3 D	119	156	23	0	1	4	28	25	1	41	12	92	215	23	2
62 Marysville M	85	103	29	0	1	27	57	31	3	0	8	56	245	13	0
51 W. Klickitat D	129	153	50	0	1	17	68	35	6	11	0	73	112	9	1
70.Fife M	67	70	42	1	0	23	66	0	2	1	67	39	171	14	4
57 Skamania D	109	131	18	0	0	3	21	16	0	2	2	72	1	8	0
76 Ellensburg M	41	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
64.Tumwater M	75	75	41	0	0	1	42	67	0	17	70	48	29	45	0
47 Clallam 2 D	140	140	75	0	1	6	82	0	5	4	0	34	15	10	0
79 Lake Forrest Pk M	19	26	8	0	0	2	10	4	1	1	9	14	72	6	1
77 Fircrest M	36	36	25	0	4	6	35	8	3	3	19	24	122	16	0
66 Algona M	74	97	10	2	1	5	18	45	0	4	11	48	136	20	0
61 Sunnyside M	86	88	52	1	0	2	55	0	7	6	4	63	100	8	4
74 Pend Oreille D	55	50	36	0	1	4	41	6	1	3	0	34	34	2	0
70.Hoquiam M	67	75	32	1	0	8	41	5	2	1	0	49	141	14	0
60 Chelan M	87	42	40	0	45	0	85	2	1	6	0	85	48	10	0
78 N. Pacific D	34	43	16	0	1	2	19	5	3	4	0	26	65	2	1
50 Anacortes M	130	159	38	0	0	12	50	23	3	1	17	107	448	17	10
Total: 80 Largest	32,039	40,056	14,869	566	524	3,849	19,808	6,053	1,056	2,274	6,344	23,112	77,072	4,998	514
Total: Remaining	1,809	2,063	659	34	116	252	1,061	354	48	241	101	1,245	2,040	324	33
Total: State	33,848	42,119	15,528	600	640	4,101	20,869	6,407	1,104	2,515	6,445	24,357	79,112	5,322	547

Other Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 80

Court	Cases Filed	Violat. Charged	Guilty	Violations Disposed Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss	Total Disp.	Proceedings Jury	Non-Jury	Stip. to Rec	Arraignments	Other Hearings	Deferred Pros.	Cases Appl.
1 Seattle M	23,794	27,344	8,259	976	214	2,778	12,227	42	437	1,512	8,633	6,183	0	34
4 Pierce 1 D	5,650	6,347	1,304	1,593	N	N	2,897	9	N	N	N	5,058	78	8
2 Clark D	8,929	10,201	5,682	1,129	14	612	7,437	5	25	0	3,792	1,589	26	4
3 Tacoma M	7,634	7,635	3,888	894	13	2,120	6,915	2	513	1,294	2,541	2,967	1	3
9 Spokane D	3,066	3,609	1,623	553	12	859	3,047	1	471	0	1,533	1,995	1	0
5 Spokane M	5,348	6,263	3,340	639	17	1,426	5,422	1	1,145	0	3,717	6,074	0	1
8 Northeast D	3,737	4,100	2,834	353	40	376	3,603	9	196	430	3,309	7,913	14	13
6 Yakima D	5,210	5,565	3,997	299	92	572	4,960	3	122	452	4,020	9,400	47	1
7 Aukeen D	4,040	4,712	415	545	40	241	1,241	1	622	576	3,082	5,525	0	0
21 Seattle D	1,986	2,303	1,326	86	21	370	1,803	0	991	401	1,230	2,444	4	3
11 Benton D	2,947	3,277	2,181	266	12	369	2,828	8	32	2,285	2,510	525	21	2
12 South Snohomish D	2,930	3,281	2,166	1,000	18	536	3,720	12	79	775	2,240	8,271	3	6
18 Kitsap D	2,324	2,710	1,224	588	26	364	2,202	32	41	53	2,242	4,778	1	2
16 Federal Way D	2,347	2,580	1,177	249	17	270	1,713	11	260	250	2,023	3,312	14	9
13 Renton D	2,617	2,945	1,880	177	32	416	2,505	8	305	457	3,225	10,101	1	7
19 Bellevue D	2,102	2,299	1,389	222	15	231	1,857	3	135	100	1,565	5,605	9	7
24 Issaquah D	1,840	2,015	1,062	249	14	244	1,569	5	107	94	1,323	3,711	6	1
20 Thurston D	2,087	2,254	1,211	360	14	269	1,854	5	96	89	1,810	4,215	12	2
25 Everett D	1,802	1,951	1,881	366	6	345	2,598	8	55	49	1,601	5,401	19	3
26 Whatcom D	1,782	2,035	1,530	96	10	404	2,040	1	46	0	2,039	1,879	4	0
14 Chelan D	2,393	2,715	2,042	293	12	216	2,563	2	68	0	1,792	1,054	3	1
15 Cowlitz D	2,380	2,620	1,110	509	26	60	1,705	1	442	0	2,324	0	5	0
22 Evergreen D	1,923	2,154	1,460	102	26	220	1,808	16	125	496	1,565	1,878	2	5
23 Grant D	1,915	2,202	1,352	105	6	235	1,698	2	16	7	1,215	1,761	0	1
17 Airport D	2,333	2,637	1,400	157	25	405	1,987	8	182	257	1,570	5,056	16	13
30 Lewis D	1,466	1,585	858	160	2	110	1,130	3	27	3	1,039	951	3	3
31 Cascade D	1,399	1,568	1,130	121	11	317	1,579	12	59	17	1,235	3,803	18	4
10 Everett M	3,062	3,485	1,819	94	3	473	2,389	0	41	169	2,280	3,897	0	2
28 Shoreline D	1,515	1,701	1,350	86	20	259	1,715	12	88	186	1,166	3,098	12	19
38 Skagit D	907	1,004	326	433	6	258	1,023	6	5	0	1,496	989	5	2
33 Bremerton M	1,183	1,304	752	0	3	219	974	2	26	3	754	1,260	1	2
29 Renton M	1,499	1,614	1,043	146	11	328	1,528	0	68	331	1,293	1,873	12	5
43 Grays Harbor D	779	799	613	66	19	48	746	4	29	1	605	868	0	2
42 Island D	836	911	492	178	32	139	841	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
27 Okanogan D	1,647	1,717	773	103	3	66	945	2	5	12	1,264	769	82	0
41 Whitman D	852	905	402	84	10	61	557	0	13	0	451	242	0	0
36 Olympia M	995	1,040	860	62	1	182	1,105	0	21	0	912	465	0	0
39 Clallam 1 D	898	1,073	727	16	7	68	818	2	9	0	739	149	0	0
58 Bellingham M	461	475	37	135	1	135	308	0	44	0	155	0	4	0
32 Edmonds M	1,226	1,374	1,042	107	2	49	1,200	3	35	35	1,020	428	4	0
52 Walla Walla D	506	566	174	20	6	29	229	0	31	0	497	14	3	0
47 Franklin D	649	735	331	70	22	45	468	0	37	0	519	137	0	0
34 Roxbury D	1,052	1,201	761	54	15	169	999	7	138	397	761	2,163	5	15
35 Longview M	998	1,454	650	136	26	34	846	33	319	47	1,469	409	29	3
40 Douglas D	867	931	550	98	13	86	747	5	26	0	704	252	0	0
72 Lower Kittitas D	257	279	136	45	8	16	205	0	54	78	131	13	3	0
65 Mason D	381	335	139	9	7	62	217	20	34	53	250	691	13	0
53 Upper Kittitas D	505	549	270	70	10	11	361	1	70	0	269	198	1	1
51 Ritzville D	533	569	202	26	3	29	260	0	78	0	305	337	3	0
59 Mercer Island D	447	502	177	16	2	81	276	0	79	34	434	594	13	0
48 Aberdeen M	644	677	436	35	6	36	513	1	28	0	479	0	0	0
45 Walla Walla M	671	708	398	48	6	46	498	0	390	0	532	303	0	0
62 Jefferson D	391	432	285	32	5	71	393	0	21	2	300	286	6	1
49 Puyallup M	628	703	471	55	14	86	626	0	82	106	583	926	6	5
37 Mount Vernon M	982	1,053	360	545	6	194	1,105	9	7	0	719	4,503	13	0
64 E. Klickitat D	383	439	280	53	1	22	356	0	7	1	323	36	0	0
54 Asotin D	486	485	352	23	3	85	463	0	11	0	468	243	10	0
46 Port Orchard M	659	691	250	5	0	203	458	0	5	0	454	1,174	0	1
63 Tukwila M	385	424	372	41	0	34	447	1	94	31	358	297	3	2
79 Winslow M	129	129	68	0	3	3	74	8	58	0	128	0	0	0
57 Othello D	463	493	304	32	0	34	370	0	127	0	359	153	3	0
55 Centralia M	485	518	306	11	8	28	353	0	24	1	567	318	0	1
44 Pasco M	727	782	660	48	7	33	748	1	64	0	1,032	719	32	0
66 Pierce 3 D	342	379	83	96	2	26	207	2	103	44	214	344	0	2
50 Marysville M	549	569	387	11	0	61	459	1	0	8	443	1,032	4	0
60 W. Klickitat D	417	465	288	29	0	56	373	1	29	0	260	146	0	1
56 Fife M	469	540	367	36	2	115	520	1	11	326	498	432	1	1
69 Skamania D	273	354	141	48	2	42	233	0	36	4	153	9	0	0
61 Ellensburg M	393	413	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
71 Tumwater M	259	281	265	39	9	43	356	1	70	89	328	30	11	0
70 Clallam 2 D	271	271	185	8	0	20	213	0	9	0	115	28	0	0
77 Lake Forrest Pk M	176	189	108	15	1	44	168	0	16	16	162	349	2	1
75 Fircrest M	219	252	180	1	0	9	190	1	23	7	215	158	1	1
78 Algona M	170	190	90	5	1	45	141	0	9	14	162	234	0	0
67 Sunnyside M	327	352	266	18	1	26	311	1	9	1	306	247	9	0
76 Pend Oreille D	208	233	142	12	0	21	175	0	8	0	147	66	6	0
68 Hoquiam M	274	298	213	9	2	22	246	0	13	0	239	165	3	0
73 Chelan M	246	107	94	50	53	3	200	0	27	0	132	52	0	0
80 N. Pacific D	115	120	87	0	4	8	99	0	9	0	97	94	0	1
74 Anacortes M	230	251	61	98	0	78	237	0	0	0	204	542	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	140,007	156,228	78,846	15,544	1,101	18,706	114,197	338	9,137	11,593	90,628	143,181	608	203
Total: Remaining	6,027	6,514	3,280	932	191	681	5,084	24	800	119	4,563	3,742	32	2
Total: State	146,034	162,742	82,126	16,476	1,292	19,387	119,281	362	9,937	11,712	95,191	146,923	640	205

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Non-Traffic Mismemeanors, 80 Largest Courts, 1987

Court	Cases Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss	Total Disp.	Proceedings Jury	Non-Jury	Stip. to Rec	Arraign ment	Other Hrg	Defer Pros	Cases Appl.
1 Seattle M	38,883	40,825	21,312	2,026	962	15,388	39,688	176	875	3,040	20,815	7,949	2,030	355
6 Pierce 1 D	4,175	5,128	950	443	N	N	1,393	17	N	N	N	3,566	48	10
4 Clark D	5,491	6,106	2,851	109	30	1,307	4,297	19	137	1	7,359	3,539	78	16
3 Tacoma M	6,858	7,964	4,220	405	85	3,842	8,553	15	253	1,786	6,637	6,985	6	9
2 Spokane D	6,985	8,355	1,799	954	34	4,255	7,042	8	1,522	0	4,296	5,906	2	5
11 Spokane M	3,119	3,474	1,063	264	6	1,312	2,645	2	818	0	2,064	3,602	0	3
7 Northeast D	3,513	3,879	2,422	107	77	753	3,359	23	227	445	3,221	9,001	25	14
5 Yakima D	5,114	5,447	2,826	551	208	1,280	4,865	11	220	42	3,747	9,584	79	2
10 Aukeen D	3,358	3,705	293	185	56	740	1,274	10	1,028	373	2,594	4,970	24	8
41 Seattle D	1,109	1,280	978	36	26	439	1,479	3	276	195	658	4,287	1	2
8 Benton D	3,492	3,893	1,717	248	41	1,271	3,277	45	72	3,298	2,992	862	32	18
14 South Snohomish D	2,757	3,062	1,107	119	37	593	1,856	34	59	516	1,838	8,158	3	12
23 Kitsap D	1,798	1,978	716	358	39	662	1,775	33	20	1	1,607	3,467	3	6
18 Federal Way D	1,998	2,183	804	54	31	624	1,513	30	247	229	1,614	4,591	8	9
34 Renton D	1,215	1,319	640	8	59	370	1,077	15	207	180	1,612	5,214	0	4
22 Bellevue D	1,875	2,026	955	26	45	427	1,453	11	135	211	1,433	5,943	16	5
43 Issaquah D	1,072	1,206	652	34	27	381	1,094	11	66	52	883	2,160	2	1
16 Thurston D	2,592	2,921	992	256	29	832	2,109	21	76	119	2,257	5,543	55	9
31 Everett D	1,294	1,433	1,165	274	25	667	2,131	9	37	41	1,277	4,632	13	3
12 Whatcom D	2,912	3,163	1,279	283	23	585	2,170	8	66	0	1,936	1,242	1	0
9 Chelan D	3,452	3,954	2,468	548	22	665	3,703	7	60	0	2,430	1,729	14	4
21 Cowlitz D	1,962	2,152	962	321	53	160	1,496	2	508	0	1,773	0	2	0
26 Evergreen D	1,616	1,855	913	120	40	294	1,367	15	100	471	1,312	1,569	10	0
17 Grant D	2,117	2,400	953	417	33	695	2,098	8	35	7	1,158	1,659	0	0
20 Airport D	1,974	2,140	655	5	45	900	1,605	16	236	249	1,480	5,483	8	16
38 Lewis D	1,147	1,306	489	123	6	253	871	0	23	5	863	951	7	2
33 Cascade D	1,230	1,410	613	148	10	422	1,193	8	33	18	1,079	2,744	4	0
13 Everett M	2,900	3,229	1,365	81	15	711	2,172	3	52	149	2,393	4,089	2	1
27 Shoreline D	1,442	1,609	806	20	288	464	1,578	37	83	197	1,202	3,519	104	12
29 Skagit D	1,409	1,552	427	625	9	482	1,543	9	6	0	2,101	1,126	3	0
24 Bremerton M	1,740	1,956	1,067	4	10	451	1,532	4	45	3	1,064	2,379	2	3
15 Renton M	2,625	2,884	1,493	191	110	909	2,703	6	135	620	2,268	4,371	15	8
35 Grays Harbor D	1,202	1,278	465	334	13	198	1,010	10	36	0	599	953	0	2
39 Island D	1,138	1,220	416	277	17	194	904	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25 Okanogan D	1,719	1,910	587	259	1	94	941	2	5	22	1,208	907	185	0
53 Whitman D	715	752	403	37	2	96	538	2	2	0	420	309	2	1
19 Olympia M	1,994	2,216	721	151	2	967	1,841	0	34	0	1,738	931	0	0
32 Clallam 1 D	1,264	1,444	708	120	9	213	1,050	1	14	1	772	314	0	0
37 Bellingham M	1,179	1,227	316	124	1	113	554	0	130	0	882	0	124	0
44 Edmonds M	961	1,125	472	165	6	85	728	2	59	212	510	443	1	0
47 Walla Walla D	880	821	230	93	14	64	401	1	44	0	551	15	2	0
60 Franklin D	492	498	343	61	31	92	527	3	31	0	350	122	0	0
36 Roxbury D	1,189	1,314	457	3	32	607	1,099	9	206	273	925	3,495	4	10
39 Longview M	1,138	1,722	948	126	41	59	1,174	65	451	38	1,468	425	10	1
51 Douglas D	738	807	371	83	7	184	645	0	28	0	560	305	0	0
57 Lower Kittitas D	607	638	321	114	18	28	481	1	82	80	152	14	2	2
45 Mason D	941	991	355	135	14	129	633	5	37	104	536	943	0	0
74 Upper Kittitas D	236	242	84	82	5	8	179	0	20	0	113	34	1	0
64 Ritzville D	425	460	171	15	0	77	263	0	47	0	279	183	1	1
76 Mercer Island D	209	230	42	1	0	128	171	1	18	20	172	367	22	2
30 Aberdeen M	1,317	1,454	642	52	20	177	891	2	46	0	960	0	0	0
28 Walla Walla M	1,418	1,702	756	139	43	141	1,079	2	937	0	953	333	0	0
56 Jefferson D	611	674	217	157	8	84	466	5	20	2	314	286	14	1
42 Puyallup M	1,082	1,268	509	66	50	345	970	0	130	119	900	1,202	1	3
52 Mount Vernon M	728	783	257	127	3	226	613	2	2	0	318	2,780	7	0
68 E. Klickitat D	375	409	247	46	1	39	333	0	3	2	332	22	1	0
69 Asotin D	346	377	170	32	2	102	306	1	10	0	255	220	25	0
58 Port Orchard M	506	545	142	37	1	158	338	1	3	0	322	881	0	1
46 Tukwila M	925	993	569	153	17	199	938	11	120	87	689	893	7	5
77 Winslow M	58	58	32	0	2	0	34	3	24	0	58	0	0	0
66 Othello D	396	436	213	40	2	76	331	0	134	0	385	107	4	0
59 Centralia M	495	470	256	33	17	66	372	10	46	0	517	284	0	0
49 Pasco M	858	923	1,156	133	13	111	1,413	4	172	1	2,053	1,657	106	5
67 Pierce 3 D	391	456	92	102	5	45	244	9	126	69	198	224	0	5
62 Marysville M	440	488	238	14	0	122	374	2	5	27	339	868	7	2
70 W. Klickitat D	337	368	124	25	2	99	250	4	14	0	156	166	0	2
65 Fife M	401	495	315	21	1	223	560	2	23	219	305	342	1	0
54 Skamania D	664	640	213	106	1	69	389	0	17	5	254	6	0	0
61 Ellensburg M	457	504	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	1
63 Tumwater M	439	476	356	42	14	87	499	1	83	153	358	65	11	0
55 Clallam 2 D	615	615	222	17	8	55	302	8	15	0	154	22	0	0
78 Lake Forrest Pk M	52	60	14	2	0	33	49	0	6	6	34	108	0	0
80 Fircrest M	35	38	35	0	0	8	43	1	2	14	47	58	0	2
79 Algona M	38	43	14	3	3	18	38	0	0	3	29	45	0	0
50 Sunnyside M	763	911	577	20	8	82	687	7	64	0	631	432	68	0
70 Pend Oreille D	337	343	105	92	0	34	231	1	5	3	105	109	13	0
73 Hoquiam M	317	357	281	7	12	102	402	1	16	0	334	288	17	1
47 Chelan M	880	150	402	309	96	16	823	2	52	1	613	62	0	0
75 N. Pacific D	210	245	142	38	3	41	224	4	15	0	145	159	0	2
72 Anacortes M	336	380	75	82	0	156	313	0	0	0	222	393	2	0
Total: 80 Largest	156,078	171,350	76,733	13,419	3,026	48,384	141,562	806	10,991	13,709	111,178	152,592	3,176	587
Total: Remaining	7,670	8,360	3,188	651	247	1,578	5,664	39	978	141	4,994	3,997	37	11
Total: State	163,748	179,710	79,921	14,070	3,273	49,962	147,226	845	11,969	13,850	116,172	156,589	3,213	598

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Civil Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1987

Court	Filings	Default Judgment	Dispositions Other Judgment	Tried	Total Disposed	Jury Trial	Proceedings Non-Jury Trial	Other Hearing	Post Judgment Writs	Appeals
9 Seattle M	2,576	822	2,081	154	3,057	0	154	1,926	0	0
2 Pierce 1 D	5,830	2,966	750	666	4,382	6	562	866	2,619	10
16 Clark D	1,583	906	69	35	1,010	4	24	125	651	0
66 Tacoma M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Spokane D	4,844	2,728	471	329	3,528	2	139	846	3,163	8
66 Spokane M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Northeast D	3,386	1,552	433	266	2,251	1	106	711	1,274	3
4 Yakima D	4,516	3,377	826	212	4,415	2	201	372	2,611	11
8 Aukeen D	2,927	3,457	678	129	4,264	0	129	363	2,180	21
1 Seattle D	10,473	5,451	2,263	539	8,253	4	522	1,209	6,030	16
10 Benton D	2,123	1,335	548	112	1,995	0	109	172	2,011	0
5 South Snohomish D	3,721	1,925	691	110	2,726	0	116	378	1,620	4
11 Kitsap D	2,065	978	337	61	1,376	0	51	333	686	4
18 Federal Way D	1,318	672	244	83	999	0	76	1,561	558	1
13 Renton D	1,930	1,640	464	138	2,242	0	297	208	887	9
12 Bellevue D	1,945	932	395	112	1,439	0	114	411	785	22
31 Issaquah D	581	478	273	189	940	1	51	108	275	5
14 Thurston D	1,733	830	59	31	920	0	36	292	788	1
7 Everett D	3,131	1,760	857	100	2,717	2	132	379	1,779	6
15 Whatcom D	1,720	767	143	26	936	0	69	311	785	1
26 Chelan D	885	495	15	23	533	0	25	175	408	0
19 Cowlitz D	1,306	531	0	33	564	1	32	13	224	24
21 Evergreen D	1,145	565	126	18	709	0	26	119	378	0
28 Grant D	797	610	33	47	690	1	56	447	758	2
17 Airport D	1,468	740	129	390	1,259	0	45	308	659	5
32 Lewis D	569	300	19	24	343	0	17	56	349	1
22 Cascade D	995	557	282	45	884	0	36	105	559	0
66 Everett M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Shoreline D	974	507	82	78	667	1	97	194	373	1
20 Skagit D	1,271	891	301	66	1,258	0	249	406	776	1
66 Bremerton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Renton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29 Grays Harbor D	784	438	195	78	711	1	71	114	529	1
36 Island D	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	7
38 Okanogan D	212	208	0	5	213	0	7	213	159	0
39 Whitman D	152	66	0	2	68	1	3	24	57	0
66 Olympia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Clallam 1 D	630	133	29	16	178	1	4	53	53	0
66 Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Edmonds M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Walla Walla D	987	606	0	83	689	3	82	0	763	0
27 Franklin D	848	449	27	31	507	0	53	68	795	2
25 Roxbury D	952	591	27	48	666	0	54	164	491	1
66 Longview M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Douglas D	313	189	8	15	212	1	24	6	70	0
33 Lower Kittitas D	499	265	130	236	631	0	137	155	226	0
34 Mason D	432	213	107	11	331	0	32	72	177	0
44 Upper Kittitas D	90	38	31	12	81	0	13	6	36	0
48 Ritzville D	40	8	5	1	14	0	0	1	18	1
37 Mercer Island D	227	101	47	11	159	0	16	50	60	4
66 Aberdeen M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Walla Walla M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41 Jefferson D	143	39	0	1	40	0	2	4	56	0
66 Puyallup M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Mount Vernon M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47 E. Klickitat D	44	24	3	1	28	0	3	1	31	0
43 Asotin D	123	59	8	5	72	1	9	22	41	0
66 Port Orchard M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Tukwila M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Winslow M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 Othello D	146	81	3	3	87	0	8	8	185	0
66 Centralia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Pasco M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51 Pierce 3 D	27	10	5	5	20	0	4	12	4	0
66 Marysville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 W. Klickitat D	34	22	9	3	34	0	3	5	25	0
66 Fife M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49 Skamania D	37	15	0	1	16	0	4	0	65	0
66 Ellensburg M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Tumwater M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41.Clallam 2 D	143	63	3	1	67	1	8	0	9	0
66 Lake Forrest Pk M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Fircrest M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Algona M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 Pend Oreille D	45	21	10	1	32	0	3	9	17	0
66 Hoquiam M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Chelan M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 N. Pacific D	65	31	2	2	35	0	1	6	45	0
66 Anacortes M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	73,092	41,442	13,218	4,588	59,248	34	4,012	13,387	37,220	172
Total: Remaining	161	50	3	9	62	0	7	14	103	0
Total: State	73,253	41,492	13,221	4,597	59,310	34	4,019	13,401	37,323	172

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Small Claims Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1987

Court	Filings	Default Judgment	Dispositions Other Judgment	Tried	Total Disposed	Transfer To Civil	Contested Hearings	Proceedings Other Hearings	Appeals
65Seattle M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Pierce 1 D	2,606	727	263	612	1,602	388	2,619	1,666	9
4 Clark D	1,683	429	80	371	880	4	362	6	0
65Tacoma M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Spokane D	2,440	564	590	1,158	2,312	286	1,032	328	19
65.Spokane M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Northeast D	1,163	272	340	296	908	259	397	149	5
12 Yakima D	825	166	264	418	848	80	451	89	7
10 Aukeen D	903	249	366	293	908	229	297	43	10
1 Seattle D	3,354	673	1,596	1,179	3,448	549	1,249	738	36
22 Benton D	370	104	67	185	356	92	225	94	5
9 South Snohomish D	952	222	379	178	779	156	202	66	9
11 Kitsap D	851	210	70	284	564	139	245	92	9
18 Federal Way D	496	92	53	90	235	125	194	161	1
14 Renton D	697	183	168	287	638	91	460	44	7
8 Bellevue D	957	165	216	344	725	180	446	353	9
30 Issaquah D	259	52	44	49	145	47	135	32	4
13 Thurston D	822	192	62	211	465	82	300	449	3
7 Everett D	1,135	280	473	326	1,079	186	336	23	7
5 Whatcom D	1,669	569	306	338	1,213	198	338	7	0
32 Chelan D	232	49	1	109	159	39	112	70	0
15 Cowlitz D	535	178	1	35	214	61	98	10	3
23 Evergreen D	347	105	35	68	208	84	95	5	1
25 Grant D	313	115	14	14	143	55	141	82	2
17 Airport D	501	120	110	121	351	73	197	174	2
20 Lewis D	381	154	7	65	226	40	74	38	1
24 Cascade D	324	74	126	89	289	62	82	32	1
65.Everett M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.Shoreline D	296	62	39	124	225	38	138	152	0
16 Skagit D	517	200	162	85	447	81	91	82	3
65.Bremerton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.Renton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Grays Harbor D	403	165	46	132	343	83	146	186	152
28 Island D	292	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	9
26.Okanogan D	296	100	0	57	157	2	57	61	0
31 Whitman D	233	50	95	69	214	29	69	16	3
65.Olympia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Clallam 1 D	371	87	48	109	244	32	103	0	0
65.Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.Edmonds M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Walla Walla D	179	67	0	61	128	22	106	0	0
35 Franklin D	152	113	3	6	122	41	90	2	0
29 Roxbury D	264	64	56	70	190	56	92	126	1
65.Longview M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37 Douglas D	119	28	22	46	96	1	45	49	0
39.Lower Kittitas D	97	69	42	181	292	37	142	61	8
34 Mason D	168	56	35	64	155	37	68	79	0
48 Upper Kittitas D	34	1	6	23	30	2	23	2	0
47 Ritzville D	35	9	6	9	24	3	14	5	0
39 Mercer Island D	97	11	14	39	64	6	47	12	4
65.Aberdeen M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.Walla Walla M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 Jefferson D	144	57	30	40	127	12	33	2	1
65.Puyallup M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.Mount Vernon M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44.E. Klickitat D	57	23	23	25	71	4	38	1	0
38 Asotin D	110	38	13	46	97	3	57	13	0
65.Port Orchard M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.Tukwila M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.Winslow M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43 Othello D	68	12	14	10	36	1	11	17	0
65.Centralia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.Pasco M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44.Pierce 3 D	57	5	5	45	55	2	47	5	3
65.Marysville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42 W. Klickitat D	76	15	24	22	61	4	23	2	0
65.Fife M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41 Skamania D	83	38	0	15	53	11	14	0	2
65.Ellensburg M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.Tumwater M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49 Clallam 2 D	33	7	2	5	14	0	14	0	0
65.Lake Forrest Pk M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.Fircrest M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.Algona M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 Pend Oreille D	56	15	11	0	26	1	11	1	0
65.Hoquiam M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.Chelan M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 N. Pacific D	24	5	1	10	16	4	10	6	0
65.Anacortes M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	28,076	7,241	6,328	8,413	21,982	4,065	11,576	5,631	336
Total: Remaining	154	44	33	39	116	6	39	32	0
Total: State	28,230	7,285	6,361	8,452	22,098	4,071	11,615	5,663	336

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Parking Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1987

Court	Filings	Charges	Violations Disposed						Proceedings			
			Committed	FTR/FTA	Paid	Not Committed	Dismissed	Total Disposed	Contest. Hearing	Mitig. Hearing	Show Cause	Other	Receipts
1 Seattle M	458,670	458,670	25,556	956	320,020	0	7,661	354,193	250	16,408	1,495	136	5,461,486
31 Pierce 1 D	421	421	185	N	4	3	81	273	52	51	N	1	7,960
20 Clark D	743	752	199	0	223	48	28	498	19	85	0	4	5,557
3 Tacoma M	52,252	52,252	2,264	0	30,889	46	16,274	49,473	1,129	2,838	45	96	452,994
29 Spokane D	454	457	26	0	265	19	29	339	7	16	0	0	9,439
74 Spokane M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Northeast D	1,023	1,070	294	0	334	47	61	736	73	254	1	32	8,212
41 Yakima D	197	197	41	1	106	2	22	172	0	0	0	0	2,509
17 Aukeen D	1,012	1,074	0	0	467	0	0	467	0	0	0	0	6,919
44.Seattle D	145	151	5	0	83	0	12	100	0	4	0	0	1,538
38 Benton D	213	203	3	20	65	0	0	88	3	0	0	4	1,756
36 South Snohomish D	219	222	2	0	58	0	1	61	2	4	0	0	2,377
23 Kitsap D	620	620	7	1	302	10	29	349	16	31	0	0	6,512
28 Federal Way D	486	491	34	0	291	48	4	377	11	12	0	0	5,084
39 Renton D	208	222	8	0	137	0	14	159	1	2	0	0	1,866
37 Bellevue D	217	229	99	0	44	5	51	199	1	66	0	10	1,830
24 Issaquah D	599	602	21	5	391	8	22	447	5	14	1	3	4,523
30 Thurston D	434	434	11	0	267	2	8	288	1	2	0	0	2,194
55 Everett D	35	36	2	0	21	0	2	25	2	2	0	0	518
34 Whatcom D	303	303	31	3	144	7	10	195	7	29	0	0	3,702
43 Chelan D	179	179	11	7	88	1	12	119	3	6	0	2	964
47 Cowlitz D	131	128	0	0	97	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	1,750
51 Evergreen D	57	59	1	0	32	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	900
16 Grant D	1,020	543	0	0	990	0	30	1,020	0	3	0	0	3,961
8 Airport D	4,685	4,695	2,082	3	2,075	12	148	4,320	78	59	3	10	27,060
58 Lewis D	27	27	10	0	10	0	2	22	1	5	0	0	333
57 Cascade D	31	31	2	6	21	0	2	31	0	0	C	0	525
74 Everett M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Shoreline D	581	620	23	2	351	0	101	477	1	31	0	6	4,096
74 Skagit D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4Bremerton M	31,016	31,016	57	1	17,642	41	44	17,785	48	57	1	1	84,329
6Renton M	9,074	9,074	64	3	7,629	0	51	7,747	34	69	1	15	51,550
66.Grays Harbor D	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
49 Island D	91	91	0	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1,026
40 Okanogan D	200	200	7	0	85	1	10	103	6	12	0	0	725
74 Whitman D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5Olympia M	26,337	26,337	0	0	11,906	0	1,196	13,102	77	72	0	0	86,059
74 Clallam 1 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2Bellingham M	70,375	70,375	529	0	55,546	0	5,478	61,553	880	0	0	0	278,826
9 Edmonds M	3,542	3,832	90	29	2,432	0	43	2,594	65	120	0	0	21,178
74 Walla Walla D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59.Franklin D	21	21	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	357
18 Roxbury D	939	947	130	227	540	3	5	905	17	26	0	21	6,057
21 Longview M	675	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,447
46 Douglas D	138	140	2	0	112	2	6	122	0	0	0	0	1,470
50 Lower Kittitas D	73	73	7	18	35	3	5	68	14	3	0	0	143
54 Mason D	37	0	0	25	3	1	1	30	2	0	0	0	397
19 Upper Kittitas D	836	847	7	95	571	3	3	679	8	5	0	3	6,368
74 Ritzville D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Mercer Island D	588	594	80	32	459	3	22	596	9	14	0	4	8,318
10 Aberdeen M	2,688	2,106	15	0	2,069	2	2	2,088	2	18	0	0	10,795
7 Walla Walla M	6,405	6,405	0	0	5,015	0	0	5,015	0	0	0	0	18,313
74 Jefferson D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Puyallup M	649	650	1	1	514	1	0	517	2	3	0	1	4,097
27 Mount Vernon M	525	525	34	0	333	12	0	379	23	24	0	10	6,591
66.E. Klickitat D	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	20
44.Asotin D	145	126	11	0	61	0	3	75	2	12	0	0	1,809
14 Port Orchard M	1,205	1,205	6	3	929	3	19	960	15	12	0	5	5,836
63 Tukwila M	11	11	3	0	5	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	170
11 Winslow M	2,066	2,066	0	0	1,921	0	4	1,925	28	116	0	0	11,949
59.Othello D	21	21	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	324
35 Centralia M	237	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,059
13 Pasco M	1,520	1,520	64	0	1	0	7	72	21	65	0	0	14,217
74 Pierce 3 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52 Marysville M	56	56	0	0	39	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	435
56 W. Klickitat D	32	33	2	8	21	0	2	33	0	3	1	0	483
42 Fife M	193	193	13	0	63	0	34	110	13	36	0	0	3,910
62 Skamania D	12	12	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	305
12 Ellensburg M	1,872	1,897	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	8	0	0	6,881
61 Tumwater M	17	17	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	242
74 Clallam 2 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53 Lake Forrest Pk M	43	43	0	2	43	0	1	46	0	1	0	0	535
64 Fircrest M	5	5	0	0	2	0	6	8	0	6	0	0	37
74 Algona M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74 Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Pend Oreille D	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	25
33 Hoquiam M	311	321	16	77	180	1	4	278	4	10	0	7	2,116
32 Chelan M	385	363	7	61	360	1	3	432	0	2	0	0	2,554
74 N. Pacific D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48 Anacortes M	108	84	4	0	77	0	4	85	3	4	0	0	1,392
Total: 80 Largest	687,414	686,811	32,067	1,592	466,406	335	31,558	531,958	2,960	20,626	1,548	373	6,690,927
Total: Remaining	73,156	70,584	339	143	40,098	89	1,320	41,989	89	451	5	52	610,740
Total: State	760,570	757,395	32,406	1,735	506,504	424	32,878	573,947	3,049	21,077	1,553	425	7,301,667

Glossary

A glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Infractions - Case Types

Infractions are identified and defined under RCW 46.63.020 and include violations of traffic statutes, laws, or ordinances that are not punishable by a jail sentence. There are three types of infractions:

Traffic Infractions -- Cases that pertain to (1) the operation or condition of a vehicle whether it is moving, standing, or stopping, and (2) pedestrian offenses.

Non-Traffic Infractions -- Cases including violations of RCW 18.27.340 and 18.106.020, contracting and plumbing license violations, and offenses decriminalized under municipal code, such as dog leash violations.

Parking Infraction -- Cases pertaining only to violations of parking statutes and ordinances.

Infractions - Filings

Notices of Infraction Filed -- Individual Uniform Court Docket forms received by the reporting court during the year. Each notice of infraction can contain up to two charges. Previously closed matters that have been reopened (for example, FTA's) should not be counted. Violations charged are shown separately.

Number Of Violations Charged -- All violations for those infractions filed during the month as recorded on the Uniform Court Docket under the section entitled, "and did then and there commit each of the following offenses/infractions." There will be at least one, and no more than two, violations per notice of infraction.

Infractions - Proceedings

Proceedings include all hearings held in open court. A proceeding is conducted in "open court" if it is held in a courtroom with the judge, at least one of the parties to the action is present, and court is "in session." Hearings outside the courtroom, such as those in chambers, should only be considered to be open court if they are "on the record" (electronically recorded where statute requires).

Mitigation Hearing -- A hearing at which the offender agrees to having committed the offense but wishes to explain the circumstances to the court, pursuant to provisions of RCW 46.63.100. Witnesses may not be required to attend but may attend voluntarily.

Contested Hearing -- A hearing at which the defendant contests the infraction pursuant to the provisions of RCW 46.63.090. Witnesses, including the citing officer, may be required to attend.

Show Cause Hearing -- A hearing resulting from a failure by the defendant to appear for a requested mitigation or contested hearing. If the show cause hearing is followed immediately by a mitigation or contested hearing, the second hearing is also reported in the appropriate category.

Other Hearing On The Record -- Any hearing, other than those above, that meets the criteria for proceedings that must be electronically recorded where statute requires. Routine paper signings are not counted in this category. Two criteria are used to determine this type of hearing. First, at the beginning of the hearing, the judge states the name and number of the case and the names of the attorneys for the parties who are represented. Second, records of the proceeding must be kept according to the appropriate method (i.e., electronically recorded where statute requires or recorded on the docket).

Infractions - Dispositions

A disposition is the resolution of an issue that has been brought before the court. Each violation charged has one disposition. This includes all dispositions within the year, regardless of when the charge was originally filed.

Paid -- An instance when the offender has paid the penalty in full for the infraction offense without an appearance in court by himself or his representative. The Abstract of Judgment will be marked as "P."

Committed--Failure To Respond/ Failure To Appear -- An instance when the defendant has failed to respond to a notice of infraction (FTR) or has failed to appear for a scheduled hearing (FTA). This is a final disposition regardless of any subsequent payments.

Committed -- A decision by the court that a defendant has committed the infraction that was charged.

Not Committed -- A decision by the court that a defendant has not committed the infraction that was charged.

Dismissed -- An infraction charged against the defendant that has been rejected by the court.

Infractions - Appeals

All infraction cases that have been appealed to the superior court. Appeals are counted by case rather than by charge.

Infractions - Revenue

All moneys received during the year for penalties and assessments in connection with infractions, regardless of when the original infractions were filed or processed. This does not include the 30 percent assessment implemented May 1, 1986.

Misdemeanors - Case types

Misdemeanors are violations of traffic and criminal statutes, laws, or ordinances that are punishable by a jail sentence and not by imprisonment. This includes all traffic violations that may be classed as criminal offenses and are listed as exceptions under RCW 46.63.020.

DWI/Physical Control -- Cases that cite RCW 46.61.502, driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or RCW 46.61.504, actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug.

Other Traffic Misdemeanor -- All citations/complaints other than those counted under DWI/Physical Control that pertain to the operation or use of a vehicle.

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor -- Criminal cases, excluding DWI/Physical Control, Other Traffic, and Felony complaints, punishable by up to one year in jail and/or a fine of up to $5,000.

Misdemeanors - Filings

Citations/Complaints Filed -- Individual Uniform Court Docket forms received by the reporting court during the year. Each Uniform Court Docket form can contain up to two charges. These also include Misdemeanor Complaints filed by the prosecutor.

Number of Violations Charged -- All charges for those misdemeanors filed during the year as recorded on the Uniform Court Docket. There will be at least one, and no more than two, charges per citation. For DWI/Physical Control Citations, any secondary charge on the same complaint form is considered a drunk driving violation.

Misdemeanors - Trial Settings

A setting is the establishment of a trial date and courtroom. Settings include all schedulings during the calendar year, regardless of the date for which the trial is set.

Non-Jury Trials Set -- Schedulings of bench trials before the judge (without a jury), at which the defendant contests the charges.

Jury Trials Set -- The setting or resetting of any trial on a jury trial calendar.

Misdemeanors - Proceedings

All hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court are included in proceedings.

Arraignment -- A separate hearing conducted in open court that consists of reading the complaint to the defendant or stating the substance of the charge, and advising the defendant of his/her rights for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enter a plea.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him/her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury at which the defendant contests the charges. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Stipulation to the Record -- A hearing before a judge at which the defendant maintains a plea of "not guilty," but stipulates to a reading of the record. Witnesses may be examined by the judge. A finding of guilt is normally entered based on the facts in record.

Other Hearing on the Record -- Any hearing other than those above that meets the criteria for proceedings that must be electronically recorded where statute requires. Routine paper signings are excluded from this category.

Misdemeanors - Dispositions

A disposition is the resolution of an issue that has been brought before the court. Each violation charged will have one disposition. This includes all dispositions within the year, regardless of when the charge was originally filed.

Bail Forfeiture -- Cases in which the offender has paid the penalty for the offense without an appearance in court by the offender or his/her lawyer.

Guilty -- Cases in which the offender has been found guilty of the offense.

Not Guilty -- Cases in which the offender has been found NOT guilty of the offense following an appearance before the court.

Dismissed -- Cases in which the charge against the offender has been dismissed. This includes cases having successfully completed the probationary period resulting from deferred prosecution.

Misdemeanors - Reduced/ Amended to a Lesser Charge

DWI/Physical Control charges which are amended or reduced to other traffic misdemeanors. Activity subsequent to the reduction or amendment--including final disposition--is counted under other traffic misdemeanors.

Misdemeanors - Deferred Prosecution/Diversion

Prosecution Deferred -- Those citations or complaints for which prosecution has been deferred, as in RCW 10.05 for a "probationary period" (for which conditions may have been set by the court). Diversion intervenes either prior to arraignment or prior to trial.

Prosecution Resumed -- Those cases for which prosecution has been resumed following a failure by the defendant to meet or follow the conditions of deferred prosecution/diversion set by the court.

Misdemeanors - Court Costs Recovered

Reimbursement by a convicted defendant of certain court costs incurred by local government in the disposition of an offense. These costs may include public defense, sheriff's fees, criminal witness fees, criminal jury fees, and court interpreter fees. Reimbursements reflect the actual amount recovered.

Misdemeanors - Revenue

Moneys received during the month for fines, forfeitures, and penalties in connection with misdemeanors, regardless of when the original citations/complaints were filed or processed. This does NOT include transactions involving trust accounts, unless money that had been deposited in a trust account is forfeited to the court. (The 30 percent assessment implemented May 1, 1986 is NOT included).

Domestic Violence Protection - Petitions Filed

A petition for orders of temporary protection filed by a person seeking relief from an allegedly violent person, either related to or living with the petitioner.

Domestic Violence Protection - Proceedings

Ex Parte Hearing -- A hearing concerning temporary orders at which either the respondent, the petitioner, or their representative is present. Includes hearings which modify temporary orders for protection.

Full Order Hearing -- A hearing concerning full orders at which either the respondent, the petitioner, or their representative is present. Includes hearings which modify full orders for protection.

Domestic Violence - Dispositions

Full Orders Granted -- The petition for the full protection order is granted by the court.

Denied/Dismissed -- Both temporary and full orders for protection were not granted by the court.

Transferred to Superior Court -- Full order petitions must be transferred to superior court if one or more of these conditions exist: (a) if the superior court has exercised jurisdiction over a proceeding involving the parties, (b) child custody is involved, or (c) there is a request to exclude a party from a dwelling which both parties share.

Domestic Violence - Revenue

Filing fees for petitions, receipts from copying costs, and other receipts associated with domestic violence protection orders.

Civil - Filings

All complaints or petitions filed by a private or corporate party against another private or corporate party requesting the enforcement or protection of a civil right, alleging civil damages, or calling for the redress or prevention of a wrong. Damages claimed may not exceed $10,000. In addition, these filings include small claims judgments that have been transferred to the civil court.

Civil - Trial Settings

A setting is the establishment of a trial date and courtroom. Settings include all schedulings during the calendar year, regardless of the date for which the trial is set.

Non-Jury Trials Set -- Schedulings of bench trials before the judge (without a jury).

Jury Trials Set -- The setting or resetting of any trial on a jury trial calendar.

Civil - Proceedings

All hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court are included in proceedings.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) to decide the facts of the original issue of the case. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Other Participatory Hearing -- A proceeding other than a trial in open court at which at least one of the parties to the case is present. Other participatory hearings include supplemental proceedings, 72-hour commitments for observation purposes, false alarm hearings, and vehicle impound hearings. Motions and reconsiderations argued in open court where one of the parties to the case is present are also counted.

Civil - Dispositions

Default Judgment -- An instance where the defendant has failed to contest the action or failed to appear in court, and the court has found for the plaintiff on a motion for a default judgment.

Other Pretrial Disposition -- Instances in which the case has been disposed of by some judgment or manner other than a default judgment, without having proceeded to trial. Reasons for such dispositions include summary judgments, dismissals, agreed judgments, changes of venue, cases that were filed improperly due to the residency of the defendant, and small claims judgments transferred for collection purposes.

Judgment/Disposition After Trial -- Cases that have been disposed after having proceeded to trial, even if the case was disposed without successful completion of the trial. The important differentiation between this disposition category and those preceding is that a trial was commenced. Disposition may include dismissals or stipulations as well as judgments.

Civil - Appeals

All civil cases that have been appealed to the superior court.

Civil - Post-Judgment Writ

A writ issued after judgment for the purpose of capturing funds. These include writs of garnishment, execution, and replevin.

Civil - Revenue

All moneys received during the year for payment of filing fees, fees for law library, writs, record searches, copying, and notarizing.

Small Claims - Filings

Civil cases limited to redress through damages not to exceed $1,000, and where parties are not represented by attorneys.

Small Claims - Proceedings

Trial -- A trial in open court at which both parties to the action are present and contesting the matter and a witness is heard.

Other Participatory Hearing -- A proceeding in open court, other than a trial, where one of the parties is present.

Small Claims - Dispositions

Default Judgment -- A judgment made when the defendant has failed to contest the action or failed to appear in court.

Other Pretrial Disposition -- A case which has been disposed of by some judgment or manner, other than a default judgment without having proceeded to trial. These dispositions include summary judgment, dismissal, agreed judgment, and transfers.

Judgment/Disposition After Trial -- A case which has been disposed after having proceeded to trial. This classification issued for dispositions even if the case was disposed of without successful completion of the trial. The important differentiation between this disposition category and those preceding is that a trial was commenced.

Small Claims - Judgments Transferred to Civil Department

Judgments that are transferred for collection purposes. These are considered to be new filings in the civil section.

Small Claims - Appeals to Superior Court

All small claims cases that have been appealed to the superior court. Appeal is possible only if the amount claimed was $100 or more, and if the defendant did not make a cross claim against the plaintiff.

Small Claims - Revenue

All moneys received during the year for payment of small claims filing fees and fees for record searches, copying, and notarizing.

Felony - Complaints

Complaints filed in a trial court that allege the commission of a criminal act punishable by a prison sentence. The jurisdiction of district courts is to provide a preliminary hearing; superior courts have jurisdiction for trying felony complaints. Each defendant is counted only once, regardless of the number of charges on the complaint.

Felony - In-Custody Defendants

All persons arrested on probable cause or held for investigation, and appearing before the court. These include all persons arrested on felony complaints and fugitive warrants alleging a felony.

Felony - Proceedings

Preliminary Appearance -- A hearing at which a defendant is informed of the nature of the charges. Bail may be determined at this hearing.

Formal Charge Hearing -- A hearing at which the defendant is formally charged with a felony complaint. This hearing is sometimes called an arraignment, although the defendant cannot plead guilty to the felony charges.

Felony Preliminary Hearing -- A hearing in open court for the purpose of determining if there is sufficient cause to bind the defendant over for trial in superior court for the charges alleged. Witnesses may be required to attend and evidence may be introduced.

Other Participatory Hearing -- Any other hearing at which the defendant or an attorney representing either side is present. This category includes additional hearings to reduce bail, to release the defendant on personal recognizance, or to continue a previous hearing in order to receive additional information.

Felony - Dispositions

Dismissed -- All charges against the defendant have been dismissed.

Bound Over to Superior Court -- Sufficient cause has been found to bind the defendant over to be tried in superior court for any of the charges alleged.

Reduced to Misdemeanor -- An instance in which all felony charges are dropped, but the defendant is still charged with a misdemeanor. The defendant may have entered a guilty plea to a lesser charge, a complaint may have been amended, or the case may have been re-filed as a misdemeanor.

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Associations

County Clerks' Association

The Association of County Clerks provides a forum for the exchange of information and a base from which to coordinate their efforts to address problems of mutual concern. They hold a county clerk and deputy clerk workshop, and spring and fall conferences. Current issues facing the county clerks include access to, and use of, personal computers, improved clerical procedures, and planning and budgeting.

The committees of this association are Legislative, Handbooks, By-laws, Education, and Court Rules.

Bob Freudenstein
President 7/86-7/87
Kitsap County

Thomas Fallquist
President 7/87-7/88
Cowlitz County

Court Administration, Washington State Association for

The Washington State Association for Court Administration was formed in 1970 to enhance the knowledge of court personnel in limited jurisdiction courts, to improve court administration, and to cooperate and participate with other organizations dedicated to the improvement of court procedures. The membership consists of any person employed by a court of limited jurisdiction as a court clerk, court administrator, or in any other administrative capacity. The association's standing committees are Bylaws and Policy, Nominations, Annual Meetings, Publications (docket pages), Education, Membership and Credentials, Legislation, Historian, Resolutions, and Awards.

Additionally, the Association has liaison positions with the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, State Auditor, Department of Licensing, Office of the Administrator for the Courts, and County Clerks' Association. There are special committees which deal with the general procedures manual, statistical reporting, and the Board for Trial Court Education, as well as a task force for the Judicial Information System Committee.

Kathy Lohmeyer
President 9/86-9/87
Cowlitz County District Court

Le Sanchez
President 9/87-9/88
Aukeen District Court

District and Municipal Court Judges Association

The District and Municipal Court Judges Association was established by statute, as the Washington State Magistrates Association, to study and make recommendations concerning the operation of the courts served by its members.

The following are the committees within the District and Municipal Court Judges Association: Advisor Judge, Benchbook, By-laws, Conference Planning, Courts and Community, Education, Judicial Assistance, Judicial Insurance, Legislative, Law-Related Education, Nominating, Rules, Uniform Forfeitable Penalties, and Survey and Study.

Honorable Edward Allan
President 6/86-6/87
Grant County District Court

Honorable Joel A. C. Rindal
President 6/87-6/88
Bellevue District Court

Juvenile Court Administrators, Association of

The Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA), composed of juvenile court administrators statewide, has experienced a 50 percent change in members within the last five years. This turnover in membership, in combination with the impact of the 1978 juvenile code, prompted WAJCA to re-evaluate its role, adopt a new mission statement, and identify new association priorities in 1986. The new WAJCA mission statement is explained below:

The mission of the WAJCA is to provide support among, facilitate communication between, and educate the membership of, the association, and to advocate for and influence change in the juvenile justice system.

In response to the newly-adopted mission statement, the Association elected to become a pro-active force in the legislative arena. In 1986 the Association took a leadership role in organizing and conducting legislative "linkage" meetings. The meetings have provided a forum for associations with shared interests to meet and discuss their legislative proposals and positions.

Pam Shotwell
President 9/87-9/88
Lincoln County Juvenile Court

Misdemeanant Corrections Association

Misdemeanant probation workers are responsible for services related to the supervision of misdemeanant probationers. Misdemeanant probation officers also supervise and train volunteers in programs operating in over 100 agencies. These trained volunteers spend thousands of hours assisting professional staff with report writing, case management, and other agency tasks.

The misdemeanant probation worker's professional group, Misdemeanant Corrections Association of Washington State, represents 125 misdemeanant corrections staffers in 27 probation departments across the state. District courts served by misdemeanant probation departments include Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grant, Island, Jefferson, King (Airport, Bellevue-Mercer Island, Federal Way, Issaquah, Kent, Redmond, Renton, Seattle Main Office, Shoreline), Kitsap, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom, Whitman, and Yakima. Municipal courts served by misdemeanant probation departments include Bellevue, Bremerton, and Seattle.

Gary Schaub
President 6/86-6/87
Seattle Municipal Court

Elaine McNally
President 6/87-6/88
Pierce County District Court

Superior Court Administrators' Association

Superior court administrators face a myriad of problems in assisting judges in court operations. Assuring smooth case flow, orienting new staff, mediation techniques, mandatory arbitration, trial calendaring, and other administrative functions are their responsibility. In response to these demands, the Superior Court Administrators' Association holds conferences in the spring and fall.

Mark Oldenburg
President 8/87-8/88
Clark County Superior Court

Superior Court Judges' Association

The Association of Superior Court Judges is created statutorily under RCW 2.16.010. The purpose of the association is to improve the administration of justice. Instructive programs, whereby higher standards of efficiency and excellence may be obtained, better equip the superior court judges of Washington in the proper performance of their duties. The Association supports and implements the canons of judicial ethics, promotes the interchange of ideas,and encourages cooperation and social contacts among the members of the judiciary. It promotes the objectives of statutes relating to the association and promotes better relations with the public and the other branches of government.

The Association's governing body is the Board of Trustees. Its officers are a President-Judge, President-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Trustees.

The following are committees within the Superior Court Judges' Association: Auditing, Board of Trustees Executive Committee, Civil Law and Rules, Conference Arrangements, Court Rules Insanity Defense, Criminal Law and Rules, Courts and Community, Judges' Benchbook, Judge/Media Handbook Steering Committee, Judicial Education, Judicial Ethics, Employment Benefits, Family and Juvenile Law, Improvement of Judicial Administration, Institutions, Nominating, Past Presidents, and Trust and Endowment.

Honorable John N. Skimas
President-Judge 1986-1987
Clark County Superior Court

Honorable Norman W. Quinn
President-Judge 1987-1988
King County Superior Court

Boards, Commissions, and Councils

Board for Judicial Administration

The Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) meets quarterly to discuss policy in the state's courts. BJA recommendations are used to advise and inform the Supreme Court of issues common to all court levels and as a policy base for legislative recommendations.

The eight-member Board is comprised of the Chief Justice and acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding chief judge of the Court of Appeals and his designee, and the president-judge and president-elect of the Superior Court Judges and District and Municipal Court Judges Associations.

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair, 1987-1988
Supreme Court

Board for Trial Court Education

The Board for Trial Court Education coordinates education programs for judges and court support personnel at the trial court level. The thirteen members of the Board include representatives of the judicial and administrative associations of the superior, district and municipal courts, the law schools, the Washington State Bar Association and the OAC. During 1987 the Board sponsored programs which provided educational opportunities for over 1200 individuals.

Honorable John P. Nollette
Chair, 1985-1987
Spokane District Court

Honorable James M. Murphy
Chair, 1987-1988
Spokane County Superior Court

Commission on Judicial Conduct

A constitutional amendment became effective December 4, 1986 with voters' passage of SJR 136. The name of the Judicial Qualifications Commission was changed to Commission on Judicial Conduct; the membership of the Commission was expanded from seven to nine, with four of the nine members being nonlawyers. Any hearings held subsequent to proceedings to determine if further action is necessary are public, and Commission recommendations to the Supreme Court for removal of a judge shall result in suspension with salary until a final determination is made by the Supreme Court.

William W. Baker
Chair 6/86-6/87
Attorney at Law

Ann Sandstrom
Chair 6/87-6/88
Lay Member

Commission on State Law Reports

The Commission on State Law Reports supervises the publication of the *Washington Reports* and the *Washington Appellate Reports*. By statute, the commission is composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a judge of the Court of Appeals, the Reporter of Decisions, the State Law Librarian, the State Printer, and a representative of the Washington State Bar Association. The official reports are distributed with the aid of computer support provided by the state's Judicial Information System (JIS).

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair, 1987-1988
Supreme Court

Judiciary Editorial Board

Composed of judges, court administrators and county clerks, this seven-member group advises on the editorial content of *Judiciary*, the quarterly for the Washington court system.

Limited Practice Board

In January 1983 the Washington Supreme Court adopted Admission to Practice Rule 12 (APR 12) authorizing entry of certain lay persons (those involved in the selection and preparation of documents incident to property closings) to the limited practice of law. Since that time approximately 700 individuals have been certified for this purpose.

The nine-member Limited Practice Board is appointed by the Supreme Court and oversees rules governing procedures for certification, approval of forms, disciplinary action, and continuing education requirements.

To be certified, an individual must pass an examination, pay an annual fee, and annually complete ten hours of continuing education. Examinations for certification are administered each April and October by the staff of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

The following are committees within the Limited Practice Board: Continuing Education, Complaint Review, Exam, Financial Responsibility, and Forms Review

Gordon Schlicke
Chair 6/86-6/92
Attorney at Law

State/Federal Judicial Council

Created in 1984, the Council was established to expedite the administration of justice, to promote harmonious relationships between state and federal courts in Washington State, and to provide a discussion mechanism where both could explore and solve problems of mutual interest and concern.

Council membership includes judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, the U.S. District Court in Washington, the Washington Supreme Court, the state Superior Court Judges' Association, and the state Administrator for the Courts. The president of the Washington State Bar Association is an ex officio member.

Because of its informal, discussion-group nature, the group operates without officers and by-laws.

Standing Committees

Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington

Organized in 1964, the Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington provides an ad hoc forum for the discussion of fair trial/free press conflicts between judges, attorneys and the media. Nationally, it is one of the oldest groups of its kind.

The full, 50-plus member Committee meets during the fall of each year. A smaller Steering Committee, appointed by the chairman and composed of committee officers and others, may meet between annual meetings to discuss items which arise in the interim or which were referred to it by the full Committee. Committee discussions occasionally result in a request for additions or changes to court rules which address media activity in state courts.

A Liaison Committee is also appointed by the chairman to provide, as requested, on-the-spot advice to lawyers, judges and media personnel concerning First v. Sixth Amendment problems. Known popularly as the "Fire Brigade," this subcommittee is available to consult with any judge, attorney, reporter, or editor who is experiencing a current, court-media problem.

Committee by-laws name the Chief Justice of the Washington Supreme Court as chairman and the Acting Chief Justice as vice-chairman. A secretary-treasurer is appointed by the Committee.

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair, 1987-1988
Supreme Court

Courts and Community Committee

Composed of members of judicial, legal, and media professional groups plus the community at large, this 13-member ad hoc committee was created in 1985 by then-Chief Justice James M. Dolliver to advise on ways of improving public knowledge and perception of state courts.

The Committee has focused its efforts on the development of a statewide, public opinion poll to determine (1) how much the public knows about Washington's courts, and (2) where that knowledge was obtained. The survey also measured the public's confidence in courts and the legal system, and tested the extent to which that confidence is linked to knowledge.

To gather preliminary data preparatory to conducting the survey, three "focus groups" of citizens selected at large, were video-recorded in the summer of 1987. The survey was conducted in January 1988.

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair 1987-88
Supreme Court

Judicial Information System Committee

It is the intent of the Supreme Court that a statewide Judicial Information System (JIS) be developed. The system is to be designed and operated by the Administrator for the Courts under the direction of the Judicial Information System Committee (JISC) and with the approval of the Supreme Court pursuant to RCW 2.56. The system is to serve the courts of Washington State.

The Judicial Information System Committee sets the overall direction and policy for the Judicial Information System, determines the priority of projects, appoints project committees as needed, approves the two year plan for development and maintenance, and is responsible for recommendations to the Supreme Court concerning policies, procedures, and rules which affect the operation of the Judicial Information System within the state judiciary.

The committee consists of four members from the Appellate level, four members from the Superior level, four members from the Limited Jurisdiction court level, plus two at-large members, at least one of whom will be a member of the Washington State Bar Association.

The following four advisory committees are empowered to suggest projects and raise issues: ACORDS User Advisory Committee, DISCIS User Advisory Committee, JUVIS User Advisory Committee and SCOMIS User Advisory Committee.

Three project committees were created in 1987 to monitor specific projects, resolve project related issues, report to JISC, and manage projects according to the two-year plan. The three committees are DISCIS Conversion Project Committee, Budget Project Committee, and Connectivity Project Committee.

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair 1987-1988
Supreme Court

Pattern Forms Committee

The purpose of the Pattern Forms Committee is to expedite the administration of justice by improving the quality of forms used in the courts. To this end, the committee tries to draft forms which are concise, legally accurate, and easy to use. The objective is to provide pattern forms for attorneys, judges, and clerks that reduce confusion and save time. The committee membership includes superior, district, and municipal court judges; representatives from the bar; and superior, district, and municipal court administrators and clerks.

Honorable Herbert E. Wieland
Chair
Pacific/Wahkiakum Superior Court

Pattern Jury Instruction Committee

The purpose of the Pattern Jury Instruction Committee is to enhance the quality of justice in our courts by improving the quality of instructions given to juries. To this end, the committee tries to draft instructions which are straightforward. The intention is to present patterns which are simple, brief, and accurate, and unbiased statements which are free from argumentative suggestions. The committee membership includes superior court judges, district and municipal court judges, and representatives from the bar.

Honorable George T. Shields
Chair
Spokane County Superior Court

Conferences, Seminars, Symposia

Annual Judicial Conference

The 1987 annual Judicial Conference was held in Tacoma. The Conference provided a mix of general sessions and choice sessions to meet the varied needs of judges of all court levels. General sessions included gender and justice, ethics and Canon VII and constitutional interpretations. Choice sessions included jury voir dire, discretionary review, video technology in the courts, Sentencing Reform Act, and crime victims.

Appellate Judges

The Appellate seminar was held in April and examined problems related to attorney misconduct at the trial court and appellate levels. Interaction between the press and the courts was also addressed utilizing a panel of judges, print and broadcast media representatives, and a representative of the Bar Association.

County Clerks

Improving the efficiency of the courts was the central theme of all education seminars planned by the education committee of the clerks. The Spring Conference focused solely on records management. The Fall Conference and Deputy Clerks Workshop included personal computer applications, cost control, client/user surveys, child support collection, and revenue/expenditure management.

District and Municipal Court Administrators

Primary focus was on the joint Fall Conference with the Oregon Association for Court Administration. General sessions included situational leadership, conflict productivity and interpersonal communication, courts and the media, and ethics and the court employee.

Budgeting, team building, and stress on the job, and legislative issues were the main topics of the Spring Conference and Summer Updates.

District and Municipal Court Judges

Programs developed by the education committee of the District and Municipal Court Judges Association focused primarily on substantive law issues such as "Evidence and the Constitution."

The spring conference dedicated a major portion of the program to the issues of lawyer misconduct and civil procedures.

General Programs

General programs are sponsored by the Board for Trial Court Education to meet the needs of multiple constituencies. The programs are planned by committees which are representative of the probable attendees. During 1987 the following general programs were held:

Court Support Orientation: a program designed for court support personnel with limited work experience in the court system. Topics included public image of the courts, role of courts, ethics in the court system, communication, and hostile client management.

Law-Related Education: a program designed to identify LRE needs and explore successful LRE programs in the courts. As a result of this conference, a LRE needs assessment of the court system was planned.

Congestion and Delay: a program planned in cooperation with the Washington State Bar Association to identify solutions to congestion and delay in the court system. Attended by over 125 judges, administrators, and attorneys from King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties, the program encouraged the formation of local task forces to implement reform.

Guardian Ad Litem: a program implemented to establish communication among the Guardian Ad Litem coordinators throughout the state. The program provided an opportunity for identification of needs, sharing of resources, and showcasing successful programs.

Judicial Orientation

This annual program is designed to meet the needs of new judges and commissioners of the municipal, district, and superior court levels. It also provides an opportunity for non-attorney judges to receive "refresher" instruction.

Sessions are designed to address critical issues vital to new judges and to increase awareness of available resources. Topical areas include evidence, search and seizure, traffic, ethics, contempt, decision-making, criminal procedure, juvenile law, domestic relations, sentencing, small claims, and jury trials.

Juvenile Court Administrators

The programs designed by the education committee of the juvenile court administrators reflect many of the current pressures facing juvenile courts today. Programs on juvenile suicide prevention, court/school liaison programs, and detention standards enabled juvenile court administrators to examine issues, successful programs, and resources related to these topics. Other seminars focused on the administrative responsibilities and included labor/management relations and sexual harassment in the workplace.

Superior Court Administrators

The Fall and Spring Conferences of the Superior Court Administrators focused on effective communication (written and oral) and on court applications of the personal computer (arbitration, calendaring, spread sheets, word processing).

A new workshop was implemented in the fall to address more general concepts of effective court management. The seminar "Running the Courts Like a Business" utilized the expertise of two former court administrators who are now managing law firms.

Superior Court Judges

"The Trial" was the primary theme of the 1987 Spring Conference. Faculty from the National Judicial College presented sessions on decision-making, jury management, and objections to evidence. In addition, a workshop was held on child support determination.

Tort reform, judicial discretion, and gender and justice were the topics of the 1987 Regional Seminars. Nearly 100 judges attended these seminars. The Experienced Judges Symposium, initiated in 1986, was successfully replicated in March 1987.

Reference Material

Audio-Visual Library

The Audio-Visual Library, open to all court personnel and containing educational films of specific interest to the courts, was created in August 1985. It was developed by the Board for Trial Court Education in cooperation with the Washington State Film Library.

Videotapes of judicial education programs are available to those who are either unable to attend seminars or who simply wish to have more information on a seminar topic. Other films and tapes, including those produced commercially or by other court-related agencies, have been added to the library's collection. It is the goal of the library to provide low-cost, accessible educational resources to all court personnel. To obtain a catalog of all titles, or to obtain a videotape, contact Judicial Education in the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

Several management tapes and additional crime file tapes were purchased and placed in the library during 1987. New purchases include the following titles: New Supervisor: Making the Transition, Sexual Harassment, Communicating Non-Defensively, Performance Standards, Conflicts-Conflicts, Negotiating, Neighborhood Safety, Biology and Crime, Deadly Force, and Jobs and Crime.

Publications

Benchbooks

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure

This benchbook is a ready reference source of case law, court rules, and statutes applicable to criminal procedure, arranged in the sequence in which events occur from the beginning of a criminal case through post-conviction matters in both the superior and district courts. These volumes are also cross-referenced to the Criminal Forms benchbook. 1985, 524 pp., 2 vol., 3rd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This is a companion volume to the *Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure*, focusing on court rules, case law, statutes, and procedures unique to the courts of limited jurisdiction. This volume also allows easy cross-referencing to the main Criminal Procedure benchbook. 1984, 313 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Civil Procedure

This volume provides the trial judge with a procedural reference of pertinent case law, court rules, and statutes when hearing civil matters, and is organized chronologically in the order most likely to be used in conducting a civil trial. 1985, 419 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Domestic Relations

This benchbook provides superior court judges and commissioners with statutes, court rules, and case law in domestic relations areas such as marriage, changes in marital status, adoption, and paternity. Also included are topics as they occur in pre-trial, trial, and post-trial settings. 1986, 340 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Procedure

This publication provides a procedural reference for juvenile court matters including dependency proceedings, alternative residential placement, involuntary civil commitment, juvenile offense proceedings and miscellaneous proceedings. It also provides detailed procedural checklists for each topic. This benchbook is cross-referenced to the Juvenile Forms benchbook. 1983, 246 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Formbooks

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Forms

This is a compilation of pattern forms developed by the Washington Pattern Forms Committee covering procedures prior to arrest, rights of defendants, procedures prior to trial, change of judge/venue, procedures at trial, procedures following conviction, special proceedings, and the Sentencing Reform Act. The publication is organized to follow the applicable court rules. 1984, 246 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Forms

This compilation of pattern forms follows the organization of Juvenile Court Rules and covers the topics of shelter care proceedings, dependency proceedings, proceedings to terminate parent-child relationship, proceedings for alternative residential placement, juvenile offense proceedings, diversion agreements, right to lawyer and experts in all juvenile court proceedings, and juvenile court records. 1983, 190 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Handbooks and Manuals

A Citizen's Guide to Washington Courts

This booklet, prepared to create greater public understanding of the state's court system, describes what types of cases are heard at each court level and how those courts operate, as well as describing the general judicial process and providing specifics as to how a trial proceeds. Also included is a glossary of commonly used legal and judicial terms. 1985, 42 pp., 1 vol., 3rd Ed.

County Clerks' Handbook

This is the most general of the various manuals written for the clerk of the superior court and the clerk's employees, providing an overview of the clerk's duties including financial matters and recordkeeping, while containing appropriate cross-references to the Docketing Manual, Judgment Manual, or Records Management Guidelines. 1984, 435 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Deskbook for Superior Court Administration

This deskbook is designed to provide helpful information to administrators of superior courts on topics such as fiscal management, personnel management, legal parameters, and general administration. 1984, 198 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Directory of Interpreters Used in Washington State Courts

This compilation lists by name, address, and language expertise those foreign language interpreters employed in superior, district, and municipal courts. Also included are names and addresses of agencies providing information and referral services for the deaf and hard of hearing. 1985, 20 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Electronic Recording Task Force Report and Recommendations

This report is intended to assist superior, district, and municipal courts in implementing electronic recording procedures and determining the financial impact of implementation, while also providing updated information about improvements in recording technology. 1986, 125 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Juror's Handbook to Washington Courts

This booklet is designed to help jurors perform effectively by providing information about the trial process and their role in it, the do's and don'ts of jury service, as well as a glossary of legal terms encountered during their service as jurors. 1985, 14 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Juvenile Court Administrator's Desk Manual

This manual is intended to standardize procedures between juvenile courts and related agencies. In addition, it provides a quick reference to the juvenile code. 1987, 300 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington Standards Relating to Jury Use and Management

These standards, following the structure of the ABA standards, are grouped by the topics "Selection of Prospective Jurors," "Selection of a Particular Jury," "Efficient Jury Management," and "Juror Performance and Deliberations," and are followed by references to appropriate statutes and court rules, recommendations, committee comments, experience of Washington courts, and implementation considerations. 1985, 55 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This manual is a comprehensive source of information on the organization, administration, and procedures of courts of limited jurisdiction providing specific "how to" information for judicial officers and support personnel to perform their jobs successfully. 1985, 679 pp., 1 vol., 3rd Ed.

Rules of Court

The Washington State Bar Association submitted for consideration proposed changes to the Superior Court Criminal Rules (CrRs). Proposed changes were submitted to the Supreme Court under General Rule (GR) 9, using the normal review cycle.

CrR 2.1 The standard for permitting the amendment of a bill of particulars is changed from "as justice requires" to "if substantial rights of the defendant are not prejudiced."

CrR 3.1 A new subsection, (d)(3), states that information furnished by a defendant to assist in determining whether a person is financially able to obtain counsel will be made under oath and will not be available by the prosecution for use in the case.

CrR 3.2 The amendments to this rule will permit a court to consider an accused's likelihood to commit a violent crime or to seek to intimidate witnesses or otherwise interfere with the administration of justice in determining whether or not the accused should be released on personal recognizance pending trial, or in setting the amount of bail subject to standards and procedures.

CrR 3.3(d) Subsection (4) was amended to clarify that the 60-day or 90-day time for trial is measured from the defendant's next appearance in superior court, when both parties are notified of the appearance, after the receipt of the appellate court mandate.

CrR 4.2(g) A new sentence is added to the written statement on a guilty plea to inform a defendant that the court may require the payment of restitution, costs, assessments, and recoupment of expenses or defense services provided by the court.

CrR 7.1(b) This amendment requires the presentence report, if one is ordered, to contain information about the victim.

New CrR 7.8 This new rule entitled "Relief From Judgment or Order" codifies decisional law and selectively incorporates relevant portions of CR 60 to criminal cases.

In addition, the Supreme Court adopted CAR 26 which established a special panel of judges pro tempore to reduce the backlog of cases in the Court of Appeals. It terminated on July 1, 1987.

State Supreme Court Offices

Administrator for the Courts

The Office of the Administrator for the Courts was created in 1957. The Administrator is empowered, under the direction of the Chief Justice, to examine the judiciary and make recommendations for modernization and improvement. The office provides budgeting, accounting, and personnel services to the Supreme Court. It also provides various support services to the courts in general.

The following are the divisions within the Office of the Administrator for the Courts: Administration, Client Services, Court Services, Data Administration, Education, Fiscal, Information Services, Legal Services, Maintenance, New Development, Personnel, Production Services, Public Information, Software Services, Research and Statistics, Superior Court, and Support Services.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

Established under Article IV, Section 22 of the Washington Constitution, the Clerk of the Supreme Court maintains the court's records, files, and documents. The clerk is responsible for managing the Court's caseflow including the docketing of all cases and papers filed, arranging for the reproduction and service of all briefs filed, and preparing court calendars, as well as arranging for pro tem judges. All special court proceedings and ceremonies are either arranged by, or coordinated through, the Clerk's Office.

The clerk rules on allowable costs, such as attorney fees, in each case decided by the Supreme Court, and may also rule on various other procedural motions. Indigent appeal cost bills for the Supreme Court and the three divisions of the Court of Appeals are also approved for payment by the clerk.

The Clerk's Office is the repository for all records concerning admissions and discipline of those authorized to practice law in Washington State, and of all disciplinary proceedings referred to the Court by the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

Commissioner of the Supreme Court

The Office of Commissioner was created by rule in 1975. The Commissioner serves the Supreme Court by appointment. The Court delegated certain decision-making functions to the Commissioner subject to the court's review. The Commissioner's office also aids the court's preparation of decisions, principally through memoranda of analysis and recommendation.

Reporter of Decisions

The Reporter of Decisions is responsible for publishing the *Washington Reports* and the *Washington Appellate Reports*. These publications contain the full text of the formal written opinions decided by the state's Supreme Court and its Court of Appeals. Advance sheets containing the most recent cases are published on alternating weeks for each set of reports.

A codification of official court rules is published each September and is distributed free of charge to subscribers to the *Washington Reports* advance sheets. Bound volumes of the reports, containing approximately 1,000 pages of opinions and editorial matter, are published five or six times each year. These constitute the final authoritative source of the Washington appellate court decisions.

The Reporter and his attorney staff draft legal headnotes detailing the precedential holdings in the opinion and factual paragraphs summarizing the nature of the case and its disposition at every court level. The headnotes and statement of the case are approved by the author of the opinion.

The Reporter publishes the *Washington Reports Style Manual* which sets forth rules of style as adopted by the Supreme Court. All published appellate court opinions are edited for style and made to conform to the rules in the manual. The Reporter's staff also checks format and legal citations. Any discrepancies found are resolved by communicating with the author of the opinion.

State Law Librarian

The State Law Library maintains a legal research facility for the use of all three branches of state government. Service is also provided statewide to attorneys, units of local government, other libraries, and the general public. Its nearly 250,000 volumes make it one of the largest legal research collections in the Northwest.

The library has automated, on-line bibliographic search capabilities which yield information on state and federal case law, administrative rules and regulations, and state and federal statutory codes, plus citations from a broad range of other publications including newspapers, technical journals, government documents, dissertations, and legal periodicals.

The library's periodical collection of 2,000-plus titles is now totally incorporated into the Washington Library Network (WLN) database which provides immediate access to the more than 284 libraries participating in WLN. Off-system libraries access the collection through microfiche catalogs.

In June 1984 the library's major card catalog was reproduced in microfiche, thereby providing a catalog that could be easily duplicated and distributed to other libraries. Through the microfiche catalog, the library of each division of the state Court of Appeals has a major portion of the State Law Library's holdings immediately available to them.

An in-house, multi-user/multi-tasking microcomputer system for serials control and fund accounting was completed in 1985. Approximately 4,000 serial publications and fund accounting records are stored on the system.

A bimonthly publication, Selected Recent Acquisitions, is currently distributed to over 250 state and county offices, law firms, and general and law libraries throughout the state. It is also sent to selected law libraries in other states. An abbreviated acquisitions list is published in the *Washington State Bar News.* A "Book Notes" column, begun in 1985, is prepared for *Judiciary,* a quarterly publication issued to members of the state's judicial community by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

S8339-1-W

1988

REPORT

Richard Hashagen

# of the
Courts of Washington

About the cover...

The Grays Harbor County Courthouse is on the Registry of National Historical Places. It remains a part of our past, and a visible record of our architectural achievements. Structures of our past stand along side gaunt modern monoliths--aging brick and stone blend with newly constructed steel and glass. The Grays Harbor Courthouse allows us to reflect on where we have been, and to plan the bright years ahead.

This pen and ink drawing is by author/illustrator Richard Hashagen and is included in his book, *Counties of the State of Washington*, published in 1986. The drawing as well as the above description are reproduced here with the permission of the author.

Acknowledgements:

Publication of this report would not be possible without the efforts of the appellate clerks, county clerks, and limited jurisdiction administrators, whose daily workload captures the statistical information herein.

The following judicial officers receive special recognition for providing "state of the judiciary" messages for their respective court levels, and graciously allowing us to use their photographs.

Vernon R. Pearson
Chief Justice of Supreme Court

Edward P. Reed
Presiding Chief Judge,
Court of Appeals

Harold D. Clarke, President-Judge
Superior Court Judges' Association

Christine Cary, President
District and Municipal Court Judges
Association

We also gratefully acknowledge contributions by the leadership of the following administrative organizations:

Geoffrey Crooks, Commissioner
Supreme Court Commmissioners'
Office

C. J. Merritt, Clerk
Supreme Court Clerks' Office

Richard D. Taylor, Clerk
Court of Appeals, Division I

David Ponzoha, Clerk
Court of Appeals, Division II

Joyce J. McCown, Clerk
Court of Appeals, Division III

Thomas R. Fallquist, Past-President
County Clerks' Association

Jackie Busse, President
County Clerks' Association

Pamela A. Shotwell, President
Association of Juvenile Court
Administrators'

Mark C. Oldenburg, President
Superior Court Administrators'
Association

Le Sanchez, President
Washington State Association for
Court Administration

Elaine M. McNally
Misdemeanant Corrections
Association

The new Court Management Council's Task Force on Statistics provided invaluable interpretation of statistics from the court professional's vantage point.

And finally, much thanks to the staff of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts who contributed time, information, and written material on legislation and court activities.

Office of the Administrator for the Courts
Olympia, Washington

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Mary Campbell McQueen, Administrator for the Courts

Annual Report
The Courts of Washington
1988

OAC

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR FOR
THE COURTS

MARY CAMPBELL McQUEEN
Administrator

To: The Honorable Chief Justice and
Justices of the Supreme
Court of the State of Washington

The Honorable Governor of
Washington State

The Honorable President of the
Washington State Senate

The Honorable Speaker of the
Washington State House of Representatives

The 1988 Annual Report of the Courts of Washington serves as the "state of the judiciary" message of the judicial branch. The activities of judicial organizations and committees are documented to demonstrate the effective management of future, as well as current issues affecting justice in our state.

During 1988 judicial task forces initiated significant steps toward the improvement of justice in the following areas: gender and justice, minorities and justice, indigent defense, and further definition of the role of limited jurisdiction courts.

The work of the Board for Judicial Administration and the Court Management Council improved active case management in both appellate and trial courts. Increased demand for management reports from our automated systems is evidence of that shared commitment to case management.

Increased efforts to improve communication between the judicial branch and agencies such as the Department of Corrections and Department of Licensing further demonstrate the judiciary's leadership role in identifying appropriate, cost effective ways to share public information.

In conclusion, this report demonstrates the continuing commitment of the judicial branch to serve the public through the effective administration of justice.

Respectfully,

Mary McQueen

Mary Campbell McQueen
Administrator for the Courts

STATE OF WASHINGTON

1206 S. Quince Street
Mail Stop EZ-11
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 753-3365

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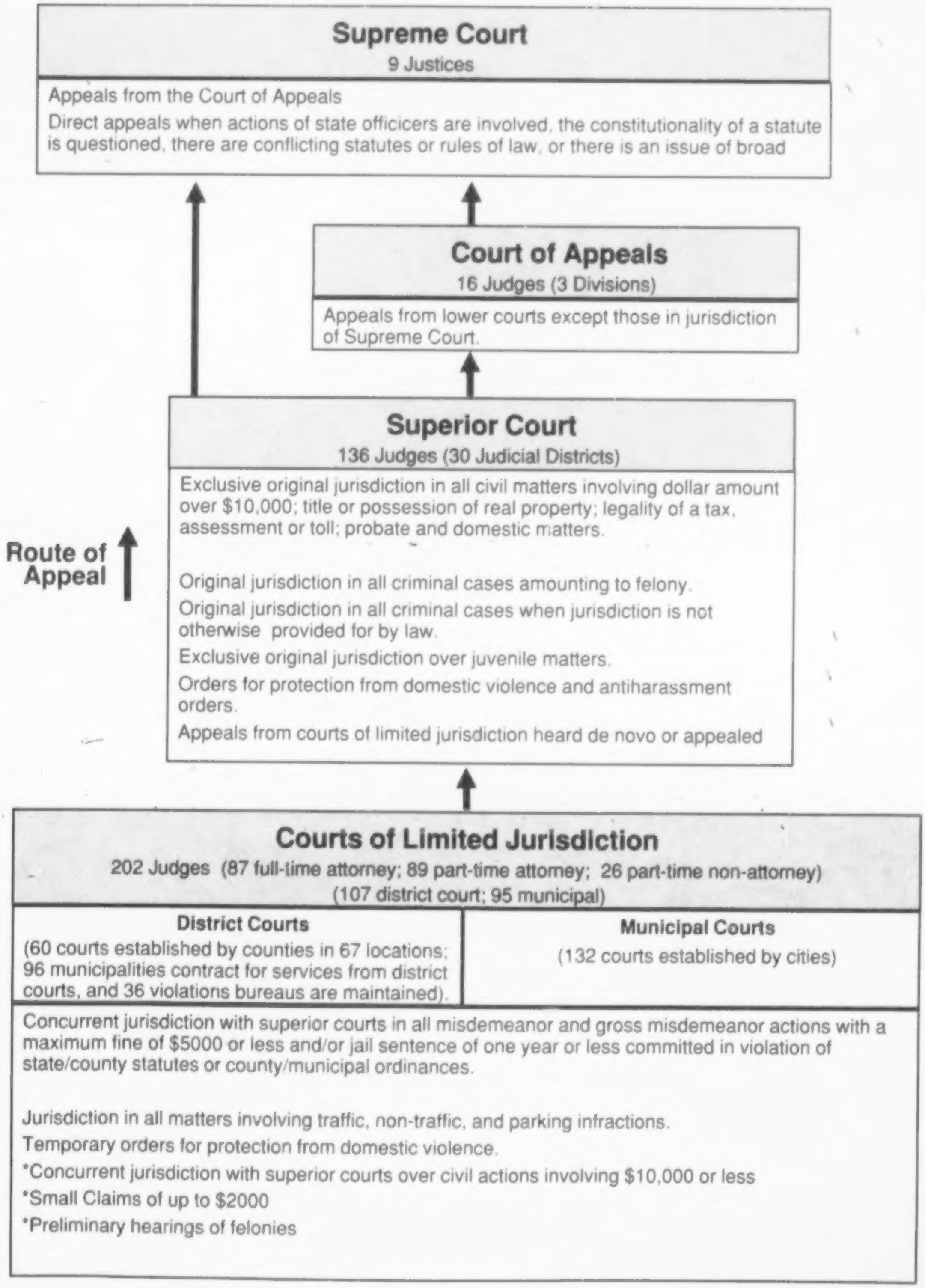
Washington Court System, 1988



Supreme Court

9 Justices

Appeals from the Court of Appeals

Direct appeals when actions of state officicers are involved, the constitutionality of a statute is questioned, there are conflicting statutes or rules of law, or there is an issue of broad

Court of Appeals

16 Judges (3 Divisions)

Appeals from lower courts except those in jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

Superior Court

136 Judges (30 Judicial Districts)

Exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil matters involving dollar amount over $10,000; title or possession of real property; legality of a tax, assessment or toll; probate and domestic matters.

Original jurisdiction in all criminal cases amounting to felony.

Original jurisdiction in all criminal cases when jurisdiction is not otherwise provided for by law.

Exclusive original jurisdiction over juvenile matters.

Orders for protection from domestic violence and antiharassment orders.

Appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction heard de novo or appealed

Route of Appeal

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

202 Judges (87 full-time attorney; 89 part-time attorney; 26 part-time non-attorney)

(107 district court; 95 municipal)

District Courts

(60 courts established by counties in 67 locations; 96 municipalities contract for services from district courts, and 36 violations bureaus are maintained).

Municipal Courts

(132 courts established by cities)

Concurrent jurisdiction with superior courts in all misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor actions with a maximum fine of $5000 or less and/or jail sentence of one year or less committed in violation of state/county statutes or county/municipal ordinances.

Jurisdiction in all matters involving traffic, non-traffic, and parking infractions.

Temporary orders for protection from domestic violence.

*Concurrent jurisdiction with superior courts over civil actions involving $10,000 or less

*Small Claims of up to $2000

*Preliminary hearings of felonies

The Board for Judicial Administration

1988

Judicial Representatives from left to right

Robert R. Redman
Representative of the
Washington State
Bar Association

Jack P. Scofield
Judge
Court of Appeals
Division I

Vernon R. Pearson
Chief Justice
Washington State
Supreme Court

W. Daniel Phillips
Judge, President-Elect
District and Municipal
Court Judges Association

Thomas A. Swayze, Jr.
Judge, President-Elect
Superior Court Judges'
Association

Not Pictured - Christine Cary
Judge, President
District and Municipal
Court Judges Association

Patrick C. Comfort
Representative of the
Washington State
Bar Association

Harold D. Clarke
Judge, President
Superior Court Judges'
Association

Edward P. Reed
Presiding Chief Judge
Court of Appeals
Division II

Keith M. Callow
Acting Chief Justice
Washington State
Supreme Court

Judicial Issues

The Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) is chartered to develop statewide policy enhancing the administration of justice in Washington State. By unanimous vote, the Board's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- establishing a judicial position on legislation affecting the overall judicial system;
- establishing a judicial position on legislation affecting a single court level, at the request of that court level;
- providing direction to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts on legislative and other matters affecting the administration of justice;
- fostering the local administration of justice by improving communication within the judicial branch.

Membership on the BJA consists of the Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Presiding Chief Judge and one Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the President and President-Elect of the Superior Court Judges' Association, the President and President-Elect of the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, and two members of the Washington State Bar Association appointed by the Board of Governors. The Administrator for the Courts serves as secretariat to the Board with no voting rights. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court chairs the meetings.

The Executive Committee of the BJA considers and takes action on emergency matters arising between Board meetings, subject to ratification by the Board. Standing committees as well as ad hoc committees and task forces are established by unanimous vote with such authority as the Board deems appropriate. Committees report in writing to the Board as appropriate to their charge.

During 1988 the BJA coordinated the judiciary's efforts to reform the Judicial Retirement System (JRS). Working with the state actuary, the Department of Retirement Systems, and key legislative leaders, a comprehensive reform of the JRS was achieved that meets the needs of the judiciary and the requirements of the Legislature.

The BJA also reviewed numerous bills during the 1988 session and presented a cohesive position for the judiciary regarding judicial administration issues, including a reform of juror summoning and selection procedures and a review of the judiciary's role in foster care placement for children.

The Court Management Council

1988

Judicial Representatives from left to right

Carol K. Glover
President, Superior
Court Administrators'
Association

Pamela A. Shotwell
President, Juvenile
Court Administrators'
Association

Leland E. Fish
Vice President
Juvenile Court
Administrators' Assn.

Virgil G. Hulsey
President, Washington
State Association for
Court Administration

Richard D. Taylor
Clerk,
Court of Appeals
Division I

Mary C. McQueen
Administrator
Office of the Administrator
for the Courts

Jackie Busse
President-Elect
County Clerks'
Association

Cathleen M. Grindle
1st Vice President
Washington State
Association for Court
Administration

James R. Boldt
Superior Court
Administrators'
Association

David Ponzoha
Clerk
Court of Appeals
Division II

Thomas R. Fallquist
Past-President
County Clerks'
Association

The Court Management Council, created in 1987, serves as a statewide forum for enhancing the administration of the courts. Council responsibilities include the following:

- establishing, by unanimous vote, a position on legislation affecting the overall administration of the courts;
- providing, by majority vote, direction to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts on other matters affecting the administration of the courts;
- fostering communication among the various entities providing court administration.

Membership in the Court Management Council consists of the president and one executive board member from each of the following: Association of County Clerks, Association for Court Administration, Association of Superior Court Administrators, and Association of Juvenile Court Administrators. The clerks of the appellate courts appoint two representatives to serve on the Council, and the Administrator for the Courts or a designee from that office also serves. Meetings are chaired and staffed by the Administrator for the Courts.

The Court Management Council's Executive Committee considers and takes action on emergency matters arising between Council meetings, subject to ratification of the Council. Standing and ad hoc committees are established with such authority as the Council deems appropriate. Membership on all committees and task forces reflects equal representation from all represented associations.

During 1988 the Court Management Council reviewed a comprehensive study prepared by a special Case Management Work Group which analyzed causes of trial court delay. The study recommended an action plan with specific techniques to promote delay reduction in large superior courts. The Council authorized the Work Group to continue to monitor the progress of the action plan.

Recognizing the purpose of the Council as a forum for improving the administration of the state's courts, members participated in a two day retreat to further define the Council's role and the processes for effectively addressing important issues. Members approved a court order for presentation to the Supreme Court, officially establishing the functions and authority of the Council.

Judicial Issues

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Judiciary
- Education
- Publications
- Performance Evaluation
- Salaries
- Retirement
- Ethics
- Commission on Judicial Conduct
- Commission on Washington Courts
- Court Rules

Judicial Administration
- Judicial Council
- Judicial Council Task Force on CLJ
- Court Interpreter Task Force
- Gender and Justice Task Force
- Minority and Justice Task Force
- Indigent Defense
- Jury Management
- Attorney Contingent Fees
- Case Management
- Technical Assistance

Courts and Community
- The Public's Opinion of the Courts
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- Video Recording in the Courtroom
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- Personal Computer Support
- Delay Reduction Technology
- Bogle and Gates Access
- Data Administration
- Interagency Cooperation
- JUVIS Detention
- Desktop Publishing
- Local Area Networks

Expenditures
- Local Expenditures
- State Court Expenditures
- State Appropriations

Revenues
- Public Safety & Education Assess.
- 1988 Legislative Impacts on Revenue
- Legislation Directly Affecting Revenue
- State Revenue Growth
- 1988 State Revenue
- Seasonality in PSEA
- PSEA Surcharge
- Outstanding Balances Study
- Limited Jurisdiction Court Receipts

Judiciary

Education

The Board for Trial Court Education, chaired by the Honorable James M. Murphy, coordinates education programs for judges and court support personnel at the trial court level. The thirteen members of the Board include representatives of the judicial and administrative associations of the superior, district and municipal courts, the law schools, the Washington State Bar Association and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

During calendar year 1988, the Board for Trial Court Education coordinated over 75 days of education programs for judges and court support personnel. These courses were attended by over 1300 individuals. The overall goal of the Board and the programs it sponsors is to maintain the effectiveness and efficiency of the judicial branch.

To meet the individual needs of judges and court support personnel, the Board sponsored attendance at out-of-state seminars. Sixty-eight court employees benefited from this program during 1988. In addition, 19 individuals received tuition support to attend job-related programs conducted in-state.

Additional education opportunities were provided at the 1988 Washington Judicial Conference and at the Appellate Judges' Spring Conference. The Judicial Conference is coordinated by the Chief Justice and planned by representatives of each court level. The Conference provided 12 hours of education through a mixture of general sessions and choice sessions to meet the varied needs of judges throughout all court levels. General sessions included: CJC Canon 5 -- Off the Bench Activity; Judges as Managers; and AIDS: Vital Information for Judges. Choice sessions included: Indian Courts - Past, Present and Future; Insanity and Diminished Capacity; Experts in Indigent Defense - the Court's Role; and Evidence.

The Appellate Seminar in April focused on dispositional opinions, the future of the First Amendment and the video record on appeal. Judges from Hawaii and Oregon shared their experience of writing abbreviated opinions, and judges from Kentucky explained how the appellate process is affected by a video record. Experts in the field of constitutional law led a discussion on First Amendment issues.

General programs are also sponsored by the Board for Trial Court Education to meet the needs of multiple constituencies. The programs are planned by committees which are representative of the probable attendees. During 1988 the following general programs were held:

Court Revenue Distribution Workshops: Six one-day sessions were held throughout the state to present new information on recoupment of criminal court costs and BARS code construction. The workshops also provided time for work groups for each court level. The programs were attended by court personnel and local government representatives responsible for court revenues.

Court Support Orientation: This program was designed for court support personnel with limited work experience in the court system. Topics included public image of the courts, role of courts, ethics in the court system, communication, and hostile client management.

Guardian Ad Litem: This program was implemented in 1987 to establish communication among the Guardian Ad Litem coordinators throughout the state. This year's program provided an opportunity for further identification of needs, sharing of resources, and showcasing successful programs. A network for further communication and interaction has been established.

Institute for Court Management: Two general programs were provided in-state by the Institute for Court Management (ICM). One program, Caseflow Management and Delay Reduction, is a week-long program which addresses key issues related to improving court management. The second program, Court Security, focuses on projects and programs to increase personal and facility security.

Orientation for New Jury Legislation: This program was held twice during 1988 and focused on new jury legislation, jury selection, orientation, summoning, qualification, utilization, and jury questionnaires. It was especially designed to meet the needs of small courts.

Publications

Benchbooks, formbooks, handbooks, manuals, and booklets are compiled or revised periodically to provide complete and up-to-date information in a readily accessible format to members of the judicial community. The Reference section of this report provides a synopsis of these publications.

A new benchbook and several new editions of benchbooks, handbooks, and directories have kept the courts and the public current on judicial issues and procedures in 1988.

The *Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Civil Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction* is a new volume which is a source of statutes, court rules, case law, and procedures pertaining to civil and quasi-civil actions in district court. Although the majority of the volume follows the format of the Justice Court Civil Rules (JCR), traffic infraction proceedings, evidence, and special proceedings such as impoundment hearings, landlord-tenant actions, and small claims are covered in separate sections.

The Supreme Court Committee on Pattern Instructions completed a third edition of Washington Practice-Pattern Instructions-Civil during 1988. This new edition was prepared to reflect changes in personal injury law brought about by the Tort Reform Act of 1986 as well as case law developments through April 1988.

The new edition of civil instructions features updated instructions on assumption of risk, wrongful death, loss of consortium, medical malpractice and product liability. In addition, many of the damage instructions found in the second edition have been revised to meet the requirements of tort reform. A principal feature of the new edition is a set of new verdict forms which are tailored to cover a variety of factual patterns as to parties, entities and conduct which may be encountered in tort litigation under the 1986 Tort Reform Act.

Another major publication updated in 1988 was the *Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Procedures.* This update was accomplished by the Superior Court Judges' Association Benchbook Committee, with the assistance of Karl B. Tegland, to reflect the many changes in court rules, statutes, and case law which have occurred since the Benchbook was originally published in 1983.

Other publications which were updated in 1988 include the following:

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction;

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Domestic Relations;

County Clerks' Handbook;

Directory of Interpreters Used in Washington State Courts;

Juror's Handbook to Washington Courts;

Juvenile Court Administrator's Desk Manual;

Washington Standards Relating to Jury Use and Management;

Washington State Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.

Performance Evaluation

Since its formation in early 1986, Washington's Judicial Performance Evaluation Task Force has been working toward the development of an evaluation program tailored to this state's needs. The primary goal is to develop a balanced process for providing performance feedback to judges as a sound basis for self-improvement. As a secondary goal, performance evaluation may lend insights to the design and content of judicial education programs.

Justice Robert F. Utter serves as Chair of Washington's Task Force. Members are individuals appointed from the judiciary at each court level, the Bar Association, and the lay public. Researchers provide technical support to the Task Force and the American Bar Association has contributed a small grant to cover a portion of member travel costs.

Policy governing uses and dissemination of evaluations has been developed. A methodology has been designed to maximize validity and reliability of information collected.

In 1988 the Superior Court Judges' Association Board of Trustees and the District and Municipal Court Judges Board of Governors approved the basic program design and authorized a pretest with volunteering judges. The volunteers' assessments of the process will be shared with all judges.

Salaries

In 1987 the Citizens' Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials filed a new salary schedule for statewide elected officials and all full-time judges. The schedule for judicial salaries meets two fundamental premises: 1) the federal judiciary should be used as a "standard" for the establishment of state judges' salaries, and 2) the salary differential between each level of state court should be equal and minimal to reflect the unique role of each court in the judicial system.

The schedule set in 1987 built in a two-step raise for the biennium ending in 1989. The Commission is meeting again in 1989 to set a new biennial schedule.

It is anticipated that the increase in judicial salaries ensure the continued high quality of the judiciary as greater numbers of qualified individuals compete in judicial elections.

Retirement

During the 1988 Legislative session, a number of improvements to the existing Judicial Retirement System (JRS) were implemented. In addition, a new retirement option for superior and appellate court judges was created. The improvements to the JRS include elimination of spousal remarriage restrictions, elimination of post-retirement private sector earnings limitations, and expansion of survivor benefit options.

As of July 1, 1988, newly appointed or elected judges in superior or appellate courts have the option of joining the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) and the Judicial Retirement Account (JRA) plan. The combination retirement program was developed in recognition of the special circumstances of most members of the

Judicial Salaries	September 1987	July 1988
Justices of the Supreme Court	$75,900	$82,700
Judges of the Court of Appeals	$72,100	$78,600
Judges of the Superior Court	$68,500	$74,600
Judges of the District Court	$62,100	$71,700

bar who ascend to the bench in mid-career. The JRA provides a defined contribution deferred compensation benefit to judges in addition to their benefits entitled by the PERS program.

The JRA plan stipulates that each participating judge contributes two and one-half percent of salary and the state matches this amount which is invested on behalf of the judge. The proceeds of this plan are available to the judge upon leaving service for any reason.

Ethics

The Ethics Advisory Committee was created in September 1983 by GR 10 as an outgrowth of the Rosellini Commission which reviewed the Code of Judicial Conduct. The Committee is composed of one court of appeals judge, two superior court judges, two district court judges, one attorney, and the Administrator for the Courts. It gives advisory opinions upon written request of judicial officers. Compliance with an opinion is considered evidence of good faith by the Supreme Court and by the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

The full opinions issued by the Committee are published in the weekly Office of the Administrator for the Courts *Judicial Clippings*. A cumulative publication of the advisory opinions, *the Washington State Judges' Ethics Advisory Opinions*, is published yearly and includes an index for locating opinions on specific issues.

In 1988 the Ethics Advisory Committee rendered 19 advisory opinions. The issues addressed included campaign activities, off the bench activities, part-time judges, and letters of recommendation.

Judicial Conduct

Established in 1980, Washington's Commission on Judicial Conduct protects the integrity of the judicial process and promotes public confidence in the courts. It also serves to strengthen the judiciary by creating a greater awareness of proper judicial behavior.

The Commission's function is to investigate and act on allegations of a judge's misconduct as defined by the Code of Judicial Conduct and to make decisions regarding allegations of a judge's disabilities which are permanent or seriously interfering with performance of judicial duties. Each year the Commission publishes a detailed annual report.

Commission on Judicial Conduct

Type of Activity	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Matters pending: Jan 1	11	16	11	12	6
Complaints received/reopened	89	102	69	90	117
Total	100	118	80	102	123
Complaints dismissed	81	102	66	92	95
Informal dispositions	3	4	1	3	1
Supreme Court recommendation	0	1	1	1	0
Total dispositions	84	107	68	96	96
Matters pending: Dec 31	16	11	12	6	27

The Commission consists of nine members who serve four-year terms, including three judge members, two lawyers and four non-lawyers. Commission rules were first adopted in 1981, revised in 1984, and most recently revised in 1987.

Anyone may make written or oral allegations of misconduct. If, after a preliminary review of the allegations, the Commission determines that further action is warranted, fact-finding hearings are held which are open to the public.

The Commission recommends the discipline or retirement of a judge upon affirmative vote of at least five members. Such recommendations are filed with the Supreme Court for final determination. If the Commission proceeds with informal disposition and the judge agrees to the proposal, the matter is closed upon issuance of a letter of admonishment or reprimand.

The table on judicial conduct matters reviewed by the Commission from 1984 to 1988 demonstrates the frequency of complaints filed with the Commission over the last five years.

Commission On Washington Courts

In response to complaints of insufficient action by the Commission on Judicial Conduct, particularly concerning the misconduct allegations against Judge Gary Little, the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) established the Commission on Washington Courts. The Commission's function is to review the Commission on Judicial Conduct procedures. The BJA broadened the scope of concern to include the determination of what, if any, changes are desirable in addressing the selection, appointment, election, retention, and discipline of judges. The 13-member commission is chaired by Mr. William H. Gates, a Seattle attorney, and is comprised of four judges, two attorneys, and six lay persons with two additional appointments pending.

In December 1988 the Commission held its first public hearing, which focused on the issue of judicial discipline. A second public hearing is scheduled for January 1989, which is to focus on selection. The BJA has required that a final report be completed by July 1, 1989.

Court Rules

The purpose of court rules is to provide necessary governance of court procedure and practice. A "suggested rule change" is a recommendation to the Chief Justice for a rule change or a new rule; a "proposed rule" is a recommendation for a rule change made by the Washington State Bar Association to the state Supreme Court.

All suggestions for rule changes received by the Chief Justice are transmitted to the state Bar Association. Once a suggested rule has been approved by the Bar Association, it is transmitted as a proposed rule to the Chief Justice. All proposed rules must be received by the Supreme Court on or before October 31 to be effective on the succeeding September 1.

If a proposed rule is approved, the Supreme Court orders that it be published for comment. The Supreme Court may invite persons familiar with the rule to provide additional information. After the comment period, the Supreme Court will adopt, amend, or reject a proposed rule or take other appropriate action. All adopted rules become effective the first day of September unless an emergency as determined by the Supreme Court necessitates a different effective date.

Rules of Court are subject to periodic review by the Supreme Court, which also may, at its discretion, adopt, amend, or rescind a rule independent of the previously described process.

In 1987 as part of the normal four-year cycle of reviewing Court Rules, the Bar Association proposed amendments to the Evidence Rules (ER), and amendments to the Superior Court Civil Rules (CR). Those changes became effective September 1, 1988. In 1988 the Washington State Bar Association addressed the issue of attorney advertising in proposing amendments to the Rules of Professional Conduct (RPC) 7.2, 7.3, and 7.5(d).

Also as part of the cycle of review, in 1989 the Supreme Court will be considering changes to the Superior Court Civil Rules (CR), Mandatory Arbitration Rules (MAR), Special Proceeding Rules (SPR), and a new set of Infraction Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (IRLJ).

Judicial Administration

Judicial Council

In response to a need for greater coordination of issues of mutual concern between the Legislature, the Bar, and the Bench, the Legislature in 1987 reconvened the Judicial Council (Chapter 322, Laws of 1987), which had been inactive for the previous six years. The membership of the Council was reduced to include four legislative members, four judges, four Bar members, and the Attorney General. The Council, which is chaired by the Chief Justice, provides a forum for issues to be studied and debated prior to legislative action.

Among the recommendations made by the Judicial Council in 1988 were the following:

- Legislation authorizing mental health commissioners in counties already having the maximum of three commissioners;
- Legislation removing the responsibility from the Supreme Court and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts for arranging for visiting judges in cases involving change-of-judge affidavits;
- A Supreme Court rule addressing the procedure for expunging court records;
- Court rules concerning juror examination;
- A pilot project on expanded juror source lists;
- Legislation regarding defense costs.

Judicial Council Task Force on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

In 1988 the Washington State Legislature requested that the Judicial Council study "the effects on the administration of justice of consolidating the district and municipal courts in a single level court of limited jurisdiction." The Task Force, chaired by Judge W. Edward Allan of the Grant County District Court, was composed of representatives from cities, counties, the judiciary, prosecutors, law enforcement, and the League of Women Voters.

A portion of the Task Force's final report contained minimum standards for courts of limited jurisdiction which were developed and approved by the District and Municipal Court Judges Association. The report, including a proposal for consolidation of courts of limited jurisdiction, was submitted to the Judicial Council and the Washington State Legislature.

(For specific recommendations contained in the report, please see the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction section of this report.)

Court Interpreter Task Force

The Court Interpreter Task Force was initially established by the Supreme Court in 1985 to study the status of interpreter services in courts. The Task Force submitted a report to the Washington State Supreme Court in 1986 that included a list of recommendations. The Supreme Court extended the tenure of the Task Force through 1988 to enable members to draft legislation that would set the standards for court interpreters and their availability to interpret for non-English speaking persons involved in a legal proceeding.

Under current legislation, an interpreter is appointed for non-English speaking persons in legal proceedings. The recommended legislation would set the standards for a "qualified interpreter" and a "certified interpreter." Furthermore, the procedures for the use of an interpreter are explained.

A report was completed during 1988 and the legislation will be introduced in the 1989 legislative session.

Gender and Justice Task Force

The Washington State Task Force on Gender and Justice in the Courts was appointed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson in 1987 in response to the legislative mandate to prevent gender bias in the courts. The Task Force, a thirty-four member group chaired by Court of Appeals Judge H. Joseph Coleman, was given the following responsibilities:

- Studying the status of women as litigants, attorneys, judges, and court personnel;
- Making recommendations for reform;
- Providing attitude awareness training for judges and legal professionals.

The Task Force conducted its work through committees. The Committee on the Status of Women as Litigants targeted the following areas:

- Divorce
- Domestic violence
- Sexual assault
- Civil litigation involving wrongful death, loss of consortium, and attorney fee awards under RCW 49.60.

The Committee on the Status of Women as Judges, Attorneys, and Court Personnel focused on the following issues:

- Professional acceptance
- Credibility
- Peer and professional relationships
- Employment practices and procedures in the Washington State courts.

In order to identify the perceptions and experiences of the public, and of legal and judicial personnel, the Task Force initiated eleven information gathering projects during 1988. They sponsored seven public hearings; solicited written testimony from individuals and organizations; designed and sent out surveys to 4700 attorneys, 450 judicial officers, and 240 providers of services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault; reviewed 700 divorce case files; surveyed the courts for personnel policies and procedures; and analyzed verdict awards to men and women in wrongful death and loss of consortium cases, and attorney fee awards in cases under RCW 49.60.

The Task Force is reviewing all data, analyses, and reports in order to provide a composite picture of gender-related behavior in the Washington State courts. The Task Force will present its report and recommendations to the Supreme Court in 1989.

Minority and Justice Task Force

The Minority and Justice Task Force was authorized by the state Legislature and comes under the auspices of the Washington State Supreme Court. The general intent of the legislation is to prevent minority bias in the state courts. More specifically, the law directs the Task Force to study the effects of the minority status of litigants, attorneys, judges, and court employees; to recommend possible reforms; and to provide awareness training.

The Chairperson of the Task Force is Washington State Supreme Court Justice Charles Z. Smith. The Task Force consists of 22 appointed members and 12 technical support members.

In order to work effectively within its broad mandate, the Task Force is focusing on the following selected issues which fall within the purview of the legislation:

- The perceptions and treatment of minority litigants and minority attorneys in the Washington court system;
- The under-representation and treatment of minority judges, minority court officials, and minority court employees; and
- An educational program designed to increase cultural awareness and to prevent minority bias in the courts.

Throughout 1988 the Task Force has steadily pursued its mandate. During September and October, the Task Force held five public forums and heard testimony from attorneys, minority litigants, judges, other court officials, and interested citizens. This testimony provided valuable information on the treatment of minorities in the state courts. It will serve as the basis for the Task Force's interim report, along with written statements submitted to the Task Force by January 31, 1989. This information will also provide resource material for empirical studies to be conducted in 1989.

During 1989 the Task Force will concentrate on the following projects and activities:

- Conduct a voluntary demographic survey of attorneys who are members of the Washington State Bar Association;
- Collect demographic information on court personnel;
- Request and review affirmative action programs implemented by Washington State courts, other state courts, and various public institutions;
- Collect and review the standards and guidelines used by prosecuting attorneys in filing criminal charges;
- Survey attorneys, judges, and other court officials regarding the treatment of minorities in the courts; and
- Design an awareness education program for the courts.

The Task Force expects to submit its final report with recommendations to the Supreme Court in early 1990.

Indigent Defense

During its 1988 session, the Legislature passed Substitute Senate Bill 6498 (Chapter 156, Laws of 1988) establishing a Task Force to study the current system of providing representation to persons who could not otherwise afford counsel. Judge Rosselle Pekelis, Court of Appeals, Division I, served as chair of the Task Force.

Membership consists of a superior court judge, a district court judge, a state representative, a senator, two public defenders, and representatives from the Governor's office, the Office of Financial Management, the Department of Community Development, the Washington State Bar Association and Washington's Association of Counties. Staff support was being provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

The Indigent Defense Task Force was charged with:

- summarizing current methods of providing indigent services in the state, including their costs and caseloads;
- recommending standards and guidelines for determining appropriate levels of experience and caseload for attorneys under the program;
- establishing guidelines to determine who should be eligible to receive legal services;
- recommending alternatives to the current methods of providing and financing appellate and trial services;
- recommending levels of training and supervision of attorneys providing appellate and trial services;
- recommending appropriate levels of compensation and support staff; and
- recommending standards for determining indigency.

The newly established Task Force first convened in June 1988. Since that time, the Task Force:

- contracted with The Spangenberg Group, a nationally recognized research authority in matters pertaining to indigent defense, to study Washington's system;
- guided the research effort to assure representation of activities in all counties and all court levels; and
- reviewed research findings and deliberated alternative models for the provision of indigent defense services.

Task Force investigation revealed that Washington is among the top five states in terms of indigent cases per capita. Counties and municipalities throughout the state are concerned about growing costs. There are few written and uniformly applied standards addressing defender caseloads or eligibility for services.

The Task Force will submitt a report to the Governor, the Senate, and the House of Representatives in early 1989. The report describes indigent defense programs throughout the state, summarizes costs and caseloads, and makes recommendations including the following:

- state reimbursement of up to 50 percent of county costs for defense services provided in certain types of cases (such as aggravated homicide), to the extent state funds are available;
- state reimbursement to counties be contingent upon: (1) county adherence to indigency standards to

be promulgated by statute; (2) county development of, and demonstrated compliance with, caseload and experience standards, with due consideration to be given to standards approved by the Washington State Bar Association; and (3) county record keeping regarding indigent defense caseloads and costs;

- the Department of Community Development (DCD) administer the reimbursement program.

Legislation will be considered during the 1989 session. In addition to proposing implementation of Task Force recommendations, these bills would authorize continuation of the Task Force through June 1990. During that time the Task Force will examine appellate defense, oversee DCD's administration of public defense funds, and evaluate on-going cost recovery studies.

Jury Management

Joint Jury Management Standards: The Joint Jury Management Standards Committee considers methods for the improvement of the jury system and advocates improvements in jury management in the state. The Committee's membership consists of judges from the superior and limited jurisdiction courts, members of the county clerks' association, court administrators, and state bar members with staff support provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

During 1988 the Committee worked with the Legislature to enact legislation concerning jury selection and summoning. This legislation, developed by the Committee in 1987, is an outgrowth of the Committee's work on jury management standards and is the most complete revision to jury statutes for several decades. During 1988 several committee members became involved in a Judicial Council study of the jury source list. Other members instructed at orientation sessions covering the new jury legislation, jury use standards, and jury management. The Committee also prepared a draft second edition of the *Washington Standards Relating to Jury Use and Management* and updated the *Juror's Handbook*.

The Committee drafted language which became Chapter 188, Laws of 1988, effective January 1, 1989. This law establishes uniform procedures for the selection and summoning of jurors for all types of juries (grand, petit, and inquest). It also establishes new qualifications for jurors, sets out specific jury management responsibilities for judges and county clerks, provides employment protection for jurors, allows limited jurisdiction courts to select jurors from their jurisdiction, and provides that citizens need only serve on a jury once every two years. The legislation requires a study on the advisability of adding additional lists to the current jury source list. Also, it encourages joint management of jury activities within counties and is designed to make jury management more efficient.

Judicial Council Action on Juror Examination: The Judicial Council studied the methods used in federal courts and in other states' courts for juror examination (voir dire) and proposed changes for rules governing juror examination to the Supreme Court Rules Committee. The proposed rules changes would allow judges to limit the amount of time for voir dire examination in order to eliminate undue delay.

Judicial Council Jury Source List Study: In response to 1988 legislation, the Judicial Council conducted a study of the advisability of adding another list of names to the current jury source list, which by statute consists only of the list of registered voters. The *Jury Source List Study Report* recommends a pilot project be conducted to estimate the actual number of additional jurors that could be expected from merging of the voters and licensed driver lists. The pilot project would seek to estimate ethnic and other demographic benefits that may result from a merged list. The report also urges standardization of the types and format of information kept in the voters list and improvements in the driver list.

Judicial Council Action on Defense Costs: The Judicial Council proposed 1989 legislation to require that judges, rather than juries, determine the state's liability for defendants' court costs in criminal actions where self defense was raised as a defense.

Attorney Contingent Fees

During 1987 the Supreme Court created the "Novack Commission" to look into lawyer fee practices in Washington State. Named for its chairman, Edward J. Novack, the eight-member committee looked for problems in the attorney fee structure. Four organizations appointed advisors to the Commission, including the Washington State Trial Lawyers' Association, the Washington Defense Trial Lawyers' Association, the Washington State Medical Association, and the Washington State Bar Association.

After one and a half years of study, the Commission concluded that percentage-ceiling controls on contingent fees are "arbitrary, without justification, and unnecessary considering other reasonable controls upon fees provided in this state..."

According to Commission members, existing controls, such as the reasonableness requirement of the Rules of Professional Conduct (RPC) 1.5 and judicial review, are sufficient to handle potential abuses. The Commission concluded that the major factor in determining reasonableness should be the "time and labor required" to litigate a case.

The Commission's report stated that most lawyer/client fee problems are caused by:

- the absence of an initial, clear agreement on fees and costs;
- an inadequately informed client;
- a failure on the lawyer's part to review the fee for reasonableness; and
- inadequate or unclear procedures for dispute resolution.

The Commission stressed lawyer/client communication as a means for ameliorating potential fee disputes.

The Commission did recommend, however, that contingency fees be based on the net, rather than the gross, recovery of damages.

The Commission recommended extensive amendments to Rule of Professional Conduct (RPC) 1.5 and an appendix to RPC 1.5 entitled "Statement of the Lawyer-Client Relationship and Information as to Fees and Costs." These proposals will be considered by the Supreme Court in 1989.

Case Management

The Work Group On Case Management was instituted in October 1987 by the Court Management Council to study issues relating to court congestion and delay. The Work Group, composed of superior court administrators, county clerks, and district court administrators, was given authority to make recommendations to the Court Management Council. The objective of the Work Group was to develop procedures, organizational as well as automated, to support case management principles.

The Work Group conducted a pilot project in Snohomish County which indicated that the Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS) docketing subsystem is appropriate for recording case management event data, and that fourth generation languages can access that data to provide useful case management information.

The Work Group concluded that to use SCOMIS in caseflow management requires establishing procedures that translate significant case management events into a limited number of docket codes that are consistently and solely used for these activities. The pilot project also indicated that courts must have internal procedures to track caseflow events in order to record them. Court procedures as well as SCOMIS must evolve to implement caseflow management.

Court Management Council: The Work Group recommendations, documented in the *Caseflow Management Report*, were adopted by the Court Mangement Council.

Board for Judicial Administration: In response to the Court Management Council's recommendations the Board for Judicial Administration assigned the four trial court Board members to study the implementation of case processing time standards. The Work Group will support the efforts of these judges during 1989.

Judicial Council: The Judicial Council will be considering proposals stemming from the Court Management Council's work on case management as well as efforts being conducted in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties.

King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties: In February 1987 judges from King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties, a court administrator, two attorneys, and an Office of the Administrator for the Courts staff member attended a workshop on reducing trial court delay. As a result of this workshop, the Office of the Administrator for the Courts and the Washington State Bar Association hosted a seminar for judges, attorneys, and court administrators from King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties. This seminar resulted in the formation of the King County Delay Reduction Task Force.

The King County Task Force's final report is expected in 1989. To date, the recommendations include:

- obtaining four additional judges;
- soliciting temporary assistance from superior court judges statewide;
- soliciting pro tem judges;
- assigning cases scheduled for longer jury trials to volunteer lawyer mediation;
- extending the court trial day by one hour;
- directing counsel to file a joint status report in all unresolved civil cases without a trial date and dismissing those cases which do not comply or no longer need a trial date.

The delay reduction effort in Pierce County includes a demonstration project funded by the Bureau for Justice Assistance. The project involves differentiated case management of drug related cases. Differentiated case management entails placing cases on one of three tracks depending on the complexity of the case. Each of the tracks has certain time standards and case events which aid in expediting case processing.

In Snohomish County the delay reduction effort has encompassed identification of dormant criminal cases and development of time-in-process statistics.

Technical Assistance

The Court Services Section of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts offers a technical assistance program designed to provide consulting services to state courts. The program includes a site visit (a maximum of two weeks) followed by recommendations in a confidential report. Court Services staff are available to assist in the implementation of recommendations.

The study areas of these consulting services include:

- **Calendar Management** - the examination of the case assignment and scheduling system used by the court, and the policies and procedures that affect the movement of cases through the court.
- **Personnel Management** - the examination of the processes of recruitment, training and development, utilization, classification, and management of nonjudicial staff.
- **Records Management** - the examination of the methods for ensuring control, accessibility, security, retention, and destruction of the court's records.
- **Exhibits Management** - the examination of the processes for ensuring control, security, retention, and destruction of items entered as exhibits during court proceedings.
- **Facilities Management** - the examination of the design of existing or proposed facilities, and utilization of the court's facilities.
- **Workflow and Document Processing** - the examination of the organization of work and the administrative structure of the clerk's office. This may include examining staffing levels and utilization as well as the methods by which the court's paperwork and legal documents are processed.
- **Equipment Needs Assessment** - the examination of existing or proposed general office equipment, or electronic data/word processing.
- **Jury Management** - the examination of the methods used in selecting, notifying, orienting, utilizing, and paying jurors.
- **Fiscal Management** - the examination of the processes used in transacting, recording, reporting, and monitoring the court's cashflow activities, including cash transactions, trust funds, accounts receivable, disbursements, and cash control.
- **Court Organization** - the examination of the administrative and organizational structure of the court district-wide.

In 1988 technical assistance studies were provided to three superior courts, one juvenile court, and five district courts. Refer to the superior courts and courts of limited jurisdiction sections for details of these studies.

Courts and Community

The Public's Opinion of the Courts

The judiciary is the smallest and least understood of the three branches of government. In order to investigate the extent of the public's awareness of the judiciary, a statewide survey of citizens was completed in early February 1988. The poll had a two-fold purpose:

- To discover how much Washington's citizens knew about their court system (and where they learned it);
- To determine what effect personal knowledge had upon public confidence in the system.

Recommended by the advisory Washington Courts and Community Committee and supported by both private and state funds, the survey was conducted by a professional marketing analysis firm.

Survey results showed that despite an apparent high level of experience with the state court system, citizens had a low level of self-professed familiarity with it. Eighty-nine percent of the 800 who participated in the phone poll indicated they had had some kind of court experience. But 54 percent declared themselves not familiar with the way courts worked.

When asked to rate the system, nearly half (48 percent) of the respondents gave high marks to state courts. Neutral ratings were assigned by 28 percent and negative ones by 23 percent. One percent answered "don't know."

The final report concluded knowledge has a neutral or positive effect on public confidence in the court system.

Recommendations resulting from the poll will be a base on which the Board for Judicial Administration makes decisions regarding the overall deployment of public information/education resources.

Bench-Bar-Press

Founded in 1964, the Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington was one of many such groups organized in the wake of national concern over the media attention that had surrounded the Cleveland, Ohio murder trial of Dr. Sam Sheppard a decade before. The case was in legal process until 1966 when the U.S. Supreme Court reversed Dr. Sheppard's conviction, calling news coverage of the trial a major threat to Sheppard's right to a fair trial. "Legal trials are not like elections, to be won through the use of the meeting hall, the radio and the newspaper," the Court said.

The Bench-Bar-Press Committee is an informal and unofficial body, made up of lawyers, judges, and media representatives who gather annually to focus on the group's principal area of interest: the real and potential conflicts between the Constitutional guarantees of free press and fair trial.

At its 1988 meeting in November, the 38-member body voted to ask the Supreme Court to liberalize provisions of its Code of Judicial Conduct related to the media's use of tape recordings of court proceedings. With an addition to its bylaws, it also formalized its Liaison Committee or "Fire Brigade" function, a uniquely informal service available for many years to legal and media professionals needing advisory or intermediary help in the resolution of fair trial/free press disputes.

National Recognition

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson received the American Judicature Society's Herbert Harley Award in recognition of contributions he made to the Washington judicial system during his term as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Society cited Justice Pearson's pivotal roles in the strengthening of the state Board for Judicial Administration, the formation of the King County Delay Reduction Task Force, and recent Judicial Information System Committee accomplishments. Justice Pearson joined the ranks of former President Jimmy Carter, U.S. Senators Sam Nunn and Howell Heflin, and Washington Supreme Court Justice Robert F. Utter as a recipient of this prestigious award.

King County Superior Court Judge James A. Noe was appointed chair of the Judicial Administration Division of the American Bar Association. It is the second time he has held this position. Also, Noe was named a director of the National Judicial College in Reno after a long association with the institution as both a student and faculty member. He was appointed by the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association.

Karen Wick, administrator of the Evergreen District Court, was given an "Award of Merit" by the National Association for Court Management (NACM), the first such honor ever bestowed by the organization. The 1988 NACM president-elect was given the award in recognition of her efforts to promote professionalism in the field of court management.

During 1988 Ms. Wick also completed the prestigious Institute for Court Management (ICM) fellowship program, a rigorous study-research regimen designed to increase the professionalism of those in court administrative work. ICM has awarded the hard-won fellowships for nearly 20 years, including eighteen to Washington residents.

Washington's ICM Honor Roll

1972	Lewis P. Stephenson, Jr.
1976	Sandra J. Knapp
1977	James R. Larsen
1978	June E. Sinn
	George W. Hogshead
	Lloyd W. Zook
1979	Judith Ann Lawrence
1980	George P. Holmes
1982	William E. Hewitt
1986	Beverly E. Bright
	Esther Garner
	Carol J. Wilson
	George J. Miller
1987	Michael A. Kilborn
	Neri Kirker
	Madelyn Botta Mays
	Kathy Moco
1988	Karen Wick

State Recognition

At its annual summer luncheon meeting, the Washington State Trial Lawyers' Association named Justice Robert F. Brachtenbach its "Judge of the Year," citing his "enduring dedication to justice and the rights of the individual." At a later ceremony, the association also honored retiring Justice William C. Goodloe.

Each year, UPS law students rate their instructors and for the 1988 school year they rated Justice Robert F. Utter, an adjunct professor at the law school, at the top of their list. It was the justice's first teaching assignment at the University.

The Washington State Trial Lawyers' Association honored retiring Judge J. Ben McInturff at a special luncheon in November in Spokane. The judge was a member of Division III Court of Appeals for 16 years, following 19 years as a Spokane County District Court Judge.

Judicial Issues

The Washington State Trial Lawyers' Association gave special recognition to seven superior court judges who announced their retirement during 1988. At special local recognition luncheons, the association honored Frank J. Eberharter and Frank H. Roberts, Jr., King County; Walter J. Deierlein, Jr., Skagit County; Walter A. Stauffacher, Yakima County; Howard A. Patrick, Island-San Juan Counties; Dennis J. Britt, Snohomish County; and John J. Ripple, Spokane County. Recognition of service was also given to former Superior Court Judge George T. Shields of Spokane County, who had been appointed to Division III Court of Appeals.

Solie M. Ringold, Division I Court of Appeals, who retired this year, was named "Outstanding Judge of the Year" by the Seattle-King County Bar Association. The 4200-member organization cited Judge Ringold for his "distinguished service to the legal profession, the judiciary, and the public in a profession-related activity." The same award was also given to Walter T. McGovern, Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court and a former member of the King County Superior Court and the Washington Supreme Court.

Centennial '89 Mock Trials

"Try This," a special state centennial mock trial competition program for high school students, was initiated in 1988 with a grant from the Washington Centennial Commission. Named one of the Commission's "projects of statewide significance," the effort is co-sponsored by bench and bar and is aimed at students in the state's 400 high schools.

The program will join judges, lawyers and educators in an educational effort to lead students through a practicum-like experience with the workings of trial courts. State finals are scheduled for April 28-30, 1989 in Olympia.

Temple of Justice

During 1988 the Supreme Court began planning its own centennial event, the rededication of its newly restored and remodeled Temple of Justice in Olympia. A special public open house is planned for the fall of 1989.

Technology in the Courts

Video Recording in the Courtroom

The videotape pilot project was expanded from one court to four in 1988. Initially installed in Judge John Skimas' courtroom in Clark County in 1987, this technology was installed this past year in Judge Ted Kolbaba's courtroom in Goldendale and in the courtrooms of both Judge James Murphy and Judge Harold Clarke in Spokane County. The additional sites were added to ensure sufficient experience with the system to conduct a valid evaluation. A temporary order from the Supreme Court governs all four courtrooms and provides that the videocassette will serve as the official record of a videotaped trial proceeding. The pilot project is scheduled to end December 31, 1989.

The National Center for State Courts will be conducting a national evaluation of videotaping in the trial courts, and has agreed to include Clark County in its study. This should aid the Supreme Court as it attempts to evaluate the use of videotape, particularly as it affects the appellate process. The Court will need to make a decision regarding the incorporation of videotaping into the rules of appellate procedure.

Bar Coding Applications

Bar code technology, used successfully in supermarkets and libraries, is finding its way into the courts. It provides a means of entering data into a computer which is three to four times faster than keypunching and virtually key-stroke error-free.

The Snohomish County Clerk's Office recently implemented a file management system using bar codes. Case files are checked in and out of the clerk's office by waving a laser scanner over bar code labels on the files, then uploading the scanned information into a personal computer. The computer can pinpoint the location of a file and list all the files checked out to a particular individual or location. It also enables a hold to be put on a file and identifies sealed files.

Future plans in Snohomish County include the issuance of bar code labels to attorneys and other individuals who frequently check out files, and the installation of a computer terminal which will allow the public to find out if a file is available for check-out, to request it, or to put a hold on it. The county clerk's office is pleased with the application and anticipates that it will substantially reduce or eliminate lost files as well as saving labor.

King County Superior Court is planning to install a similar system during 1989.

Bellevue District Court is planning a pilot project to evaluate the use of bar coding for repetitive data entry. The project will involve creating a menu of bar codes which signify particular DISCIS entries. For example, a bar code might mean "Defendant failed to appear; Bench warrant issued." Rather than keypunching an entry on the DISCIS docket screen, the court clerk would wave a scanner over the appropriate bar code on the menu, and the entry would appear on the DISCIS screen. The project is scheduled for March 1989.

The experience of other states suggests that bar coding is a promising tool for decreasing data entry time, facilitating records management, and reducing the labor associated with jury management. However, more information is needed to assess whether, and in which ways, bar coding can be an asset in the Washington State courts.

Judicial Information Systems

JIS receives, processes, and produces information stemming from judicial activities in the courts.

Currently, each court level has its own unique automated Judicial Information System. These four systems, in combination, comprise the JIS:

- Appellate Court Records and Data System (ACORDS)
- Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS)
- Juvenile Court Information System (JUVIS)
- District/Municipal Court Information System (DISCIS)

ACORDS, SCOMIS, and JUVIS are located on an Amdahl computer at the Office of the Administrator for the Courts in Olympia. DISCIS currently is installed on seven Wang mini computers, four in Olympia, one at Seattle Municipal Court, one in Spokane, which serves both the Spokane District and Municipal courts, and one at Clark District Court. DISCIS has also been installed on a Wang mini computer owned by Skagit District Court.

JIS Committee Activities

Judicial Information System Committee Rules (JISCR) were revised during 1987 to reflect the reorganization of the Judicial Information System Committee (JISC). JISC was reorganized to provide equal representation of all court levels and interested parties. The smaller number of members serving on the Committee was designed to benefit the decision-making process for implementing the JIS Long-Range Plan and to improve communication throughout the judiciary.

In 1987 the JIS Committee published a number of goals in the *JIS Long-Range Plan*. In 1988 a number of major steps were accomplished toward reaching these goals. The goals and 1988 accomplishments are listed below:

Goal: The system will be based on an effective and responsive policy and decision-making structure.

- The JIS Committee approved and secured a 1987-89 supplemental budget of $2.1 million to restore funding omitted from the current biennium appropriation. The supplemental budget provides for Data Administration modeling, an Information Center, and Personal Computer (PC) support.
- The Committee evaluated and recommended to the Supreme Court a 1989-91 biennium budget request of $30.8 million.
- Four User Advisory Committees were established to advise the JIS Committee of automation issues pertaining to individual jurisdictions.
- A Connectivity Subcommittee was established to explore the feasibility of sharing of JIS data with outside agencies.

Goal: Increase the number of functions automated at all court levels by designing and developing cost effective information systems.

- In early 1988, a contract was signed with Weyerhaeuser Information Systems to convert the District Court application, DISCIS, to a mainframe environment. The conversion incorporates the development of several major new DISCIS functions such as a parking subsystem, and includes many functional enhancements requested by DISCIS users. Work on the conversion is scheduled to be completed in 1989 and will introduce to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts new, more productive application development technologies to accelerate development efforts in the future. Twelve new district court sites will receive DISCIS services for the first time as part of the conversion.
- Additional new JIS sites are provided for in the supplemental budget including an expansion in the number of court sites using the Superior Court Receipt Reporting System (RRS) and the District Court Receivables Tracking System (CORTS).
- To provide for future growth in automated functions and expanded capabilities for local computing, planning for the 1989-91 budget included exploring several migration options for the existing SCOMIS, JUVIS, and ACORDS applications. A gradual conversion on a functional basis was selected and included in the 1989-91 budget request.

Goal: Provide individual courts with the ability to develop their own applications

- In the 1988 supplemental budget funds became available to establish an Information Center. This new Information Systems Division (ISD) section commenced operations in July 1988. Short-term objectives are to identify and install mainframe query software to facilitate end-user access to JIS data. Long term objectives will exploit personal computers attached to the JIS mainframe to provide the capability for courts to develop custom, local computer applications using JIS data. Specific projects supported in 1988 included Pierce County Superior Court's Differentiated Caseload Tracking and King County Superior Court's Caseflow Management and Delay Reduction efforts.
- The migration strategy adopted by the JIS Committee for ACORDS, SCOMIS, and JUVIS provides for "user-extendable" applications in the future. Funds to begin this migration were included by the JISC in the 1989/91 budget request.

Goal: Build flexibility into JIS to maximize responsiveness to internal and external information demands.

- In the 1988 supplemental budget, funds became available to establish a Personal Computer Support group. This new ISD section commenced operations in July 1988. The short term objective is to install and support approximately 170 personal computers in appellate, superior, and juvenile courts by June 1989. The group also supports existing court-owned PCs using JIS-supported software and JIS PC applications such as RRS and CORTS (see new sites above).
- Local Area Networks connecting PCs together were initiated for each of the appellate courts based upon the Supreme Court pilot project completed in 1987.
- The DISCIS conversion provides for a major technology upgrade in the JIS environment. The new system will implement IBM's relational database management system, DB2, and an advanced fourth generation language, NATURAL. When implemented, these tools will provide JIS with a significantly more flexible environment to respond to future information demands.

Goal: Share data among courts at all levels consistent with privacy and security policies.

- In the 1988 supplemental budget, funds became available for Data Administration to prepare a comprehensive functional and data model of the Washington State courts. This model will be used to facilitate development of sharable databases in the future. This project commenced operations in July 1988.
- The JIS mainframe was completely replaced in 1988 to accommodate the converted DISCIS application. The new mainframe triples the capacity of the old machine. DB2 and additional support software necessary for the new DISCIS was installed.
- Using DB2, the DISCIS Conversion Project takes the first step toward migrating all JIS data to a common database. When complete, all JIS data will reside on one machine, and the multiple independent DISCIS minicomputers that impede inter-court data sharing will be eliminated.

Goal: Support data sharing with outside groups, including state and

local agencies, when mutually beneficial.

- JIS Connectivity Committee began operation in 1988 to explore the feasibility of permitting outside groups to connect to JIS data.
- A pilot project to access superior court records was successfully conducted with Bogle and Gates, a Seattle law firm.
- Legislation was drafted for the 1989 legislative session to permit JIS to retain costs recovered from outside agencies that are provided JIS access services.
- An interagency work group was initiated with the Departments of Licensing, Corrections, and the State Patrol to develop common data definitions and permit data system interoperability in the future.

Data Modeling Project

The Data and Functional Modeling Project was initiated in 1988 to enrich and verify already existing court model drafts. The intent of this project is to support the JIS strategy to develop a comprehensive JIS data model that will guide the consolidation of JIS applications.

Specifically, the purpose of this project is to make recommendations to help the JIS Committee plan for the jurisdictionally-neutral development of data structures and applications that are to follow after completion of the DISCIS Conversion Project. These recommendations will be based on comprehensive and synthesized JIS cross-court data, functional models, and analyses that are:

- Jurisdictionally neutral, that is, bound by neither court level nor location;
- Expanded to more explicit, definitive or lower levels of detail than existing models; and
- Verified by the end-user community.

The Project Final Report will be issued on June 30, 1989.

DISCIS Conversion

In February 1988 the Office of the Administrator for the Courts contracted with Weyerhaeuser Information Systems to convert the DISCIS system from Wang to an IBM-compatible mainframe using DB2. This project encompassed nearly every part of the OAC and dozens of court staff. It has involved redesigning both the database and the screens of DISCIS to meet many outstanding requests for improvements. The DISCIS Conversion Project Committee, comprised of judges and administrative staff from limited jurisdiction courts, superior courts, and the OAC, has overseen the development.

By the end of 1988 a new system had been designed and programming was just beginning. Upon completion and successful pilot site installation, nearly 40 additional courts will receive the new DISCIS.

Mainframe: Software/Hardware

Anticipating the transfer of DISCIS from Wang minicomputers to a central mainframe, the Office of the Administrator for the Courts replaced its old Amdahl 470 with a new Amdahl 5890 Model 200E computer, effectively tripling JIS' mainframe capacity. Along with the new computer, a new operating system, MVS/XA, will help to meet the demands of DB2, the IBM relational database management system being used in the DISCIS Conversion Project.

Training

New computer technologies require continual training and updating of court staff in their use, and the Client Services Section, Information Systems Division has endeavored to fill that need.

During 1988 Client Services completed the Receipt Reporting System (RRS) User Manual, trained court staff in 13 courts in the use of RRS, and provided on-site assistance to these courts during implementation of the system. Also, user documentation for the new Detention Module was completed, and staff in 16 Juvenile Courts were trained in its use.

DISCIS overviews were conducted for six of the twelve originally proposed "new DISCIS courts" and preparations were begun for training and supporting court personnel in the use of the "New DISCIS." Training was also provided to familiarize new members of the project with the existing version of DISCIS. In addition, a program called "Automation and the Bench," which focused on the advantages of automation, was presented for judges from courts in which DISCIS is to be installed.

SCOMIS follow-up training was provided to five superior courts and RRS follow-up training to four superior courts. Also, approximately 200 court personnel benefited from the quarterly training program, which covers all systems.

Information Center

The goal of the Information Center is to make JIS data accessible and usable by court staff on their own terms. End-user computing pilot projects conducted at representative courts in each jurisdiction have provided valuable insights into the kind of technology needed. The supplemental budget provides for development of methods to connect PCs to the JIS mainframe.

The first PC-mainframe connections occurred in 1988 at Pierce Superior and Spokane and Thurston Juvenile Courts. The primary task of the information center project is working to identify, evaluate, acquire, and install mainframe and microcomputer software products that work cooperatively and enable courts to select portions of JIS data and download the data for local use. These products will be installed in 1989 and training will begin in their use.

Personal Computer Support

The Personal Computer Support Unit was created by 1988 supplemental budget funds to install and support personal computers (PCs) throughout the court system.

The Office of the Administrator for the Courts established a "Help Desk" in May 1988, to be able to quickly respond to questions, both from court personnel and internally, regarding personal computers. The help desk staff also assists in resolving questions regarding use of the mainframe systems. Approximately 10,000 calls from JIS users were logged in 1988. Internal calls were not logged.

The PC Unit has also completed the development of the Receipt Reporting System for superior court and installed it in 13 county sites, developed plans for purchasing and installing personal computers in 86 district, municipal, superior and juvenile courts, and developed an *Introduction to PCs and DOS* class for courts that have, or are going to receive, PCs. The unit also developed a four-day class on the Court Receivables Tracking System, and trained court staff and implemented the CORTS warrant module in Grant County District Court.

Delay Reduction Technology

King County: Funded under the 1988 supplemental budget for the

Information Center, JIS is providing assistance to King County Superior Court to implement many of the recommendations of the Court Management Council's Delay Reduction Task Force. Exploiting the court's new capabilities as the Information Center's Superior Court End-User Computing Pilot site, the project will include PCs to provide case status and calendar information to judges, support for downloading JIS data, as well as several modifications to SCOMIS to assist in managing the court's enormous caseload.

Pierce County Differentiated Case Management: As a recipient of grant funding to expedite disposition of certain classes of cases, Pierce County Superior Court received assistance to connect local PCs to the JIS mainframe and streamline portions of its calendaring efforts.

Bogle and Gates Access

Over the past few years, JIS has noted increasing demand from many agencies and organizations for on-line access to JIS court records. Requests have been received from prosecutors, public defenders, private attorneys, police, corrections, and other private sector firms. As a first step to assess the feasibility and cost of such access, a pilot project was initiated with the Seattle law firm of Bogle and Gates. SCOMIS terminals with access to the King County Superior Court data were installed and usage has been monitored and recorded. Preliminary results have been favorable and a number of suggestions have been made to modify SCOMIS to make the access even more useful for law firms.

Data Administration

User Guides to Data: The Data Administration Section of ISD completed a User Guide to Data for the JUVIS Detention database to expedite access to data in answering ad hoc information requests.

Information Models: A primary responsibility of Data Administration is the continuing development of an enterprise-wide model for all court levels that will provide a blueprint for data structures that minimize redundancy and maximize their modularity, flexibility, extensibility, adaptability, and shareability.

DISCIS Conversion Project: In its planning capacity, Data Administration worked closely with the DISCIS Conversion Project development team in two key areas:

- Quality control tasks were undertaken to guarantee adherence to established data administration standards such as data structure and data naming conventions.
- The person-organization subject area selected for pilot project development was supported and tracked through the analysis and design stages of development.

Quality Assurance: The development of data element naming standards and abbreviation lists, begun in 1987, was completed in 1988. A standard abbreviation list for DISCIS was developed and finalized to serve as input for the DISCIS Conversion Project.

In addition, all DISCIS data elements were mapped to the Data Model for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.

Interagency Cooperation

During 1988 a project was launched to coordinate the collection, storage, and reporting of criminal history information in the state of Washington. Data Administration played a pivotal role in organizing and coordinating this effort by preparing a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the development of a high level Interagency Strategic Information Plan for Criminal History Information Systems.

The plan's scope is statewide and its purpose is to document multi-agency concerns about criminal history information. The goal of the plan is to provide a single, common reference for all criminal history information with particular focus on the electronic transfer of criminal judgment and sentence information between appropriate agencies.

This planning project will be completed on June 30, 1989.

JUVIS Detention

A new JUVIS detention module was completed and installed in all participating JUVIS courts in March 1988. This complete redesign added significant data collection capability. The system is now far better equipped to provide management information and provides tracking information on juveniles' detention history.

An effort to improve the system began immediately following implementation due to loose controls over the data entered and the need for additional operational reports. A codes and procedures task force was developed, which met several times during the year and presented its findings at a November meeting of the JUVIS Users Advisory group. Work is now underway to finalize the needed system changes and to request resources from the JIS Committee to accomplish the changes.

Desktop Publishing

To produce the *Annual Report of the Courts of Washington* in a more timely and cost-effective manner, the Office of the Administrator for the Courts acquired Ventura Desktop Publishing software by Xerox Corporation. This technology allows a more flexible publishing approach because control of revisions and the final product is kept in-house. This eliminates the need to hire a typesetting firm and graphic artist to produce a camera ready copy of the report for printing.

In addition, the acquisition of WordPerfect 5.0 during 1988 has provided some desktop publishing capabilities for other document preparation by the office.

Local Area Networks

LANs or Local Area Networks allow computer users to share software applications and data and to communicate via Electronic Mail (E-Mail). Sharing software reduces the expense of purchasing multiple single-user copies of the same application. Sharing data allows users to work efficiently together on projects which require several users to work on the same files. Communicating via E-Mail eliminates the need to guess when a person will be available for a phone call.

At the end of 1988 the Office of the Administrator for the Courts had three operational LANs. The largest LAN with 100 users is located at Quince Street. All OAC personnel are connected to this LAN. Another LAN is located in the OAC Eastside Building and is utilized by the Weyerhaeuser and OAC personnel assigned to the DISCIS Project. The third LAN is located at the Supreme Court. This LAN is configured as a Token Ring LAN and is functioning at minimum capacity. It is scheduled to be reconfigured in March 1989. At that time the commissioners, Office of the Administrator for the Courts staff, justices, clerk's office, law clerks, and administrative assistants will be connected.

Judicial Issues

Local Government Expenditures (in millions)	1984	1985	1986	1987
Expenditures for Judicial Services				
Superior Courts	$27.9	$30.9	$35.8	$38.2
District Courts	$28.0	$24.1	$27.6	$28.7
Municipal Courts/Violations Bureaus	$17.5	$18.4	$19.2	$21.3
Total Expenditures	**$73.4**	**$73.4**	**$82.6**	**$88.2**
Other Expenditures				
County Clerk	$9.4	$10.5	$11.6	$11.9
Juvenile Services	$29.9	$34.0	$37.5	$37.7
Total Expenditures	**$39.3**	**$44.5**	**$49.1**	**$49.6**
Total Local Government Expenditures	**$112.7**	**$117.9**	**$131.7**	**$137.8**

Source: Washington State Auditor, Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System (BARS) data.

In the Appellate courts, Divisions I, II, and III are scheduled to install LANs in the spring of 1989. The Division I LAN will be installed in February for the clerk's office, commissioners, judges and administrative assistants. The Division III LAN will be installed in late March for the commissioners, judges and administrative assistants. The clerk's office will not be connected. The Division II LAN will be installed in April and will not include the clerk's office.

E-Mail will serve as a communication link between all of the LANs. This communication link creates a WAN or Wide Area Network. E-Mail not only transmits messages back and forth but allows users to transmit data back and forth. In addition to serving as a link between LANs, E-Mail serves as a link between individual users and the LANs.

To access E-Mail, individuals must purchase 3COM Remote Software and must be added to the Name Service on the LAN. Several court personnel as well as the JIS Committee members are linking to the LAN and to each other via Remote Software. Twenty-eight Juvenile Courts will be added by June 1989. It is anticipated that the number of remote users will continue to grow.

Expenditures

Washington's courts are supported by funds appropriated by both state and local government. State fiscal activities are on a biennial basis; local government are based on the calendar year.

Local Expenditures

Local governments finance the major portion of the state's trial courts, including the cost of court administration and facilities, local law libraries, grand and petit juries, civil process services, and expert witness expenses.

With the exception of the state-supported functions listed in the State Court Expenditures section below, the operations of superior and district courts are funded by the counties. Many district courts provide court services to municipalities under contract and receive a portion of their operating costs from the cities. Municipal courts and violation bureaus are funded by the cities they serve.

Local governments are responsible for funding the following:

- half the salaries of superior court judges;
- salaries and benefits of district and municipal court judges, superior court commissioners, and superior court administrators;
- indigent criminal defense services provided by individual attorneys or non-profit corporations;
- all other expenses such as courtrooms, clerical staff, supplies, etc.

Salaries for these commissioners and administrators are set by local policy (frequently as a percentage of the superior court judges' salary level). Expenditures for indigent criminal defense are also set locally.

The accompanying table of local court operating expenditures are based as follows on the BARS coding system:

- Superior Courts BARS 512.00, 512.10, 512.20, 512.21 and 512.22;
- County Clerk BARS 512.30 and 512.70;
- District Court BARS 512.40;
- Municipal Court BARS 512.50 and 512.60; and
- Juvenile Court BARS 527.00 through 527.90.

State Court Expenditures

Support for the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Clerk's Office, the Reporter of Decisions, the State Law Library, the Court of Appeals, and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts comes exclusively from state funds. In addition, the state is responsible for the following superior court expenses:

- half the salaries and all of the benefits of superior court judges;
- half the fees for judges pro tempore, arbitrators in mandatory arbitration hearings, and criminal witness fees (except experts).

Funds to support court operations are appropriated to and administered by the state judiciary. The Department of Retirement Systems administers retirement funds.

During fiscal year 1988 the state expended approximately $33.4 million, as shown in the table on the following page.

State Appropriations

The state portion of trial court revenues is appropriated for the following:

- training programs for local judicial personnel and law enforcement officers;
- programs to assist victims of crime;
- support for driver education in local school districts;
- administration and operation of the statewide JIS;
- other purposes defined by the Legislature.

Of the $31.6 million fiscal year 1988 PSEA revenues, $9 million (32.1 percent) is for Office of the Administrator for the Courts' programs to support the courts. JIS receive $8.1 million for the operation of the statewide data processing system and court education receive $.9 million.

State Expenditures (in millions)

	1985	1986	1987	1988
Judicial Operations[a]				
Supreme Court	$4.3	$4.4	$5.1	$5.2
Court of Appeals	$5.1	$5.0	$5.5	$5.7
Superior Court Judges	$5.6	$5..6	$6.0	$6.6
State Law Library	$1.1	$1.1	$1.2	$1.3
Commission on Judicial Conduct	$.1	$.2	$.2	$.2
Administrator for the Courts	$8.3	$10.2	$10.5	$12.2
Total Operating Expenditures	**$24.5**	**$26.5**	**$28.5**	**$31.2**
Judicial Retirement[b]				
Judges' Retirement Fund	$.3	$ 0	$ 0	$.8
Judicial Retirement System	$.4	$ 0	$ 0	$1.4
Total Retirement Expenditures	**$.7**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$2.2**
Total Judicial Operations/Retirement	$25.2	$26.5	$28.5	$33.4

[a] Appropriated to and administered by state judiciary.

[b] Appropriated to and administered by Department of Retirement Systems.

Revenues

Public Safety and Education Assessment

Revenue generated by the courts comes from these general sources:

- fees for filing cases and documents with the courts;
- fines, bail forfeitures, and penalties from persons convicted of crimes or traffic violations;
- Public Safety and Education Assessments.

The Legislature generally sets the fees, special surcharges, and assessments, and provisions for recoupment of costs, while the Supreme Court sets infraction penalties and bail schedules.

Provisions regarding revenue in the Court Improvement Act of 1984 took effect July 1, 1985. A single Public Safety and Education Assessment (PSEA) of 60 percent of the base fine or penalty replaced numerous special surcharges and assessments. The PSEA is applied to all court fines and penalties imposed by district and municipal courts.

The Court Improvement Act also simplified the distribution of court revenues between local governments and the state. Specifically, local governments now retain 68 percent of all court revenue collected for filing fees, fines and forfeitures, penalties including the crime victims penalty, assessments, and costs. The state receives 32 percent of these revenues. This division of revenue was intended to be revenue-neutral, that is, neither increasing nor decreasing revenue.

Effective May 1986 the Legislature created an additional PSEA surcharge of 50 percent of the PSEA. Unlike the 60 percent assessment, the new surcharge does not apply to DWI fines and is dedicated in total to the state. This surcharge is often referenced as the 30 percent surcharge because it is 50 percent of the 60 percent assessment.

Following are the statutory provisions relating to court revenue distributions.

Limited Jurisdiction Courts:

- RCW 3.46.120 - Revenue disposition municipal court departments
- RCW 3.50.100 - Revenue disposition independent municipal courts
- RCW 35.20.220 - Revenue disposition Seattle Municipal Court
- RCW 3.62.020 - Revenue disposition district courts
- RCW 3.62.040 - Revenue disposition district courts for contracting municipalities
- RCW 3.62.090 - Public Safety and Education Assessment amounts

Superior Courts:

- RCW 10.82.070 - Disposition of costs, fines, fees, penalties and forfeitures
- RCW 36.18.020 - Clerks fees
- RCW 36.18.025 - Portion of filing fees to be remitted to state treasurer
- RCW 7.68.035 - Crime victims penalty assessments

Public Safety and Education Assessment

- RCW 43.08.250 - Public Safety and Education Account creation and use.

1988 Legislative Impacts on Revenue

During any legislative session there are a number of laws enacted that could impact the PSEA. The following bills are considered to have a direct impact. This list is not exhaustive because there could be other laws enacted that affect the account in an indirect manner. The impact of these more subtle laws may never be fully known unless a rigorous investigation is conducted analyzing PSEA revenues on a case-by-case basis. It cannot be over emphasized that predicting the actual revenues from these bills, particularly those without fiscal notes, is difficult because of the complex interaction of public, law enforcement, and judicial response.

Chronology of Legislation Directly Affecting Revenues

1984 - Court Improvement Act.

1985 - Provisions of Court Improvement Act effective July 1985.

Crime victims penalty assessment increased from $50 to $70 for felony/gross misdemeanor and from $25 to $45 for misdemeanor, effective July 1985.

1986 - State dedicated 50 percent surcharge added to PSEA for limited jurisdiction courts effective May 1986

1987 - Filing fee increases and fee added to modification of dissolution decrees.

1988 - Court cost recouped 100 percent locally retained.

State Revenue Growth

The table on the following page demonstrates the history of state revenues from trial courts since fiscal year 1984. The implementation of the 30 percent state assessment just prior to fiscal 1987 caused a 16.1 percent and 12.1 percent increase in state revenues from district and municipal courts respectively. The 50 percent increase in superior court revenue

Judicial Issues

State Revenues from Trial Courts (in millions)

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Superior Courts	$1.8	$2.0	11.1%	$2.2	10.0%	$3.3	50.0%	$3.4	03.0%
District Courts	$9.8	$9.5	-3.1%	$10.5	10.5%	$14.3	36.2%	$16.1	12.6%
Municipal Courts	$7.9	$7.4	-6.3%	$7.5	01.4%	$10.2	36.0%	$12.1	18.6%
Total Revenues	**$19.5**	**$18.9**	**-3.1%**	**$20.2**	**06.9%**	**$27.8**[a]	**37.6%**	**$31.6**	**13.7%**

[a] $6.1 million from 30 percent state assessment effected by legislation, May 1986.

during fiscal 1987 is partially the result of $0.4 million in filing fees associated with the 1986 Tort Reform Act that was implemented in July 1986 and increased filing fee revenues. The 1988 superior court revenue of $3.4 million must be attributed to filings fees for civil cases and crime victim compensation penalities for criminal convictions.

1988 State Revenue

State revenues from trial courts for fiscal year 1988 was $31.6 million. The following table provides more detail.

Trial Court Revenue (in millions)

Superior Courts	$ 3.4				
District Courts	$16.1	=	$11.2 1984 PSEA	+	$4.9 1986 PSEA
Municipal Courts	$12.1	=	$ 8.6 1984 PSEA	+	$3.5 1986 PSEA
District & Municipal Courts	$28.2	=	$19.8 1984 PSEA	+	$8.4 1986 PSEA

Seasonality in PSEA

Time series analysis revealed a distinct seasonal pattern to PSEA received by the state. Typically, the months of higher revenue include July through November, while lower revenues are generally reported for December through March. The months of April, May, and June fluctuate between these relatively high and low periods. This pattern corresponds to higher revenues during the summer and fall with lower revenues in the winter. Since traffic related revenues account for the major portion of the PSEA, this seasonal pattern corresponds to that for automotive travel.

PSEA Surcharge and More Contested Infraction Cases

A legislatively mandated surcharge on fines and penalities became effective in May 1986. This surcharge increased the 60 percent PSEA by 50 percent, increasing the total amount owed by approximately 19 percent. Since 1986 the receipt per filing has increased from $41.08 to $47.52, a 16 percent increase.

In 1985, the year prior to the surcharge, 51 percent of infraction dispositions were "Paid." In 1988 42 percent of charges were disposed by "Paid." Since 1985 proceedings for infractions increased by 44.3 percent, with contested hearings having a substantial 61.7 percent increase since 1985. The ratio of proceedings per filing between 1985 (31 per 100) and 1988 (39 per 100) increased by 26 percent, demonstrating that more citations are being contested.

It appears that the increased dollar penalty resulted in fewer citations being paid, more being contested and a corresponding increase in contested and mitigation hearings in order to reduce the fine.

In conclusion, the PSEA surcharge has increased infraction receipts per committed infraction by 16 percent but not without the cost of increasing infraction proceedings per filing by 26 percent.

Outstanding Balances Study

Over the last two years, the development of informational resources designed to improve revenue collections in the courts of limited jurisdiction has been pursued. In February 1987 a comprehensive list of the various collection techniques and tools, developed by the courts and OAC, was created for the initial Court Collections Task Force report.

During 1988 research was conducted to address 1) the effectiveness of existing standard collection methods, such as Time Pay programs, and 2) the estimation of annual statewide potential receivables. The research objective was to provide decision makers, at both the local and state government levels, with accurate information concerning the extent of the collections problem and the effectiveness of the current techniques employed.

(See Courts of Limited Jurisdiction section for further detail.)

Limited Jurisdiction Court Receipts

The table on the following page describes the receipts received by limited jurisdiction courts excluding parking receipts. Except for the criminal court costs recouped, these receipts are split between the state and local governments as specified in the PSEA description. There are three sections to this court receipt table: the first section describes the receipts history of district courts; the second section describes receipts of municipal courts including both contracting and independent municipal courts. The last section is the total receipts for all limited jurisdiction courts.

Traffic infractions account for nearly 50 percent of the receipts and district court receipts represent nearly 55 percent of the total receipts. Since 1984 district court receipts have increased by nearly 40 percent, while minicipal court receipts grew by approximately 25 percent.

Receipts By Jurisdiction, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
District Court Revenues									
Traffic Infractions	14,247,373	16,334,869	14.6%	19,128,492	17.1%	19,619,735	2.5%	21,658,248	10.3%
Non-Traffic Infractions	7,228	12,535	73.4%	31,095	148.0%	28,483	-8.4%	54,155	90.1%
DWI/Physical Control	1,923,728	3,125,889	62.4%	3,842,846	22.9%	3,246,578	-15.5%	3,226,525	-0.6%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	6,365,279	4,839,557	-23.9%	5,000,431	3.3%	5,019,337	0.3%	5,536,036	10.2%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	3,313,965	3,534,775	6.6%	3,633,456	2.7%	3,279,108	-9.7%	3,639,488	10.9%
Civil	1,262,758	1,327,846	5.1%	1,413,365	6.4%	1,533,051	8.4%	1,908,489	24.4%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	22,368	---	16,765	-25.0%	16,352	-2.4%	18,052	10.3%
Small Claims	264,334	282,859	7.0%	301,763	6.6%	280,577	-7.0%	300,304	7.0%
Subtotal	27,384,665	29,480,698	7.6%	33,368,213	13.1%	33,023,221	-1.0%	36,341,297	10.0%
30% PSEA	---	---	---	2,090,532	---	4,277,907	104.6%	5,431,031	26.9%
Total State/County	**27,384,665**	**29,480,698**	**7.6%**	**35,458,745**	**20.2%**	**37,301,128**	**5.1%**	**41,772,328**	**11.9%**
Criminal Court Costs	**---**	**126,089**	**—**	**443,103**	**251.4%**	**631,128**	**42.4%**	**693,490**	**9.8%**
Municipal Court Revenues									
Traffic Infractions	10,956,121	10,839,810	-1.0%	12,927,305	19.2%	13,482,146	4.2%	14,700,200	9.0%
Non-Traffic Infractions	7,607	30,928	306.5%	103,244	233.8%	62,022	-39.9%	67,888	9.4%
DWI/Physical Control	1,599,534	2,648,447	65.5%	2,595,013	-2.0%	2,510,275	-3.2%	2,460,322	-1.9%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	7,173,195	5,579,144	-22.2%	4,437,067	-20.4%	4,595,028	3.5%	4,861,170	5.7%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	3,555,468	4,139,434	16.4%	3,650,457	-11.8%	3,747,631	2.6%	3,625,365	-3.2%
Civil	64,222	59,416	-7.4%	46,226	-22.1%	58,818	27.2%	47,702	-18.8%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	13,327	---	16,564	24.2%	8,772	-47.0%	7,352	-16.1%
Subtotal	23,356,147	23,310,506	-0.1%	23,775,876	1.9%	24,464,692	2.8%	25,769,999	5.3%
30% PSEA	---	---	---	1,351,892	---	3,110,019	130.0%	3,854,821	23.9%
Total Municipal	**23,356,147**	**23,310,506**	**-0.1%**	**25,127,768**	**7.7%**	**27,574,711**	**9.7%**	**29,624,820**	**7.4%**
Criminal Court Costs	**—**	**289,927**	**—**	**664,425**	**129.1%**	**941,388**	**41.6%**	**1,060,720**	**12.6%**
Total Revenues									
Traffic Infractions	25,203,494	27,174,679	7.8%	32,055,797	17.9%	33,101,881	3.2%	36,358,448	9.8%
Non-Traffic Infractions	14,835	43,463	192.9%	134,339	209.0%	90,505	-32.6%	122,043	34.8%
DWI/Physical Control	3,523,262	5,774,336	63.8%	6,437,859	11.4%	5,756,853	-10.5%	5,686,847	-1.2%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	13,538,474	10,418,701	-23.0%	9,437,498	-9.4%	9,614,365	1.8%	10,397,206	8.1%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	6,869,433	7,674,209	11.7%	7,283,913	-5.0%	7,026,739	-3.5%	7,264,853	3.3%
Civil	1,326,980	1,387,262	4.5%	1,459,591	5.2%	1,591,869	9.0%	1,956,191	22.8%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	35,695	---	33,329	-6.6%	25,124	-24.6%	25,404	1.1%
Small Claims	264,334	282,859	7.0%	301,763	6.6%	280,577	-7.0%	300,304	7.0%
Subtotal	50,740,812	52,791,204	4.0%	57,144,089	8.2%	57,487,913	0.6%	62,111,296	8.0%
30% PSEA	---	---	---	3,442,424	---	7,387,926	114.6%	9,285,852	25.6%
Total	**50,740,812**	**52,791,204**	**4.0%**	**60,586,513**	**14.7%**	**64,875,839**	**7.0%**	**71,397,148**	**10.0%**
Criminal Court Costs	**—**	**416,016**	**—**	**1,107,528**	**166.2%**	**1,572,516**	**41.9%**	**1,754,210**	**11.5%**

Vernon R. Pearson
Chief Justice
1987 - 1989

Nineteen-eighty-eight was a year for deep introspection for members of the judiciary. It was also a year for great pride.

No event in its history has given members of the state's judicial branch of government more cause for introspection and self-examination than the death of King County Superior Court Judge Gary M. Little and the attendant allegations of his sexual misconduct.

Within days after his mid-summer suicide, we began to look at problems his death had brought to light. Then, at a special meeting of the Board for Judicial Administration, a few days later, the state's judicial leaders agreed a study effort should be mounted to examine how judges in this state are, and should be, disciplined and perhaps more importantly, how they get to the bench in the first place.

Accordingly, the Board created the Commission on Washington Courts, a group of prominent lawyers, jurists, business and community people, and charged it to examine a broad spectrum of issues related to how judges are selected, retained, and disciplined. Headed by William H. Gates, a past president of the Washington State Bar Association, the Commission began immediately to consider these issues. By early December, Mr. Gates' group had already held its first public hearing and was making plans to deliver its first report to members of the Legislature in early 1989.

The pointedly harsh, often uninformed, and always critical remarks aimed at the judiciary by the press and certain public officials in response to the Little episode was discouraging, especially to judges and court employees accustomed to high levels of public confidence. But our branch of government can take pride in the fact its response to the situation was one of evenness rather than hysteria, fact-finding instead of demagoguery, thoughtfulness rather than emotion.

We can also take pride in a number of other solid accomplishments during 1988. Task forces were created and staffed to initiate investigations into a number of real and suspected problems, including lawyer fee abuses, gender and minority bias in the courts, a host of legislative issues and, of course, our continuing foe, court congestion and delay. The eight-member Novack Commission was established by the Court to search for possible lawyer fee abuses and to recommend ways they might be abolished. Finding that abuses were more the exception than the rule, the Commission, named for Everett attorney Edward Novack, concluded existing controls in the Rules of Professional Conduct were sufficient and that a ceiling on fees was not necessary.

The Commission did suggest, however, that contingency fees be based on a net, rather than gross, recovery of damages and that the major factor in determining reasonableness should be the "time and labor required" to litigate a case. The Commission stressed that good lawyer/client communication is crucial to preventing potential fee disputes.

Task forces mandated by the Legislature in 1987 continued to investigate and make recommendations concerning gender and minority bias within the judicial system. The Gender and Justice Task Force will issue its final report in early 1989; the Minority and Justice Task Force will complete its work later in the year. Washington is one of only four state judicial systems willing to undertake an examination of minority bias, and joins just 17 other states in its work on the gender issue.

The question of whether municipal and district courts should, for reasons of economy and efficiency, be consolidated into single units was examined by the state Judicial Council, a joint judicial, legislative, and attorney group chartered to address legislative issues. The Council proposed a nine-point plan that presented financial incentives for municipal courts to join the district court system.

During 1988 the state's trial courts were forced to continue to face increased caseloads with limited resources. In response, they sought administrative changes to relieve these pressures. The Court Management Council recommended that the Board for Judicial Administration work on delay reduction in the state's largest trial courts, resulting in the establishment of a committee to recommend judicial actions. Some of these recommendations involve a more pro-active judicial role to speed up case flow, but the establishment of case processing time standards and measurements may, by their mere existence, stimulate the changes necessary to expedite the movement of cases through the system.

To better understand what the general public knows about its judicial system and to assess its level of confidence in it, a public opinion survey was completed in early 1988. Supported in part by private funds, the survey showed public confidence levels in the judiciary were as high or higher than those credited to the other two branches of government. Information gained from this effort is helping us determine where knowledge gaps exist and how they might be filled.

Finally, we are proud of the support given the judiciary by the Washington State Bar Association for its active role in the judicial community. On Supreme Court committees alone, more than 150 attorneys voluntarily participated in efforts to study and investigate the problems facing this state's court system in a growing and changing world.

The unique challenges which confronted us during 1988 were met head-on without a loss in pace of the business of the courts. For Washington's judicial branch of government, it was a year of pride and accomplishment.

Vernon R. Pearson, Chief Justice

Washington State Supreme Court

The Supreme Court

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Administrative Leadership

Clerk's Office

While renovation of the 77-year-old Temple of Justice continued throughout 1988, the Court traveled to sites across the state. Locations visited were: the University of Washington Law School, the U.S. Federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, Gonzaga University Law School, Washington State University, Redmond High School, Bellevue Community College, Pasco Community College, Clover Park High School, and Pierce Community College.

The Clerk's Office successfully accomplished the coordination of schedules, sites, and transportation for the Supreme Court's expanded travel schedule in 1988, while maintaining the usual caseload.

An extensive reallocation of resources was required in 1988 to respond to the extraordinary number of death penalty cases being reviewed. The death penalty caseload will continue into 1989.

In 1988 the planning was substantially completed for the installation of a Local Area Network (LAN) in the Clerk's Office. IBM-compatible microcomputers will be connected together to permit uniform access to the JIS Appellate Court Records System (ACORDS) and other information systems useful to the Clerk's Office. WordPerfect word processing software will be available to all users of the LAN. Installation of the LAN should occur in early 1989.

The Clerk's Office will start 1989 with a new Clerk, Jerry Merritt, who will fill the vacancy created by the death of long-time, highly-regarded Clerk, Reginald Shriver.

--Jerry Merritt, Clerk

Commissioner's Office

As the statistics elsewhere in this report show, only about ten percent of the cases which reach the Supreme Court can be afforded a full-scale hearing leading to a decision and published opinion on the merits. The remainder are disposed in various other ways. In many cases, a preliminary screening results in the denial of review or in dismissal. Other cases are transferred for decision by the Court of Appeals. The Court is assisted in this process by the Commissioner's Office. The Court has delegated to its Commissioner the authority to initially determine most types of motions, including motions for discretionary review. In addition, a staff of five lawyers, headed by the Chief Staff Attorney, prepare screening memoranda for the Court on petitions for review, direct appeals, and most other matters considered by the Court at its monthly departmental conferences.

These functions of the Commissioner's Office did not change in 1988, and are not apt to change substantially in the foreseeable future. The commitment of the office is to provide the Court with professional legal assistance of the highest quality, and to make sure, despite an inexorably increasing caseload, that each case receives the individual treatment and consideration it deserves. In 1988 more than 1100 matters received significant attention (in the form of rulings or legal memoranda) in the Commissioner's Office. This number, which has about doubled from ten years ago, does not tell the whole story. During the year the Court also sought and received the assistance of the office on several cases which were scheduled on an emergency basis, and on post-conviction petitions in several death penalty cases. These latter in particular require substantial investments of staff time as well as court time.

In early 1989 we expect to install a network linking the personal computers we obtained for each attorney and secretary this year. The network will also eventually provide each staff member with access to the ACORDS system, and through ACORDS to Westlaw.

The move back to the Temple of Justice in 1989 will be welcome, if temporarily disruptive. The simple fact that the Court and its departments will have a totally new physical layout in the Temple will undoubtedly foster some changes in the way we all function.

--Geoffrey Crooks, Commissioner

Administration

Jurisdiction

Notice of Appeal: The Supreme Court has the authority to review decisions of the Court of Appeals and the superior court. Direct appeal of superior court decisions to the Supreme Court is appropriate in the following circumstances:

- the review is authorized statutorily;
- an issue of constitutionality is involved;
- conflicting appellate decisions are at issue;
- questions of public importance are raised;
- the death penalty is decreed.

In addition to notices of appeal specifying direct review, such cases can reach the Supreme Court by several other means, the most important of which are certifications from the Court of Appeals and motions to transfer from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court.

Discretionary Review: The Supreme Court has discretion to review interlocutory orders of the Superior Court, i.e., orders made prior to a final determination of the case, concerning whether errors or substantial departures from accepted and usual courses of proceedings occurred in the trial court. Discretionary reviews are in the purview of the Supreme Court under most of the same conditions that apply to appeals as stated above. Also, the Supreme Court has discretion to review matters brought originally before the Court of Appeals. These include matters denied review by the Court of Appeals, interlocutory decisions, and personal restraint petitions filed as a discretionary review to exhaust all state remedies.

The Supreme Court

Petition for Review: Petitions for review are filed by parties seeking Supreme Court review of any Court of Appeals decision terminating review. The Supreme Court only accepts reviews of decisions that conflict with other Supreme Court or Court of Appeals decisions, that involve a significant question of law under the federal or state constitution, or that concern "an issue of substantial public interest..." (Rules of Appellate Procedure 13.4).

Personal Restraint Petition: A personal restraint petition may be filed in either the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement. The Supreme Court normally exercises its jurisdiction over such petitions by transferring them to the Court of Appeals (RAP 16.5).

Other Reviews: Other matters that the Supreme Court may decide are original actions against state officers, petitions for expenditure of monies from the indigent defense fund, and questions certified by a federal court.

Leadership

Nearly a third of the Court's work involves tasks which are other than case related. Members of the Court lead or serve on a number of committees dedicated to the improvement of the administration of justice.

The Board for Judicial Administration is the policy-recommending body of the state's judicial branch of government. It is chaired by the Chief Justice; the Acting Chief Justice is also a member.

The Judicial Council is a 13-member group of lawyers, judges, legislators, and others, which exists to create communication between the bench, bar, and the Legislature. It is chaired by the Chief Justice.

The Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington is a voluntary group of lawyers, judges, and representatives of the press which is also chaired by the Chief Justice. The committee works to assure that a balance is achieved between litigants' rights to a fair trial and the media's right to free speech. The Acting Chief Justice is also a member.

The Washington Courts and Community Committee is an ad hoc, 13-member group of media representatives, lawyers, judges and others, which was established to examine the public's perception of state courts. Also chaired by the Chief Justice, it initiated the state's first survey of public opinion about state courts.

Rules Committee: Much of the Court's non-case-related work derives from its general administrative responsibility for the entire state legal system. Because local court rules must be ratified by the Supreme Court, this six-member committee, chaired by the Acting Chief Justice, reviews all proposed and amended court rules. The Court also has final authority on matters related to attorney discipline and admission to practice.

The Novack Commission: The Court may, from time to time, establish commissions, committees and task forces of its own to explore and report on pressing issues of the moment. The "Novack Commission," named for the attorney who chaired it, and organized to examine lawyer fee practices in tort litigation, issued its final report in December 1988.

Task Forces: The Legislature also directs creation of study groups as it did in 1987 when it mandated the study of the effects of minority and gender status on the affairs of state courts. A Gender and Justice Task Force, chaired by Court of Appeals Judge H. Joseph Coleman, and a Minority and Justice Task Force, led by Supreme Court Justice Charles Z. Smith, were appointed by the Supreme Court. Both held public hearings in 1988 and initiated other study efforts which would lead to their respective reports to the Legislature.

New Member

Citing his desire to pursue other interests and stating his position should be filled by a minority, Justice William C. Goodloe resigned from the Court mid-way through the calendar year. He was originally elected to the Court in 1984 after serving twelve years on the King County Superior Court.

In August, Governor Booth Gardner announced he had appointed attorney Charles Z. Smith to the position, making him the first ethnic minority to serve on the high court. A former trial court judge and law professor, Justice Smith also chairs the state Minority and Justice Task Force.

National Recognition

Justice Vernon R. Pearson received the American Judicature Society's Herbert Harley Award in recogition of contributions he made to the Washington judicial system during his term as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Society cited Justice Pearson's pivotal roles in the strengthening of the state Board for Judicial Administration, the formation of the King County Delay Reduction Task Force, and recent Judicial Information System Committee accomplishments. Justice Pearson joins the ranks of former President Jimmy Carter, U.S. Senators Sam Nunn and Howell Heflin, and Washington Supreme Court Justice Robert F. Utter as a recipient of this prestigious award.

State Recognition

At its annual summer luncheon meeting, the Washington Trial Lawyers' Association named Justice Robert F. Brachtenbach its "Judge of the Year," citing his "enduring dedication to justice and the rights of the individual." At a later ceremony, the association also honored retiring Justice William C. Goodloe.

Education

Educational opportunities were provided to the Supreme Court at the Annual Judicial Conference and at the Appellate Judges' Seminar. The Judicial Conference is coordinated by the Chief Justice and planned by representatives of each court level. The 1988 agenda included over 12 hours of education including CJC Canon 5 -- Off the Bench Activity; Judges as Managers; AIDS: Vital Information for Judges; Indian Courts; Insanity and Diminished Capacity; Experts in Indigent Defense: the Court's Role; and Evidence.

The Appellate seminar in April focused on opinions, the future of the First Amendment, and the video record on appeal. Judges from Hawaii and Oregon shared their experience of writing abbreviated opinions, and judges from Kentucky explained how the appellate process is affected by a video record. Experts in the field of constitutional law led a discussion on First Amendment issues.

Community Outreach

One of only several state supreme courts that make "road trips," the Court continued its unique practice of holding public hearings in locations away from its normal Olympia headquarters.

During 1988 the Washington Supreme Court heard cases in high schools in Redmond and Clover Park, and sat on the campuses of Bellevue Community College, Washington State University and Gonzaga University. While at these locations, the justices frequently lectured to classes and made other public appearances.

Centennial Celebration/Temple of Justice

The Supreme Court will have its own special centennial event when it opens the doors of its newly restored and remodeled Temple of Justice in Olympia in the fall of 1989. A special public open house is planned.

Supreme Court Staffing

There are 29 individuals providing direct support to the 9 justices of the Supreme Court. In addition, the Clerk's Office includes 14 individuals, the Commissioner's Office 9 staff, while the Reporter of Decisions Office includes 9 people. In total, there are 61 staff supporting the judicial operation of the Supreme Court. There are 102 staff supporting the 16 judges in all 3 divisions of the Court of Appeals. The staff to justice or judge ratio for both the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals is approximately the same, being 9 staff per judicial officer.

Caseload

General Trends

After three years of intensive efforts to reduce the backlog at the appellate court level, the Supreme Court's 1988 statistics reflect its caseload as stable and current. The decline in filings, as well as the continued high level of dispositions, has helped to establish a declining pending caseload. Several key factors have helped the court to take control of its caseload. They have been separated into two groups: those matters that directly affected case processing and those that indirectly affected case processing.

Direct Case Management

Appellate Backlog Elimination: Backlog and delay in the appellate courts have been reduced by direct efforts such as the Appellate Backlog Elimination (ABLE) Project and the Supreme Court's decision to allow the practice of procedures such as Motion on the Merits and Non Oral Argument. In addition, the Court has directly requested cases from the Court of Appeals to relieve pressures on the intermediate appellate court.

The overall impact of these techniques is fairly easily quantified. However, the effectiveness of other efforts to reduce backlog and delay are somewhat harder to measure. These efforts, in the form of education, experience, and technology, are equally important to the process of case management.

Indirect Case Management

Traveling Court Impact: Education of the Bar maybe a indirect benefit of the "Traveling Court." As the Supreme Court has held sessions throughout the state, it has made an effort to meet the local Bar members in a social setting. In these informal discussions, the Court has tried to convey the importance of a thoroughly prepared case at the trial court level. By discouraging the attitude of "we can win it on appeal," the Court has provided direction which may result in a decrease of frivolous appeals.

The accompanying table of disposition percentages, by type of review, demonstrates the probability of cases being accepted for review and receiving opinions. Even the case type most often accepted for review, notices of appeal, results in an opinion for approximately one in three appeals. Additionally, nearly 90 percent of petitions for review (appeals originating in the Court of Appeals) failed to be accepted for review. This demonstrates the likelihood of an attorney altering the outcome of a case in the Supreme Court.

Trial Court Judge Experience At Appellate Level: The opportunity for a trial court judge to gain experience as an appellate judge is often very rare. However, during the ABLE Project many superior court judges sat pro tempore on those case panels. The experience allowed them to view their trial court work from a different vantage. One noted result of the experience has been a general realization of the importance of "keeping the record" on civil summary judgment cases. When placed in the position of having to review the record, it became apparent how certain information could clarify the process for reaching a decision of the issues in review.

Experienced Pro Tempore Appellate Judges: A second aspect of the ABLE Project was that it created a ready pool of available pro tempore judges for the Court of Appeals. Prior to the project, it was difficult to keep a current list of pro tempore judges trained in the procedures associated with the position. However, through the routine developed for the project the Court of Appeals has been able to maintain and utilize a larger pool of experienced individuals available to serve as appellate pro tempore judges.

Technology: The Supreme Court was the first state court to utilize microcomputers connected through a Local Area Network (LAN). This technology provides a common text processing facility for justices, law clerks, and administrative assistants, to draft, review, amend, and eventually publish opinions and other documents. This environment permits uniform access to computer-assisted legal research resources, as well as the automated Appellate Court Records System (ACORDS). By establishing this medium for common information utilization, the Court has improved its ability to work efficiently and thereby decrease caseload backlog without hampering the quality of justice.

Summary: Each of the techniques and efforts identified above has contributed to the Court's ability to take control and manage its caseload. By continually

Disposition Percentages by Type of Review, 1988

Type of Dispositions	Notices of Appeals	Petitions for Review	Discretionary Reviews	Personal Restraint
Opinion Mandated	37%	11%	5%	3%
Dismissed/Terminated	19%	2%	7%	7%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	31%	0%	1%	87%
Review Not Accepted	13%	87%	87%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

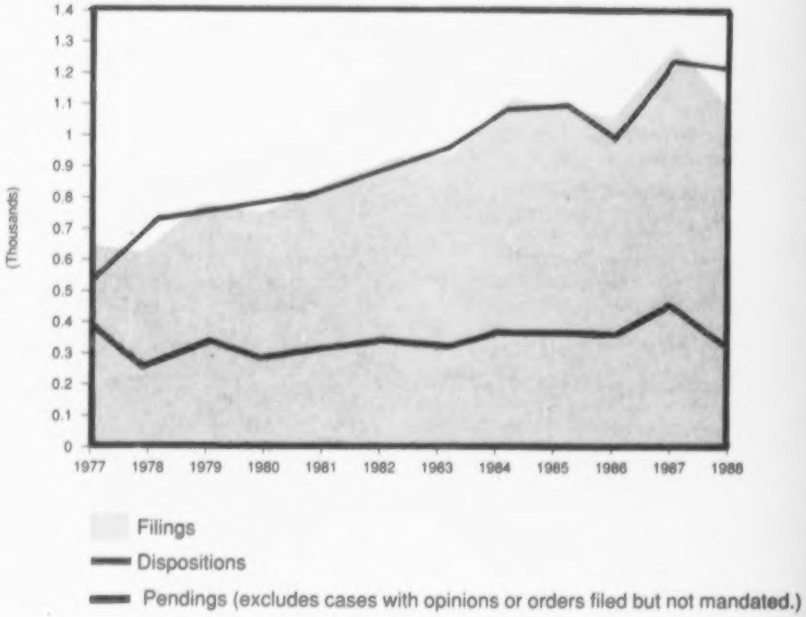
The Supreme Court

examining its environment, as well as staying abreast of innovation, the Supreme Court has demonstrated that a caseload can be managed from a position of control, as opposed to crisis.

Statistical Highlights

- Filings decreased by over 200 cases, or approximately 17 percent. More significantly, appeals declined for the fifth straight year, from 228 filings in 1984 to 117 filings in 1988.
- In general, dispositions remained high for the second year. As a result, the pending caseload declined by nearly 30 percent.
- Personal Restraint Petition filings continued to decline, returning to pre-1984 levels. The bulk of the impact of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, and the additional caseload it generated, seems to have finally moved through the court system.
- Criminal and civil petitions for review peaked, in terms of filings, during 1987. It is speculated that the additional caseload was generated by ABLE cases seeking final review. The Court has been highly successful in processing this general type of case, resulting in an approximate 30 percent decline in pending matters.
- The pending category, "Not Ready For Setting," identifies cases which have briefs outstanding. As a category, it depicts the next wave of caseload activity. In 1988 these pending matters declined by nearly 70 cases. This implies that 1989 will have a decline in matters ready for setting and in turn will result in a lighter workload.

Total Filed, Disposed, and Pending at Year End, 1977-1988



Court Activity, 1988

	Appeals			Petitions For Review			Other Reviews						
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	OASO[a]	Exp.Pub Funds	Cert Fed Court	Total	All Reviews
Filed	**14**	**103**	**117**	**284**	**276**	**560**	**51**	**266**	**8**	**62**	**6**	**393**	**1,070**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	**15**	**40**	**55**	**23**	**47**	**70**	**4**	**15**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**23**	**148**
Disposed													
Opinion Mandated	12	43	55	27	41	68	2	14	0	0	2	18	141
Dismissed	1	23	24	2	3	5	4	14	5	0	0	23	52
Review Not Accepted	3	17	20	286	245	531	2	267	1	0	0	270	821
Transferred/Certified	4	42	46	1	0	1	60	2	0	0	0	62	109
Terminated	0	4	4	3	5	8	1	6	1	62	1	71	83
Total Disposed[b]	**20**	**131**	**151**	**321**	**294**	**615**	**69**	**307**	**7**	**62**	**3**	**448**	**1,214**
Pending at Year End													
Case Stayed	2	4	6	4	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	2	14
Not Ready For Setting	10	46	56	1	1	2	6	40	0	10	0	56	114
Ready For Setting	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	9
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	0	44	46	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Set For Oral Argument	1	7	8	4	10	14	0	3	0	0	0	3	25
Total Awaiting Hearing	**13**	**62**	**75**	**53**	**59**	**112**	**6**	**47**	**0**	**10**	**2**	**65**	**252**
Opinion/Order In Process	3	24	27	11	20	31	0	5	0	0	3	8	66
Total Pending Decision	**16**	**86**	**102**	**64**	**79**	**143**	**6**	**52**	**0**	**10**	**5**	**73**	**318**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	6	4	10	1	7	8	5	20	2	0	1	28	46

[a] Original actions against state officers

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

The Supreme Court

History of Filings, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Appeals									
Criminal	32	39	21.8%	29	-25.6%	14	-51.7%	14	0%
Civil	196	155	-20.9%	133	-14.1%	121	-9.0%	103	-14.8%
Total Appeals	**228**	**194**	**-14.9%**	**162**	**-16.4%**	**135**	**-16.6%**	**117**	**-13.3%**
Petitions For Review									
Criminal	284	216	-23.9%	228	5.5%	327	43.4%	284	-13.1%
Civil	242	262	8.2%	282	7.6%	324	14.8%	276	-14.8%
Total Petitions for Review	**526**	**478**	**-9.1%**	**510**	**6.6%**	**651**	**27.6%**	**560**	**-13.9%**
Other Reviews									
Personal Restraint Petitions	65	78	20.0%	74	-5.1%	101	36.4%	51	-49.5%
Notices of Discretionary Review	247	278	12.5%	262	-5.7%	349	33.2%	266	-23.7%
Actions Against State Officers	10	23	130.0%	13	-43.4%	6	-53.8%	8	33.3%
Other	33	49	48.4%	38	-22.4%	44	15.7%	68	54.5%
Total Other Reviews	**355**	**428**	**20.5%**	**387**	**-9.5%**	**500**	**29.1%**	**393**	**-21.4%**
Total Filed	**1,109**	**1,100**	**-0.8%**	**1,059**	**-3.7%**	**1,286**	**21.4%**	**1,070**	**-16.7%**

The Supreme Court

History of Dispositions, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Appeals									
Criminal	35	28	-20.0%	29	3.5%	24	-17.2%	20	-16.6%
Civil	141	156	10.6%	180	15.3%	124	-31.1%	131	5.6%
Total Appeals	**176**	**184**	**4.5%**	**209**	**13.5%**	**148**	**-29.1%**	**151**	**2.0%**
Petitions For Review									
Criminal	311	224	-27.9%	203	-9.3%	282	38.9%	321	13.8%
Civil	234	271	15.8%	256	-5.5%	293	14.4%	294	0.3%
Total Petitions for Review	**545**	**495**	**-9.1%**	**459**	**-7.2%**	**575**	**25.2%**	**615**	**6.9%**
Other Reviews									
Personal Restraint Petitions	69	70	1.4%	68	-2.8%	96	41.1%	69	-28.1%
Notices of Discretionary Review	249	278	11.6%	202	-27.3%	371	83.6%	307	-17.2%
Actions Against State Officers	8	17	112.5%	20	17.6%	9	-55.0%	7	-22.2%
Other	34	47	38.2%	37	-21.2%	42	13.5%	65	54.7%
Total Other Reviews	**360**	**412**	**14.4%**	**327**	**-20.6%**	**518**	**58.4%**	**448**	**-13.5%**
Total Disposed	**1,081**	**1,091**	**0.9%**	**995**	**-8.7%**	**1,241**	**24.7%**	**1,214**	**-2.1%**

The Supreme Court

History of Pending Cases[a], 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Appeals									
Criminal	26	38	46.1%	37	-2.6%	25	-32.4%	16	-36.0%
Civil	154	153	-0.6%	97	-36.6%	109	12.3%	86	-21.1%
Total Appeals	**180**	**191**	**6.1%**	**134**	**-29.8%**	**134**	**-0.0%**	**102**	**-23.8%**
Petitions For Review									
Criminal	39	31	-20.5%	36	16.1%	96	166.6%	64	-33.3%
Civil	50	38	-24.0%	49	28.9%	103	110.2%	79	-23.3%
Total Petitions for Review	**89**	**69**	**-22.4%**	**85**	**23.1%**	**199**	**134.1%**	**143**	**-28.1%**
Other Reviews									
Personal Restraint Petitions	9	17	88.8%	19	11.7%	13	-31.5%	6	-53.8%
Notices of Discretionary Review	66	49	-25.7%	98	100.0%	86	-12.2%	52	-39.5%
Actions Against State Officers	3	8	166.6%	3	-62.5%	0	0%	0	0%
Other	7	9	28.5%	5	-44.4%	13	160.0%	15	15.3%
Total Other Reviews	**85**	**83**	**-2.3%**	**125**	**50.6%**	**112**	**-10.4%**	**73**	**-34.8%**
Total Pending	**354**	**343**	**-3.1%**	**344**	**0.2%**	**445**	**29.3%**	**318**	**-28.5%**

[a] Does not include "Opinion/Order Filed But Not Yet Mandated."

Court Activity, All Reviews, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**1,109**	**1,100**	**-0.8%**	**1,059**	**-3.7%**	**1,286**	**21.4%**	**1,070**	**-16.7%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**148**	**—**
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	201	134	-33.3%	197	47.0%	134	-31.9%	141	5.2%
Dismissed	40	56	40.0%	61	8.9%	49	-19.6%	52	6.1%
Review Not Accepted	674	709	5.1%	589	-16.9%	852	44.6%	821	-3.6%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	102	112	9.8%	87	-22.3%	145	66.6%	109	-24.8%
Terminated	57	72	26.3%	56	-22.2%	55	-1.7%	83	50.9%
Total Disposed	**1,081**	**1,091**	**0.9%**	**995**	**-8.7%**	**1,241**	**24.7%**	**1,214**	**-2.1%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	19	12	-36.8%	54	350.0%	17	-68.5%	14	-17.6%
Not Ready for Setting	160	131	-18.1%	127	-3.0%	182	43.3%	114	-37.3%
Ready for Setting	31	19	-38.7%	22	15.7%	3	-86.3%	9	200.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	51	28	-45.0%	40	42.8%	129	222.5%	90	-30.2%
Set for Oral Argument	63	60	-4.7%	43	-28.3%	42	-2.3%	25	-40.4%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**324**	**250**	**-22.8%**	**286**	**14.4%**	**373**	**30.4%**	**252**	**-32.4%**
Opinion/Order in Process	30	93	210.0%	58	-37.6%	72	24.1%	66	-8.3%
Total Pending Decision	**354**	**343**	**-3.1%**	**344**	**0.2%**	**445**	**29.3%**	**318**	**-28.5%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	30	48	60.0%	42	-12.5%	65	54.7%	46	-29.2%

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Court Activity, Criminal Appeals, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**32**	**39**	**21.8%**	**29**	**-25.6%**	**14**	**-51.7%**	**14**	**0%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	**15**	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	18	11	-38.8%	22	100.0%	11	-50.0%	12	9.0%
Dismissed	1	2	100.0%	1	-50.0%	2	100.0%	1	0%
Review Not Accepted	3	2	-33.3%	0	0%	2	0%	3	50.0%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	12	12	0%	5	-58.3%	8	60.0%	4	0%
Terminated	1	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Total Disposed	**35**	**28**	**-20.0%**	**29**	**3.5%**	**24**	**-17.2%**	**20**	**-16.6%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	2	1	-50.0%	0	0%	2	0%	2	0%
Not Ready for Setting	15	15	0%	23	53.3%	9	-60.8%	10	11.1%
Ready for Setting	2	1	-50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Set for Motion Calendar	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Set for Oral Argument	6	8	33.3%	9	12.5%	4	-55.5%	1	-75.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**25**	**25**	**0%**	**32**	**28.0%**	**15**	**-53.1%**	**13**	**-13.3%**
Opinion/Order in Process	1	13	1200.0%	5	-61.5%	10	100.0%	3	-70.0%
Total Pending Decision	**26**	**38**	**46.1%**	**37**	**-2.6%**	**25**	**-32.4%**	**16**	**-36.0%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	1	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%	6	100.0%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Civil Appeals, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**196**	**155**	**-20.9%**	**133**	**-14.1%**	**121**	**-9.0%**	**103**	**-14.8%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**40**	—
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	71	67	-5.6%	113	68.6%	55	-51.3%	43	-21.8%
Dismissed	24	26	8.3%	26	-0.0%	11	-57.6%	23	109.0%
Review Not Accepted	12	14	16.6%	4	-71.4%	7	75.0%	17	142.8%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	32	39	21.8%	24	-38.4%	48	100.0%	42	-12.5%
Terminated	0	9	0%	12	33.3%	1	-91.6%	4	300.0%
Total Disposed	**141**	**156**	**10.6%**	**180**	**15.3%**	**124**	**-31.1%**	**131**	**5.6%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	9	4	-55.5%	2	-50.0%	4	100.0%	4	-0.0%
Not Ready for Setting	83	51	-38.5%	44	-13.7%	71	61.3%	46	-35.2%
Ready for Setting	11	13	18.1%	10	-23.0%	1	-90.0%	5	400.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Set for Oral Argument	36	46	27.7%	10	-78.2%	11	10.0%	7	-36.3%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**141**	**114**	**-19.1%**	**66**	**-42.1%**	**87**	**31.8%**	**62**	**-28.7%**
Opinion/Order in Process	13	39	200.0%	31	-20.5%	22	-29.0%	24	9.0%
Total Pending Decision	**154**	**153**	**-0.6%**	**97**	**-36.6%**	**109**	**12.3%**	**86**	**-21.1%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	12	11	-8.3%	15	36.3%	10	-33.3%	4	-60.0%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Criminal Petitions For Review, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**284**	**216**	**-23.9%**	**228**	**5.5%**	**327**	**43.4%**	**284**	**-13.1%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	**23**	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	50	16	-68.0%	14	-12.5%	16	14.2%	27	68.7%
Dismissed	0	1	0%	1	0%	3	200.0%	2	-33.3%
Review Not Accepted	248	205	-17.3%	185	-9.7%	260	40.5%	286	10.0%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Terminated	13	2	-84.6%	3	50.0%	1	-66.6%	3	200.0%
Total Disposed	**311**	**224**	**-27.9%**	**203**	**-9.3%**	**282**	**38.9%**	**321**	**13.8%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	1	3	200.0%	2	-33.3%	4	100.0%	4	0%
Not Ready for Setting	2	2	0%	1	-50.0%	10	900.0%	1	-90.0%
Ready for Setting	6	2	-66.6%	5	150.0%	0	100.0%	0	0%
Set for Motion Calendar	22	14	-36.3%	19	35.7%	65	242.1%	44	-32.3%
Set for Oral Argument	4	2	-50.0%	4	100.0%	9	125.0%	4	-55.5%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**35**	**23**	**-34.2%**	**31**	**34.7%**	**88**	**183.8%**	**53**	**-39.7%**
Opinion/Order in Process	4	8	100.0%	5	-37.5%	8	60.0%	11	37.5%
Total Pending Decision	**39**	**31**	**-20.5%**	**36**	**16.1%**	**96**	**166.6%**	**64**	**-33.3%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	2	3	50.0%	1	-66.6%	7	600.0%	1	-85.7%

Court Activity, Civil Petitions For Review, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**242**	**262**	**8.2%**	**282**	**7.6%**	**324**	**14.8%**	**276**	**-14.8%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	**47**	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	28	21	-25.0%	23	9.5%	29	26.0%	41	41.3%
Dismissed	1	1	0%	5	400.0%	4	-20.0%	3	-25.0%
Review Not Accepted	197	246	24.8%	225	-8.5%	260	15.5%	245	-5.7%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Terminated	6	3	-50.0%	2	-33.3%	0	-100.0%	5	0%
Total Disposed	**234**	**271**	**15.8%**	**256**	**-5.5%**	**293**	**14.4%**	**294**	**0.3%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	1	1	0%	4	300.0%	1	-75.0%	2	100.0%
Not Ready for Setting	1	3	200.0%	0	100.0%	5	0%	1	-80.0%
Ready for Setting	9	2	-77.7%	5	150.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0%
Set for Motion Calendar	25	14	-44.0%	21	50.0%	64	204.7%	46	-28.1%
Set for Oral Argument	6	4	-33.3%	9	125.0%	11	22.2%	10	-9.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**42**	**24**	**-42.8%**	**39**	**62.5%**	**81**	**107.6%**	**59**	**-27.1%**
Opinion/Order in Process	8	14	75.0%	10	-28.5%	22	120.0%	20	-9.0%
Total Pending Decision	**50**	**38**	**-24.0%**	**49**	**28.9%**	**103**	**110.2%**	**79**	**-23.3%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	4	7	75.0%	4	-42.8%	1	-75.0%	7	600.0%

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Court Activity, Other Reviews, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**355**	**428**	**20.5%**	**387**	**-9.5%**	**500**	**29.1%**	**393**	**-21.4%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	**23**	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	34	19	-44.1%	25	31.5%	23	-8.0%	18	-21.7%
Dismissed	14	26	85.7%	28	7.6%	29	3.5%	23	-20.6%
Review Not Accepted	214	242	13.0%	175	-27.6%	323	84.5%	270	-16.4%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	58	61	5.1%	58	-4.9%	89	53.4%	62	-30.3%
Terminated	37	57	54.0%	38	-33.3%	52	36.8%	71	36.5%
Total Disposed	**360**	**412**	**14.4%**	**327**	**-20.6%**	**518**	**58.4%**	**448**	**-13.5%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	6	3	-50.0%	46	1433.0%	6	-86.9%	2	-66.6%
Not Ready for Setting	59	60	1.6%	59	-1.6%	87	47.4%	56	-35.6%
Ready for Setting	3	1	-66.6%	2	100.0%	2	0%	4	100.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Set for Oral Argument	11	0	0%	11	0%	7	-36.3%	3	-57.1%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**81**	**64**	**-20.9%**	**118**	**84.3%**	**102**	**-13.5%**	**65**	**-36.2%**
Opinion/Order in Process	4	19	375.0%	7	-63.1%	10	42.8%	8	-20.0%
Total Pending Decision	**85**	**83**	**-2.3%**	**125**	**50.6%**	**112**	**-10.4%**	**73**	**-34.8%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	11	27	145.4%	22	-18.5%	44	100.0%	28	-36.3%

Glossary

Filings

Notice of Appeal: A review of appeals in these select circumstances: review is authorized statutorily; an issue of constitutionality is involved; conflicting appellate decisions are at issue; questions of public importance are raised; or, the death penalty was decreed. Notices of appeal directly following a judgment in a superior court as a matter of right must be filed within 30 days. Notices of appeal are categorized into criminal and civil appeals.

Cases opened on notice of appeal can reach the Supreme Court by these means: direct appeal from trial court; certification by the Court of Appeals; granting of a motion to transfer an appeal from the Court of Appeals; and an administrative transfer initiated by the Supreme Court to relieve pressure on the Court of Appeals.

Petitions for Review: A review of any Court of Appeals decision terminating review. The Supreme Court only accepts reviews of decisions that conflict with other Supreme Court or Court of Appeals decisions that involve a significant question of law under the federal or state constitution, or that concern "an issue of substantial public interest..." (Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP) 13.4).

Other Reviews: The four following categories are grouped under the title of "Other Reviews": discretionary reviews, personal restraint petitions, original actions against state officers, and other.

Discretionary Reviews: A review of interlocutory orders of the superior court. Those made prior to a final determination of the case, in which a party argues that the trial court has committed an error pursuant to [RAP 2.3(b)]. Discretionary reviews are in the purview of the Supreme Court under most of the same conditions that apply for notices of appeal.

The Supreme Court may be requested by motion for discretionary review to review interlocutory Court of Appeals decisions, and decisions on personal restraint petitions.

Personal Restraint Petition: A petition to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement. The Supreme Court normally exercises its jurisdiction over such petitions by transferring them to the Court of Appeals (RAP 16.5).

Original Actions Against State Officers: Both the Supreme Court and the superior courts have concurrent original jurisdiction of a petition against a state officer in the nature of quo warranto, prohibition, and mandamus (RAP 16.2), generally preventing a continued exercise of authority unlawfully asserted. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction only if the writ is brought against a state officer.

Other: Reviews concerning questions certified from federal court and petitions for expenditure of public monies from the indigent defense fund are categorized under the broad title of "Other."

Dispositions

Cases are considered officially disposed in the Supreme Court after being mandated. A decision is mandated by the Clerk of the Supreme Court with a written notification of the Court's decision to the trial court and the parties involved.

Opinions: Those cases which were reviewed by the Court, had an opinion written, and were mandated by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Dismissed: An order, issued by the Court, dismissing the review prior to a determination of the merits. The commissioner or clerk, on 30 days notice, may dismiss a review for failure to comply with procedures. The Court, on motion of a party, may dismiss a review if the review is frivolous, moot, or solely for the purpose of delay. Also, the Court may dismiss reviews for want of prosecution or for failure to comply with procedures (RAP 18.19).

Review Not Accepted: Reviews disposed through this manner are not accepted because they fail to meet the requirements of review stated in Rule 2 and Rule 13 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure. These requirements are summarized in the above glossary definitions for each review type.

Transferred to Court of Appeals: To promote the orderly administration of justice, the Supreme Court may, on its own initiative or on motion of a party, transfer a case to the Court of Appeals.

Terminated: An order issued by the Court terminating the review before an opinion is rendered. An order to terminate a review would result if, for example, a petitioner decided to withdraw the review.

Pending

Case Stayed: Those cases temporarily arrested or removed from judicial processing by order of the court.

Not Ready for Setting: Those cases within the stages of perfection which are ready for consideration but have yet to file further pleadings.

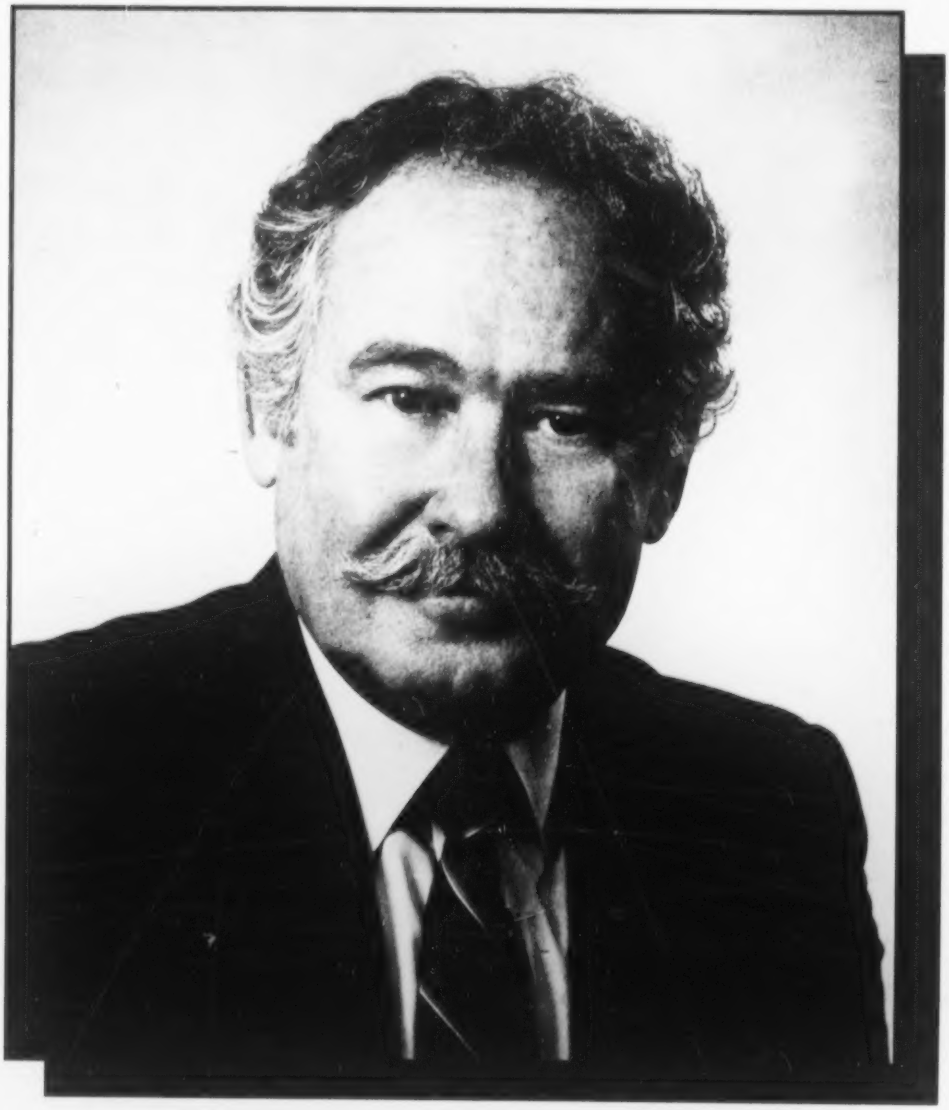
Ready for Setting: Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief filed but have yet to be set on the court calendar for review.

Set for Motion Calendar: Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting. Because motions exist concerning these cases, they are set for the motion calendar.

Set for Oral Argument: Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting for review.

Opinion/Order In Process: Those cases which have been reviewed by the Court but have yet to receive a decision.

Opinion/Order Filed But Not Yet Mandated: Those cases which have been reviewed by the court, have received a decision, but have yet to have the decision mandated.



Edward P. Reed

Presiding Chief Judge

1988 - 1989

The Court of Appeals

The end of 1988 saw a change in faces on the Court of Appeals. Judge Ward Williams of Division I and Judge J. Ben McInturff of Division III retired after enjoying long and distinguished careers on the court. Their contributions to the court and to society were many. They will be missed.

Judge McInturff was replaced by Judge George T. Shields, an able and experienced trial judge from the Spokane County Superior Court. Judge Shields brings with him not only his many years of service to the profession and the community, but also an inquiring mind and an extensive font of legal knowledge. He is a scholar in the true sense of the word.

The same can be said for Judge Williams' replacement, Judge Marshall Forrest of the Whatcom County Superior Court. Over the years, he has given unstintingly of his time to other projects for improvement of the judicial system. He, too, brings with him a wealth of legal knowledge and a scholastic approach. Needless to say, Judges Shields and Forrest are welcome additions to the Court.

Since completion of the Appellate Backlog Elimination Project (ABLE) there has not been a dramatic change--either up or down--in the court's total filings.

Division I, utilizing the services of pro tem judges (retired Superior Court) from time to time, is now current. Division II continues to carry a backlog of approximately 180 "ready" cases. The delay between "ready" status and oral argument in Division II climbed back to approximately one year. Before ABLE it reached 18 months; immediately after ABLE, it fell to six to eight months. Division III remains current. "Current" essentially means that when a case is "ready," it can be docketed for the next term of court.

Division II historically has experienced more filings per judge than the other divisions and this accounts for more severe backlog problems in that division. However, during 1988 total filings in Division II (Notices of Appeal, Notices for Discretionary Review and Personal Restraint Petitions) fell approximately 13 percent. Inexplicably, Civil Notices of Appeal dropped 16.1 percent. One can speculate that civil litigants finally are beginning to feel the cost of pursuing an appeal. It is not unusual to see requests for attorneys' fees of $100 to $200 per hour, nor is it uncommon for attorneys to request fees on appeal of between $10,000 and $30,000. It also may be that lawyers and litigants are becoming more aware of the fact that the chances of gaining a reversal are roughly 14 percent in criminal cases and 22 percent in the civil category. Thus, the costs are high and the chances of success uncertain, if not unlikely.

Division II has been fortunate enough to have the pro tem services of retired Judge Harold J. Petrie. On a rotating basis, he and two judges form a panel to process certain well-screened appeals without oral argument. Judge Petrie authored 70 such opinions in 1988.

Finally, judicious use of the Motion on the Merits by our court commissioners has helped considerably to increase the output of all divisions and control the backlog of this very busy court.

The Presiding Chief Judge and Chief Judges of each division continue to carry a full writing load while performing their administrative duties.

All three divisions of the court have agreed to participate in updating their computer capabilities. Aided by funds from the Judicial Information System (JIS), the court will soon embark upon a program for equipping many of the judges, court commissioners, staff attorneys, law clerks, and office staff with personal computers to form a Local Area Network (LAN) system. The network will include the Supreme Court and Office of the Administrator for the Courts, and will embrace certain facilities such as Westlaw, ACORDS, and other computer services.

Acting pursuant to temporary orders of the Supreme Court, a number of superior courts have been equipped with multi-camera videotaping systems. These courts and their respective divisions of the Court of Appeals will experiment with videotaped reports of proceedings to determine if such devices should replace the present court reporter system, which has left much to be desired in the past. Written records are very expensive and the court has experienced many delays in securing the record on appeal. Although a number of trials have been conducted in this fashion, and several appeals have been filed, none has been processed as yet.

The Court Of Appeals

Consequent upon the recent passage of legislation authorizing divisions of the court to hold hearings at any location in their respective district, the judges of Divisions II and III have been travelling more than in the past. These "circuit ridings" provide an excellent opportunity for the judges to meet with local Bar Associations and individual lawyers. In most cases, these encounters are planned as educational sessions, with lectures by the judges on appellate practice. Lawyers receive CLE credits and have been enthusiastic about the program. In addition, local media is apprised of the visits and, as the result of media coverage, students and other interested groups and citizens quite often attend court sessions. Usually one of the local superior courtrooms can be adapted to accommodate a panel of judges, and the local superior courts and staff have been most cordial and cooperative.

Largely as the result of the court's Long Range Planning Committee recommendations, 1988 saw Supreme Court adoption of several new rules of appellate procedure (RAP). Among these are: RAP 10.4(a) Typing and Filing Brief, amended to require double-spacing of lines; RAP 10.4(b) Length of Brief, amended to limit the opening brief to 50 pages; RAP 18.14(2) Motion on the Merits, amended to permit reversal, but only by a panel of judges. A single judge or court commissioner may deny such a motion or submit to a panel of judges with a recommendation. RAP 18.16, newly adopted on a temporary basis, permits expedited (accelerated) review on a short record upon joint petition of the parties.

The Court of Appeals also has proposed a rule to permit any regularly elected or retired judge of any court of record (Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Court) to sit as a pro tem judge of the Court of Appeals. Service would be limited to 90 days in any one year. The proposal is now being considered by the Judicial Council. Various other proposed rule changes are before the Washington State Bar Association's Court Rules and Procedures Committee and should soon find their way to the Judicial Council.

The courts' budgetary requests for the 1989-1991 biennium reflect Division I's request for an additional judge with staff (secretary and two law clerks) and five other staff positions; Division II's request for funds to lease an additional 3,000 square feet on the fifth floor of the Puget Sound Law Center and for one junior staff attorney, one commissioner's law clerk, and one deputy court clerk; and Division III's request for one commissioner's law clerk. All three divisions have requested funds to implement the LAN system, after dedicating any funds appropriated and unspent from the current biennium.

Lawyers pride themselves on their pro bono work, and deservedly so. Judges, too, donate may hours of pro bono time. Only too seldom, however, are they recognized for this extra-curricular service. Judges of this court have always served and presently are serving on many boards, commissions, committees, and task forces dedicated to the improvement of the judiciary. Among them are:

- Board for Judicial Administration
- Judicial Council
- Gender and Justice Task Force
- Minority and Justice Task Force
- Indigent Defense Task Force
- Joint (with Supreme Court) Personnel Policy and Procedures Committee
- State Ethics Advisory Committee
- Judicial Information System
- Commission on Judicial Conduct (formerly Judicial Qualifications Commission)
- Legal Foundation of Washington
- Washington State Bar Association
- Court Rules and Procedures Committee
- State Bench-Bar-Press Committee
- Chief Justice's Committee on Courts and the Community
- Electronic Recording Task Force
- Supreme Court Task Force on Court Interpreters
- Numerous Court of Appeals standing and special committees.

In conclusion, the future for the Court of Appeals is difficult to predict. For now, we simply head into 1989, hoping we can continue to cope with the caseload and dedicated to producing well-considered, quality decisions. Although separated geographically, the three divisions of this Court enjoy a high degree of collegiality, helping each other when needed. The facial complexion of the court may have changed, but we fully expect this friendship and cooperation to continue. It can only bode well for those whom we serve.

Edward P. Reed

Presiding Chief Judge

The Court Of Appeals

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Administrative Leadership

Responsibilities of the Clerk: A primary responsibility of the Clerk is to see that cases flow in a timely manner in accordance with the rules of the courts. The clerk is also responsible for maintenance of court records, consideration of procedural motions, orientation of new staff, and assistance to the Chief Judge in budget planning, financial management, preparing and setting court calendars. The Clerk serves as a spokesperson and administrator for the entire division and must advise the Chief Judge of significant changes that occur within that division.

Division I

Accomplishments & Issues in 1988: The Appellate Backlog Elimination Project (ABLE) was instituted in 1986 through June 1987 to dispose of court cases awaiting oral argument in Divisions I and II of the Court of Appeals. The appeals heard by ABLE panels were mandated in 1988. With the experience from ABLE, significant improvements have been made in the use of pro tempore judges by Division I. In response to the increasing caseload, pro tempore judges are now being used in Division I on a regular basis.

The Court reduced the median time for processing criminal appeals by 9.3 percent and civil appeals by 33.5 percent. An increase in motion on the merits heard by court commissioners was an additional factor in the Court's ability to stay current.

Another important and difficult function of the clerk is to stay abreast of new technology. Because training is difficult to obtain, in many cases employees must obtain hands-on training themselves. In spite of this, the Clerk's office has been successful in accommodating new technology.

Outlook for 1989: Division I is requesting a ninth judge from the legislature in the 1989 session. An additional judge would help meet the increasing caseload so another backlog does not develop. An additional judge would also decrease the use of pro tempore judges.

The conversion of the computers now in use to the Local Area Network (LAN) is an exciting prospect for 1989. The LAN system will improve the communication between employees within the Court of Appeals. The LAN system will also enable counsel to look at the docket to answer their own inquiries as to appeal status. Also with the LAN, opinions will be filed electronically with the court reporter, the media, and counsel.

--Richard Taylor, Clerk

Division II

Accomplishments: After several years of aggressive efforts to reduce both backlog and delay, e.g., the ABLE project, visits by Division III judges, and the administrative transfers of cases to the Supreme Court, 1988 was somewhat uneventful. It represented a year of transition from the additional administrative tasks of the above projects back to the traditional responsibilities of the clerk.

Other successful delay reduction techniques, e.g., Motion on the Merits and Non Oral Argument, continued to be practiced. Their influence on the growing caseload, however, is limited. Consequently, the court must continue to actively manage its caseload and, whenever possible, implement progressive delay reduction techniques.

The success of the Clerk's office is appropriately defined in terms of both quality and quantity. The balance between "getting it done," and "getting it done right," is a key issue in measuring that success. The development of review measures have provided a series of "fail safe" systems to reduce error. The costs associated with error can far outweigh the cost of reviewing a job done correctly.

Plan for 1989: A major change in 1989 will be the installation of a Local Area Network (LAN) in the Clerk's office. The LAN will increase the number of electronic functions available at each workstation. Each terminal will provide access to applications for word processing, spreadsheets, data management, and the ACORDS system.

Another aspect of the LAN will be the additional increase of administrative responsibilities needed to maintain the system. Furthermore, the issue of security, for both internal and external transfers of information, will need to be periodically revisited.

These issues of increased functionality and responsibility demonstrate that the role of the Clerk is being fundamentally changed by technology. More time must be devoted toward maintaining the information flow to take advantage of its ability to speed workflow.

--Dave Ponzoha, Clerk

Division III

Accomplishments: One of the main accomplishments of the Court for 1988 was its continued success in staying current with its caseload. The extensive usage of Motion on the Merits has been identified as a major part of this success. However, other unique factors have also helped the court to stay current. The use of interns to prepare write-ups of the facts and issues of each case has helped to speed the initial review of cases. In addition, the Clerk's role as a staff attorney allows the Court to operate with an additional quasi commissioner.

The Court Of Appeals

Another factor, unique to this division, is its extensive need to coordinate. The Court is responsible for traveling on a circuit of six cities. This extensive need to coordinate many schedules has built efficiencies into this Division's operations.

Other accomplishments in 1988 included the successful renovation of the building in which Division III is located; the retirement of a judge and the subsequent orientation process for a new judge; and the ongoing training of a fairly new staff in the Clerk's office.

Ongoing Issues: Because of the extensive geographic jurisdiction of Division III, the Clerk's office has the responsibility of communicating the Court's activities to many media sources. This problem has forced the Court into a highly proactive position for media notification. The solution is to provide a synopsis of each case to the local media prior to the hearing. Then, upon the release of the Court's decision, a follow-up notice of the outcome is circulated. This technique has hopefully resulted in a strong public awareness of the Court and its role in the judicial process.

--Joyce McCown, Clerk

Administration

Jurisdiction

Most cases appealed from superior courts go directly to the Court of Appeals, with specific types of superior court cases going directly to the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals has authority to reverse, remand, modify, or affirm the decision of the lower court. Each case is decided only after the record on review in the superior court has been reviewed, and both oral and written arguments have been considered. No live testimony is heard.

Notice of Appeal: The filing of an appeal of a trial court final judgment that is reviewable as a matter of right. Notices of appeal must be filed within 30 days of the trial court judgment. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may appeal from only trial court decisions as specified in Rules of Appellate Procedure 2.2.

Discretionary Review: The filing of a review of interlocutory orders of a trial court, made prior to a final determination of the case, concerning whether errors or substantial departure from accepted and usual courses of proceedings occurred in the case. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may seek discretionary review of any act of superior court not appealable as a matter of right (RAP 2.3).

Personal Restraint Petition: The filing of a review to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement, or other restrictions imposed by a criminal or civil trial court decision (RAP 16.4).

Organization

The Court of Appeals is divided into three divisions with 16 judges: Division I in Seattle has eight judges with 53 support staff; Division II in Tacoma and has four judges with 23 support staff; Division III in Spokane has four judges with 26 support staff. Approximately half the 102 staff are law clerk or staff attorney positions.

Division I

District 1	King County: six judges
District 2	Snohomish County: one judge
District 3	Island, San Juan, Skagit & Whatcom Counties: one judge

Division II

District 1	Pierce County: two judges
District 2	Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason & Thurston Counties: one judge
District 3	Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Pacific, Skamania & Wahkiakum Counties: one judge

Division III

District 1	Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane & Stevens Counties: two judges
District 2	Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Walla Walla & Whitman Counties: one judge
District 3	Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat & Yakima Counties: one judge

The county of the superior court case determines the Division in which the review can be filed (see accompanying table of counties which constitute each appellate division).

Operation

Each division shares common tasks and procedures but is also able to tailor its case management techniques to fit its own division. For example, geographic distances have dictated that Division III use telephone conference calling and regular traveling to Yakima, Kennewick, Richland, Wenatchee, and Walla Walla.

Annual terms: Although opinion writing is performed year around, work in the court is based on a pattern which revolves around hearing cases and writing opinions. There are three such cycles each year: winter term: sitting (January - March); opinion writing (April); spring term: sitting (May - June); opinion writing (July); fall term: sitting (September - October); opinion writing (December).

Staff: Commissioners, staff attorneys, and court clerks help to prepare and screen cases, and correspond with attorneys in the appeal process.

Education

Educational opportunities were provided to the Court of Appeals at the Annual Judicial Conference and the Appellate Judges' Seminar. The Judicial Conference is coordinated by the Chief Justice and planned by representatives of each court level. The 1988 agenda included 12 hours of education including issues such as CJC Canon 5 -- Off the bench activity; judges as managers; AIDS: vital information for judges; Indian Courts; insanity and diminished capacity; experts in indigent defense: the court's role; and evidence.

The Appellate Seminar in April focused on opinions, the future of the First Amendment and the video record on appeal. Judges from Hawaii and Oregon shared their experience of writing abbreviated opinions, and judges from Kentucky explained how the appellate process is affected by a video record. Experts in the field of constitutional law led a discussion on First Amendment issues.

The Court Of Appeals

In addition to educational programs within the state, Court of Appeals Judges and staff attend national educational programs on an individual basis.

Technology

Local Area Networks

LANs or Local Area Networks allow court personnel to share software applications and information and to communicate via E-Mail. Sharing software reduces the expense of purchasing multiple copies of the same application. Sharing information allows personnel to work efficiently on joint projects. Communicating via E-Mail eliminates the need to guess when a person will be available for a phone call.

Divisions I, II, and II are scheduled to install LANs in the spring of 1989. The Division I LAN will be installed in February for the clerk's office, commissioners, judges and administrative assistants. The Division III LAN will be installed in late March for the commissioners, judges and administrative assistants. The clerk's office will not be connected. The Division II LAN will be installed in April and will not initially include the clerk's office.

Courts and Community

Recognition of Judges

The Washington State Trial Lawyers' Association honored retiring Judge J. Ben McInturff at a special luncheon in November in Spokane. The judge was a member of Division III of the Court of Appeals for 16 years, following 19 years as a Spokane County District Court Judge.

Media Project

Relatively few of the more than 4000 annual dispositions of the Court of Appeals are reported to the public by the press. So that the public might become more aware of its work, the court instituted a pilot project to better inform the media about the cases it schedules and the decisions it hands down.

Using information supplied by the Appellate Court Records and Data System (ACORDS), hard copy information was supplied to selected media outlets. Recipients agreed to report back on their use of the information and its practical utility as a news source.

Division II Reaching Out

Immediately after obtaining legislative approval in 1987 to expand the number of locations in which it could hear cases, Division II began to "take its show on the road," hearing oral arguments in several cities and towns within its 13-county jurisdictional area. Continuing that practice in 1988, the division heard cases in Shelton, Chehalis, Port Townsend, and Port Orchard.

Delay Reduction

Long-Range Planning Committee

At its April 1988 meeting, the Court of Appeals reviewed a report from the Long-Range Planning Committee. The court adopted several recommendations in the report that were aimed at expediting the appellate process.

Motion on the Merits: During the remainder of 1988 the court has worked on developing procedures to implement many of these recommendations. The Supreme Court, based on proposals from the Court of Appeals, adopted rules to expand motion on the merits, to provide for an expedited appeal program, and to limit the length of appellate briefs.

Before these rules were adopted the appellate court could, on its own decision or on motion of a party, affirm the lower court's decision based on the merits of the case. As a result of additions to RAP 18.14, a motion on the merits can now *reverse* the lower court's decision based on the same evaluation of the merits.

Expedited Appeal Review: A new rule was passed termed the Expedited Appeal Review. The purpose of this rule is to reduce the time between filing of an appeal and the rendering of an opinion in those cases where the parties and the court agree that the case can be handled in an accelerated manner. This is a temporary rule in which the parties must jointly file a Petition for Expedited Review. The briefs under this procedure can be no longer than ten pages long. This rule has not been applied as of yet.

Briefs: All briefs filed with the court must now be double spaced. In addition, the maximum lengths of criminal briefs have been reduced. These reductions will help to alleviate the amount of time a judge now spends reading briefs. It should not affect the quality of the brief.

It is expected that during 1989 these rules will have an impact on the appellate system. Furthermore, the idea of writing summary opinions will be discussed in the spring of 1989.

Motion on the Merits

As specified in the Rules of Appellate Procedure 18.14, a motion on the merits may be made by the court or a party after the appellant's brief is filed. This allows a single judge or

Motion on the Merits Cases	1985	1986	1987	1988
Criminal				
Granted	51	78	152	198
Denied	9	24	41	58
Total	60	102	193	256
Civil				
Granted	108	89	100	143
Denied	72	62	56	75
Total	180	151	156	218
Total				
Granted	159	167	252	341
Denied	81	86	97	133
Total	240	253	349	474

commissioner to quickly determine if the court's review is merited. Motions that are granted terminate the review unless a panel of the court grants a motion to modify. Motions that are denied go on to be heard by the court.

Case Qualifications: A motion on the merits is granted in whole or in part if the relevant issues on review (1) are clearly controlled by settled law, (2) are factual and supported by evidence, or (3) are matters of judicial discretion with the decision clearly within the discretion of the trial court. The 1985 Supreme Court decision in *State v. Rolax*, 104 Wn.2d 129, 702 p.2d 1185 (1985), upheld the constitutionality of the procedure for criminal appeals.

With regard to the four year history of motion on the merits, two interesting trends have developed. First, usage has continued to grow in both criminal and civil casetypes. Second, the proportion of motions granted, and thereby terminated, has remained constant over the years for both casetypes.

Growth In Usage: It is likely that both experience and education have played major roles in the growth-in-usage trend. The Court and attorneys have become more proactive in identifying cases which qualify for motion on the merits. In addition, because either the Court or the attorneys can initiate a motion on the merits, there is a higher likelihood that qualifying cases will utilize the procedure.

Proportion of Motions Denied: The four-year trend demonstrating a constant proportion between motions granted and denied, by casetype, implies stability in both the decision process and its subsequent outcome throughout the Court. An inference verifying the need for the procedure can also be derived from these statistics. During 1988 the motion on the merits procedure enabled the judicial system to initiate termination of some 340 reviews, or 72 percent of those cases which were identified as being based on questionable merit. Without endangering one's right to appeal, the procedure has effectively and efficiently met its goal of reducing backlog and delay.

Settlement Conferences

A settlement conference is a pre-argument meeting to discuss the settlement or a limitation of issues in a pending civil appeal. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals' Division determines if one or more settlement conferences are appropriate. Once scheduled, attendance is mandatory and both attorneys should be ready to seriously consider the possibility of settlement, limitation of issues, and other matters which may promote the prompt and fair disposition of the appeal. If agreement is reached, an order consistent with that agreement is entered and sanctions or dismissal of the appeal is possible if there is failure to comply with the order.

Settlement conference usage depends upon the workload and existence of other delay reduction techniques in each division. Division II utilized settlement conferences for several years, but currently holds settlement conferences when requested. Division III, which is able to keep current with its workload, holds settlement conferences when requested. Division I holds settlement conferences for all civil appeals where parties are represented by counsel.

No Oral Argument

The appellate court has the authority, on its own initiative or on a motion of all parties, to decide a case without oral argument (RAP 11.6). Division II utilizes a pro tempore judge to decide single or simple issue cases with No Oral Argument (NOA). A judge pro tempore works with two other Division II judges to decide these cases.

Caseload

Caseload vs. Workload

In general, the relationship between filings and dispositions defines the growth, or decline, in a court's caseload. In turn, a change in caseload implies a subsequent and equal change in workload. However, caseload is not always a good estimator of workload. In the Court of Appeals, workload is often determined by the complexity of its cases. Because of the nature of an appeal, and the procedures which govern the process of perfecting the review, criminal and civil appeals typically generate the largest portion of an appellate court's workload. One way of measuring workload is to monitor the amount of time required to process these cases. Therefore, to develop an understanding of the relationship between caseload and workload, it is necessary to analyze how a changing caseload affects the time requirements needed to dispose of appeals.

The change in caseload is measured by adding the net difference between filings and dispositions, for an annual period, to the existing pending caseload. On the other hand, the collection of workload data, in the form of time-in-process statistics, requires both a detailed system to record the date of each stage of perfection and a level of communication between divisions to confirm consistency in data collection. Through the ACORDS system and its user advisory group, both requirements have been met.

Median, Not Average Time

Statistics describing appeal time in process measures are reported in the tables entitled "Median Days Between Events," on pages 3.20 and 3.21 at the end of this chapter. The figures in these tables represent the middle number of days between events, based on the range of total days reported. That is, 50 percent of the cases required fewer or equal number of days between events and the remaining 50 percent required an equal number or more. This statistic, and not the arithmetic average, was selected because it reduces the bias created by the cases which are stayed for extremely long periods of time.

Reduction of Time-in-Process

Within these two tables, the first describing criminal and the second civil matters, three key pieces of information can be found. First, since 1986, the Court of Appeals has experienced a reduction in case processing time, for civil and criminal appeals, by 41 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Second, the time frame between the filing of the respondent's brief and actual oral argument has consistently represented the longest period in the process of perfection. Third, since 1986, the time required from the filing of the respondent's brief to oral argument, for civil and criminal matters, has declined by 66 percent and 37 percent, respectively.

The significance of using 1986 as the base year is to demonstrate the impact of a series of delay reduction programs which were implemented during that year. Although projects such as ABLE, Motion on the Merits, No Oral Argument, and Division III Opinion Writing in Division II were under way during 1986, their statewide impact did not register until 1987. Therefore, in many respects 1986 represents the pinnacle of the delay problem in the Court of Appeals.

Future Concerns

The decrease in time-in-process statistics indicates that delay reduction programs have been highly successful. This was especially true for civil matters. However, now that the ABLE Project has ended, there is some concern that the remaining programs may not be able to keep the problem of delay in check. Caseload statistics are just beginning to show signs of renewed stress on the judicial system.

Not-Ready-For-Setting Stress

At first glance, the 1988 statistics describe a judicial system which has a growing caseload and the apparent capacity to process it. However, a closer examination provides signs of stress. Between 1986 and 1988 criminal appeal filings grew by 23 percent and exceeded dispositions for the fifth straight year. Although total pending matters increased by only 1.5 percent, for the same two-year period pending matters that were awaiting a hearing jumped by more than 8 percent. In addition, matters not ready for setting grew by 300 cases, or 52 percent. This statistic is highly significant because this group is commonly thought of as the next wave of caseload activity.

For civil appeals, the problem does not seem to be as extensive. Although filings did increase over the two-year period, they actually decreased from last year's figure. In addition, dispositions have exceeded filings for the past four year. However, from 1986 to 1988, matters not ready for setting have jumped 30 percent. Again, this denotes a rise in next year's wave of caseload activity.

Finally, it is important to note that civil matters, in proportion to criminal, are declining. In 1984 civil matters represented 59 percent of all appeals. Today, civil and criminal matters are proportionately equal. Therefore, the threat of the growth of criminal matters that are not ready for setting is compounded by the fact that these matters are increasing in proportion to total workload.

Division I

Three significant shifts occurred in Division I's data for 1988. First, criminal appeals rose by more than 25 percent. Second, personal restraint petitions declined by 28 percent. Finally, case processing time for criminal and civil appeals declined by 8 percent and 38 percent, respectively or jointly by 25 percent.

The unprecedented increase in criminal appeals has apparently been fuelled by a five-year trend in criminal filings in the superior courts. Since 1984 superior court criminal matters have increased by 63 percent. Controlled substance cases alone have grown by 250 percent over the five-year period and 230 percent since 1986. These cases now represent one-fourth of all criminal filings in superior court. If the caseload of the Court of Appeals is influenced by lagged filing trends in superior court, criminal appeals are likely to continue to grow.

Personal restraint petitions have fallen for the past two years. This is a clear indication that the impact of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 has finally passed through the appellate court system. With dispositions exceeding filings over the last two years, the pending caseload has declined by approximately 50 percent for each year. The lack of any new legislation aimed at altering the sentencing guidelines reenforces the assumption that the filing trend will continue to decline, or essentially remain flat.

Good Case Processing Times: Since 1985 case processing time for appeals filed in Division I has declined considerably. Civil appeals alone have dropped by approximately 50 percent. In 1985 the typical civil appeal required essentially 2.5 years to move from filing to opinion. Today, the same appeal requires only 1.3 years. For criminal matters, case processing time has not dropped as much. However, in 1988 the typical criminal appeal required only 1.5 years to reach opinion.

The decline in case processing time is a direct result of the delay reduction programs which were implemented in late 1985 and mid-1986. The largest of the programs, ABLE, is credited with the significant and immediate turnaround in these time-in-process statistics. With the completion of ABLE in early 1988, it is widely anticipated that the problem of delay was only temporarily resolved. Statistics for 1989 should indicate a rise in case processing time if, the problem still exists.

Division II

Progress: Because of the many delay reduction programs at work during 1987, that year's statistics represented the high-water mark for dispositions. During the following year dispositions declined from a lack of on-going, disposition intensive, programs. However, Division II still represented a year of progress in reducing both its backlog and delay problems for 1988.

Because dispositions outpaced filings, the general pending caseload declined in 1988. A key factor in this decline was the drop in personal restraint petition filings. Having fallen to pre-1984 levels, personal restraint petitions now represent only 16 percent of Division II's caseload. Another key factor was the 14 percent decline in civil appeal filings. Even with the increase in criminal appeals, total appeal filings declined by over 4 percent.

Good Case Processing Times: The progress made in reducing delay was highly significant for both criminal and civil appeals. From 1986 to the present the time required to process a typical criminal appeal from filing to opinion has declined by over 330 days, or about 30 percent. Over the same period, civil appeals' filing to opinion time requirements declined by over 35 percent. At the end of 1988 a typical criminal or civil appeal required only one and one-half years to reach opinion.

Future: As with Division I, the 1989 time-in-process statistics for Division II appeals will indicate if the delay problem has been effectively and permanently controlled, or temporarily reduced. After the steep drop in pending matters in 1987, the leveling effect seen in 1988 may be an indication of stability in workload. However, as noted above, it is still too early to predict the course of this division's caseload.

Division III

Division III, much like the Court of Appeals as a whole, has experienced a steady growth in criminal appeals. Currently, Division III is in its fifth year of this pattern. Nineteen eighty-eight recorded a jump of more than 16 percent in new filings for these matters. The superior court criminal filing five-year growth rate of over 250 percent is identified as the main contributor to the appellate court trend.

Pending Criminal Review: As criminal appeal filings continue to grow, criminal dispositions grow as well. However, since 1986 filings have outpaced dispositions. As a result, this review type represents the only portion of Division III's pending caseload which is growing. Each of the other review types experienced a decline in their pending caseload. As a consequence, total pending matters dropped by a single percentage in 1988.

In respect to case processing time, both criminal and civil appeals demonstrated a drop in time required to reach opinion. This represented the third consecutive year in which a decline was recorded. Since 1985 the typical criminal and civil appeal has experienced a 13 percent and 23 percent decline, respectively. This would indicate that with respect to criminal matters, a rising caseload does not always foretell a problem in delay.

Statistical Highlights

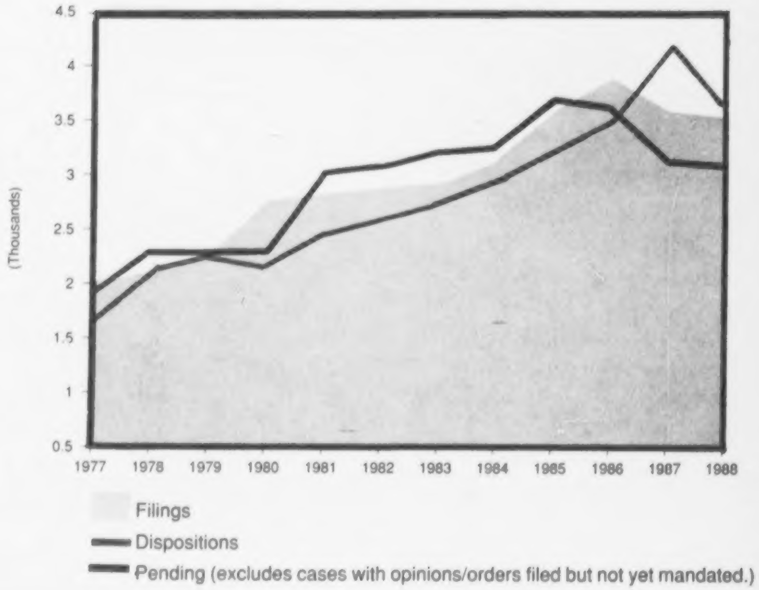
All Divisions

- Total appeals jumped by nearly 200 additional cases. Criminal matters made up 100 percent of the increase.
- Personal restraint petitions dropped by nearly 300 cases. Since 1986 PRP filings have declined by 750 cases. Filing figures now are at pre-1984 levels.
- Criminal appeal dispositions remained extremely high for the second year. The approximate 1200 case dispositions represented a 300 case increase over 1986 levels.
- Total pending matters declined by a mere 1.2 percent. Pending total appeals, however, increased by over 3 percent.

Division I

- Criminal appeal filings shot up by over 25 percent.
- Personal restraint petition filings fell by 28 percent, resulting in a drop of over 300 cases, or 50 percent, in the last two years.
- Total pending matters were unchanged in 1988. While most matters declined, pending criminal appeals grew by 80 cases.

Total Filed, Disposed, and Pending at Year End, 1977-1988



Division II

- The overall time requirements for processing civil appeals declined for the second year by approximately 20 percent. The largest reduction occurred in the time frame between the filing of the respondent's brief and the hearing of oral argument. This time frame was reduced by five and one-half months, for a typical case.
- Criminal appeals experienced a similar decline in case processing time; however, because of their inherent higher priority in the judicial system their declines were somewhat less. Between 1986 and 1988 criminal appeal time-in-process statistics demonstrated a total reduction of nearly eight months in case processing time.

Division III

- As with each of the other divisions, criminal appeal filings increased in 1988. This represents the fourth straight annual increase.
- Unlike the other divisions, criminal appeal dispositions increased in 1988, jumping by more than 50 percent.
- Personal restraint petition filings declined by 64 percent over the last two years.
- Case processing time for both criminal and civil appeals continued to decline even though the division is current.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, Division I, 1988

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
Filed	**717**	**735**	**1,452**	**310**	**199**	**509**	**1,961**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	**332**	**295**	**627**	**17**	**18**	**35**	**662**
Disposed							
Opinion Mandated	347	308	655	20	21	41	696
Opinion Published	83	110	193	11	10	21	214
Opinion Unpublished	264	198	462	9	11	20	482
Dismissed	164	333	497	357	58	415	912
Review Not Accepted	10	7	17	0	113	113	130
Transferred/Certified [a]	1	8	9	1	3	4	13
Terminated	109	60	169	0	1	1	170
Unpublished Ruling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposed [b]	**638**	**718**	**1,356**	**379**	**196**	**575**	**1,931**
Pending at Year End							
Case Stayed	6	32	38	4	6	10	48
Not Ready For Setting	557	409	966	71	65	136	1,102
Ready For Setting [c]	64	35	99	8	0	8	107
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion Calendar	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
Set For Motion On The Merits	23	21	44	0	0	0	44
Set For Oral Argument	104	116	220	4	1	5	225
Total Awaiting Hearing	**758**	**613**	**1,371**	**87**	**72**	**159**	**1,530**
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Opinion/Order In Process	44	69	113	3	7	10	123
Total Pending Decision	**802**	**684**	**1,486**	**90**	**79**	**169**	**1,655**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	124	109	233	3	20	23	256

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, Division II, 1988

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
Filed	**338**	**327**	**665**	**144**	**65**	**209**	**874**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	**153**	**159**	**312**	**4**	**5**	**9**	**321**
Disposed							
Opinion Mandated	180	196	376	7	4	11	387
Opinion Published	26	47	73	0	2	2	75
Opinion Unpublished	154	149	303	7	2	9	312
Dismissed	68	142	210	182	6	188	398
Review Not Accepted	1	3	4	0	46	46	50
Transferred/Certified[a]	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
Terminated	0	2	2	1	9	10	12
Unpublished Ruling	94	33	127	1	1	2	129
Total Disposed[b]	**344**	**381**	**725**	**191**	**66**	**257**	**982**
Pending at Year End							
Case Stayed	0	10	10	0	4	4	14
Not Ready For Setting	178	145	323	30	7	37	360
Ready For Setting[c]	137	133	270	29	1	30	300
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion Calendar	14	13	27	0	8	8	35
Set For Motion On The Merits	15	3	18	0	0	0	18
Set For Oral Argument	40	55	95	1	0	1	96
Total Awaiting Hearing	**384**	**359**	**743**	**60**	**20**	**80**	**823**
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Opinion/Order In Process	24	35	59	1	1	2	61
Total Pending Decision	**408**	**395**	**803**	**61**	**21**	**82**	**885**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	64	60	124	46	12	58	182

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, Division III, 1988

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
Filed	**226**	**276**	**502**	**84**	**108**	**192**	**694**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	**116**	**144**	**260**	**2**	**20**	**22**	**282**
Disposed							
Opinion Mandated	109	161	270	2	20	22	292
Opinion Published	37	73	110	1	14	15	125
Opinion Unpublished	72	88	160	1	6	7	167
Dismissed	15	80	95	104	25	129	224
Review Not Accepted	3	7	10	0	70	70	80
Transferred/Certified [a]	5	10	15	1	3	4	19
Terminated	1	0	1	5	3	8	9
Unpublished Ruling	83	50	133	1	4	5	138
Total Disposed [b]	**216**	**309**	**525**	**113**	**126**	**239**	**764**
Pending at Year End							
Case Stayed	1	7	8	2	3	5	13
Not Ready For Setting	173	145	318	17	5	22	340
Ready For Setting [c]	19	43	62	10	3	13	75
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion Calendar	0	1	1	0	24	24	25
Set For Motion On The Merits	10	15	25	1	1	2	27
Set For Oral Argument	20	20	40	2	1	3	43
Total Awaiting Hearing	**223**	**231**	**454**	**32**	**37**	**69**	**523**
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Opinion/Order In Process	19	21	40	1	2	3	43
Total Pending Decision	**243**	**252**	**495**	**33**	**39**	**72**	**567**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	42	45	87	14	8	22	109

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, 1988

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
Filed	**1,281**	**1,338**	**2,619**	**538**	**372**	**910**	**3,529**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	**601**	**598**	**1,199**	**23**	**43**	**66**	**1,265**
Disposed							
Opinion Mandated	636	665	1,301	29	45	74	1,375
Opinion Published	146	230	376	12	26	38	414
Opinion Unpublished	490	435	925	17	19	36	961
Dismissed	247	555	802	643	89	732	1,534
Review Not Accepted	14	17	31	0	229	229	260
Transferred/Certified [a]	6	21	27	2	6	8	35
Terminated	110	62	172	6	13	19	191
Unpublished Ruling	177	83	260	2	5	7	267
Total Disposed [b]	**1,198**	**1,408**	**2,606**	**683**	**388**	**1,071**	**3,677**
Pending at Year End							
Case Stayed	7	49	56	6	13	19	75
Not Ready For Setting	908	699	1,607	118	77	195	1,802
Ready For Setting [c]	220	211	431	47	4	51	482
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion Calendar	18	14	32	0	32	32	64
Set For Motion On The Merits	48	39	87	1	1	2	89
Set For Oral Argument	164	191	355	7	2	9	364
Total Awaiting Hearing	**1,365**	**1,203**	**2,568**	**179**	**129**	**308**	**2,876**
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	3	4	0	0	0	4
Opinion/Order In Process	87	125	212	5	10	15	227
Total Pending Decision	**1,453**	**1,331**	**2,784**	**184**	**139**	**323**	**3,107**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	230	214	444	63	40	103	547

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

History of Filings, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Division I									
Criminal Appeals	535	562	5.0%	568	1.0%	573	0.8%	717	25.1%
Civil Appeals	725	662	-8.6%	577	-12.8%	704	22.0%	735	4.4%
Total Appeals	1,260	1,224	-2.8%	1,145	-6.4%	1,277	11.5%	1,452	13.7%
Personal Restraint Petitions	256	448	75.0%	625	39.5%	432	-30.8%	310	-28.2%
Notices of Discretionary Review	133	144	8.2%	188	30.5%	173	-7.9%	199	15.0%
Total Filings, Division I	**1,649**	**1,816**	**10.1%**	**1,958**	**7.8%**	**1,882**	**-3.8%**	**1,961**	**4.1%**
Division II									
Criminal Appeals	267	339	26.9%	303	-10.6%	316	4.2%	338	6.9%
Civil Appeals	340	352	3.5%	352	-0.0%	380	7.9%	327	-13.9%
Total Appeals	607	691	13.8%	655	-5.2%	696	6.2%	665	-4.4%
Personal Restraint Petitions	202	315	55.9%	426	35.2%	219	-48.5%	144	-34.2%
Notices of Discretionary Review	60	79	31.6%	102	29.1%	87	-14.7%	65	-25.2%
Total Filings, Division II	**869**	**1,085**	**24.8%**	**1,183**	**9.0%**	**1,002**	**-15.3%**	**874**	**-12.7%**
Division III									
Criminal Appeals	119	150	26.0%	174	16.0%	194	11.4%	226	16.4%
Civil Appeals	287	287	-0.0%	277	-3.4%	269	-2.8%	276	2.6%
Total Appeals	406	437	7.6%	451	3.2%	463	2.6%	502	8.4%
Personal Restraint Petitions	135	155	14.8%	233	50.3%	151	-35.1%	84	-44.3%
Notices of Discretionary Review	70	97	38.5%	81	-16.4%	86	6.1%	108	25.5%
Total Filings, Division III	**611**	**689**	**12.7%**	**765**	**11.0%**	**700**	**-8.4%**	**694**	**-0.8%**
Court of Appeals, Total									
Criminal Appeals	921	1,051	14.1%	1,045	-0.5%	1,083	3.6%	1,281	18.2%
Civil Appeals	1,352	1,301	-3.7%	1,206	-7.3%	1,353	12.1%	1,338	-1.1%
Total Appeals	2,273	2,352	3.4%	2,251	-4.2%	2,436	8.2%	2,619	7.5%
Personal Restraint Petitions	593	918	54.8%	1,284	39.8%	802	-37.5%	538	-32.9%
Notices of Discretionary Review	263	320	21.6%	371	15.9%	346	-6.7%	372	7.5%
Total Filings, Court of Appeals	**3,129**	**3,590**	**14.7%**	**3,906**	**8.8%**	**3,584**	**-8.2%**	**3,529**	**-1.5%**

The Court of Appeals

History of Dispositions, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Division I									
Criminal Appeals	543	479	-11.7%	430	-10.2%	665	54.6%	638	-4.0%
Civil Appeals	673	746	10.8%	687	-7.9%	826	20.2%	718	-13.0%
Total Appeals	1,216	1,225	0.7%	1,117	-8.8%	1,491	33.4%	1,356	-9.0%
Personal Restraint Petitions	241	319	32.3%	512	60.5%	594	16.0%	379	-36.1%
Notices of Discretionary Review	151	121	-19.8%	132	9.0%	229	73.4%	196	-14.4%
Total Dispositions, Division I	**1,608**	**1,665**	**3.5%**	**1,761**	**5.7%**	**2,314**	**31.4%**	**1,931**	**-16.5%**
Division II									
Criminal Appeals	216	232	7.4%	321	38.3%	397	23.6%	344	-13.3%
Civil Appeals	326	337	3.3%	345	2.3%	449	30.1%	381	-15.1%
Total Appeals	542	569	4.9%	666	17.0%	846	27.0%	725	-14.3%
Personal Restraint Petitions	129	246	90.6%	317	28.8%	360	13.5%	191	-46.9%
Notices of Discretionary Review	62	81	30.6%	92	13.5%	91	-1.0%	66	-27.4%
Total Dispositions, Division II	**733**	**896**	**22.2%**	**1,075**	**19.9%**	**1,297**	**20.6%**	**982**	**-24.2%**
Division III									
Criminal Appeals	130	166	27.6%	143	-13.8%	141	-1.3%	216	53.1%
Civil Appeals	334	333	-0.2%	294	-11.7%	245	-16.6%	309	26.1%
Total Appeals	464	499	7.5%	437	-12.4%	386	-11.6%	525	36.0%
Personal Restraint Petitions	132	136	3.0%	189	38.9%	193	2.1%	113	-41.4%
Notices of Discretionary Review	57	81	42.1%	93	14.8%	68	-26.8%	126	85.2%
Total Dispositions, Division III	**653**	**716**	**9.6%**	**719**	**0.4%**	**647**	**-10.0%**	**764**	**18.0%**
Court of Appeals, Total									
Criminal Appeals	889	877	-1.3%	894	1.9%	1,203	34.5%	1,198	-0.4%
Civil Appeals	1,333	1,416	6.2%	1,326	-6.3%	1,520	14.6%	1,408	-7.3%
Total Appeals	2,222	2,293	3.1%	2,220	-3.1%	2,723	22.6%	2,606	-4.2%
Personal Restraint Petitions	502	701	39.6%	1,018	45.2%	1,147	12.6%	683	-40.4%
Notices of Discretionary Review	270	283	4.8%	317	12.0%	388	22.3%	388	-0.0%
Total Dispositions, Court of Appeals	**2,994**	**3,277**	**9.4%**	**3,555**	**8.4%**	**4,258**	**19.7%**	**3,677**	**-13.6%**

The Court of Appeals

History of Pending Cases [a], 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Division I									
Criminal Appeals	603	744	23.3%	790	6.1%	716	-9.3%	802	12.0%
Civil Appeals	972	941	-3.1%	698	-25.8%	709	1.5%	684	-3.5%
Total Appeals	1,575	1,685	6.9%	1,488	-11.6%	1,425	-4.2%	1,486	4.2%
Personal Restraint Petitions	93	222	138.7%	331	49.0%	157	-52.5%	90	-42.6%
Notices of Discretionary Review	57	70	22.8%	78	11.4%	72	-7.6%	79	9.7%
Total Pending, Division I	**1,725**	**1,977**	**14.6%**	**1,897**	**-4.0%**	**1,654**	**-12.8%**	**1,655**	**0.0%**
Division II									
Criminal Appeals	407	503	23.5%	451	-10.3%	380	-15.7%	408	7.3%
Civil Appeals	488	515	5.5%	485	-5.8%	408	-15.8%	395	-3.1%
Total Appeals	895	1,018	13.7%	936	-8.0%	788	-15.8%	803	1.9%
Personal Restraint Petitions	81	158	95.0%	230	45.5%	108	-53.0%	61	-43.5%
Notices of Discretionary Review	21	24	14.2%	28	16.6%	24	-14.2%	21	-12.5%
Total Pending, Division II	**997**	**1,200**	**20.3%**	**1,194**	**-0.5%**	**920**	**-22.9%**	**885**	**-3.8%**
Division III									
Criminal Appeals	180	166	-7.7%	190	14.4%	230	21.0%	243	5.6%
Civil Appeals	325	277	-14.7%	260	-6.1%	253	-2.6%	252	-0.3%
Total Appeals	505	443	-12.2%	450	1.5%	483	7.3%	495	2.4%
Personal Restraint Petitions	25	50	100.0%	61	22.0%	45	-26.2%	33	-26.6%
Notices of Discretionary Review	28	38	35.7%	32	-15.7%	45	40.6%	39	-13.3%
Total Pending, Division III	**558**	**531**	**-4.8%**	**543**	**2.2%**	**573**	**5.5%**	**567**	**-1.0%**
Court of Appeals, Total									
Criminal Appeals	1,190	1,413	18.7%	1,431	1.2%	1,326	-7.3%	1,453	-3.5%
Civil Appeals	1,785	1,733	-2.9%	1,443	-16.7%	1,370	-5.0%	1,331	-2.8%
Total Appeals	2,975	3,146	5.7%	2,874	-8.6%	2,696	-6.1%	2,784	3.2%
Personal Restraint Petitions	199	430	116.0%	622	44.6%	310	-50.1%	184	-40.6%
Notices of Discretionary Review	106	132	24.5%	138	4.5%	141	2.1%	139	-1.4%
Total Pending, Court of Appeals	**3,280**	**3,708**	**13.0%**	**3,634**	**-1.9%**	**3,147**	**-13.4%**	**3,107**	**-1.2%**

[a] Does not include "Opinion/Order Filed but not yet Mandated."

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, All Reviews, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**3,129**	**3,590**	**14.7%**	**3,906**	**8.8%**	**3,584**	**-8.2%**	**3,529**	**-1.5%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1,265**	—
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	381	421	10.4%	429	1.9%	481	12.1%	414	-13.9%
Unpublished	859	858	-0.1%	766	-10.7%	1,164	51.9%	961	-17.4%
Dismissed	1,290	1,386	7.4%	1,745	25.9%	1,850	6.0%	1,534	-17.0%
Review Not Accepted	188	180	-4.2%	183	1.6%	308	68.3%	260	-15.5%
Transferred/Certified [a]	126	82	-34.9%	79	-3.6%	54	-31.6%	35	-35.1%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	128	333	160.1%	341	2.4%	391	14.6%	458	17.1%
Total Disposed [b]	**2,994**	**3,277**	**9.4%**	**3,555**	**8.4%**	**4,258**	**19.7%**	**3,677**	**-13.6%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	67	232	246.2%	143	-38.3%	70	-51.0%	75	7.1%
Not Ready for Setting	1,290	1,603	24.2%	1,622	1.1%	1,637	0.9%	1,802	10.0%
Ready for Setting [c]	1,264	1,105	-12.5%	712	-35.5%	655	-8.0%	482	-26.4%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	9	6	-33.3%	1	-83.3%	0	---	0	---
Set for Motion Calendar	51	141	176.4%	156	10.6%	174	11.5%	153	-12.1%
Set for Oral Argument	453	407	-10.1%	564	38.5%	337	-40.2%	364	8.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**3,134**	**3,494**	**11.4%**	**3,198**	**-8.4%**	**2,873**	**-10.1%**	**2,876**	**0.1%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	4	300.0%	4	-0.0%	11	175.0%	4	-63.6%
Opinion/Order in Process	145	210	44.8%	432	105.7%	268	-37.9%	227	-15.2%
Total Pending Decision	**3,280**	**3,708**	**13.0%**	**3,634**	**-1.9%**	**3,147**	**-13.4%**	**3,107**	**-1.2%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	547	442	-19.1%	815	84.3%	636	-21.9%	547	-13.9%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Criminal Appeals, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**921**	**1,051**	**14.1%**	**1,045**	**-0.5%**	**1,063**	**3.6%**	**1,281**	**18.2%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	**601**	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	151	145	-3.9%	143	-1.3%	196	37.0%	146	-25.5%
Unpublished	469	443	-5.5%	354	-20.0%	593	67.5%	490	-17.3%
Dismissed	206	198	-3.8%	231	16.6%	218	-5.6%	247	13.3%
Review Not Accepted	6	3	-50.0%	9	200.0%	5	-44.4%	14	180.0%
Transferred/Certified [a]	22	10	-54.5%	16	60.0%	6	-62.5%	6	-0.0%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	27	74	174.0%	137	85.1%	181	32.1%	287	58.5%
Total Disposed [b]	**889**	**877**	**-1.3%**	**894**	**1.9%**	**1,203**	**34.5%**	**1,198**	**-0.4%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	11	15	36.3%	18	20.0%	4	-77.7%	7	75.0%
Not Ready for Setting	564	716	26.9%	599	-16.3%	690	15.1%	908	31.5%
Ready for Setting [c]	342	447	30.7%	332	-25.7%	309	-6.9%	220	-28.8%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	5	2	-60.0%	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set for Motion Calendar	6	44	633.3%	78	77.2%	85	8.9%	66	-22.4%
Set for Oral Argument	218	113	-48.1%	234	107.0%	119	-49.1%	164	37.8%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**1,146**	**1,337**	**16.6%**	**1,261**	**-5.6%**	**1,207**	**-4.2%**	**1,365**	**13.0%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	1	-0.0%	3	200.0%	3	-0.0%	1	-66.6%
Opinion/Order in Process	43	75	74.4%	167	122.6%	116	-30.5%	87	-25.0%
Total Pending Decision	**1,190**	**1,413**	**18.7%**	**1,431**	**1.2%**	**1,326**	**-7.3%**	**1,453**	**9.5%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	202	159	-21.2%	281	76.7%	243	-13.5%	230	-5.3%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Civil Appeals, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**1,352**	**1,301**	**-3.7%**	**1,206**	**-7.3%**	**1,353**	**12.1%**	**1,338**	**-1.1%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**598**	**---**
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	204	244	19.6%	255	4.5%	263	3.1%	230	-12.5%
Unpublished	348	390	12.0%	388	-0.5%	533	37.3%	435	-18.3%
Dismissed	640	524	-18.1%	491	-6.2%	557	13.4%	555	-0.3%
Review Not Accepted	22	12	-45.4%	9	-25.0%	9	-0.0%	17	88.8%
Transferred/Certified [a]	85	60	-29.4%	56	-6.6%	20	-64.2%	21	5.0%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	30	179	496.6%	124	-30.7%	134	8.0%	145	8.2%
Total Disposed [b]	**1,333**	**1,416**	**6.2%**	**1,326**	**-6.3%**	**1,520**	**14.6%**	**1,408**	**-7.3%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	51	39	-23.5%	39	-0.0%	42	7.6%	49	16.6%
Not Ready for Setting	552	617	11.7%	538	-12.8%	653	21.3%	699	7.0%
Ready for Setting [c]	835	596	-28.6%	250	-58.0%	262	4.8%	211	-19.4%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	1	1	-0.0%	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set for Motion Calendar	29	71	144.8%	47	-33.8%	66	40.4%	53	-19.7%
Set for Oral Argument	222	275	23.8%	317	15.2%	201	-36.5%	191	-4.9%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**1,690**	**1,599**	**-5.3%**	**1,191**	**-25.5%**	**1,224**	**2.7%**	**1,203**	**-1.7%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	3	---	1	-66.6%	8	700.0%	3	-62.5%
Opinion/Order in Process	95	131	37.8%	251	91.6%	138	-45.0%	125	-9.4%
Total Pending Decision	**1,785**	**1,733**	**-2.9%**	**1,443**	**-16.7%**	**1,370**	**-5.0%**	**1,331**	**-2.8%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	237	182	-23.2%	316	73.6%	261	-17.4%	214	-18.0%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Personal Restraint Petitions, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**593**	**918**	**54.8%**	**1,284**	**39.8%**	**802**	**-37.5%**	**538**	**-32.9%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	**23**	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	4	8	100.0%	5	-37.5%	8	60.0%	12	50.0%
Unpublished	30	13	-56.6%	10	-23.0%	19	90.0%	17	-10.5%
Dismissed	389	621	59.6%	956	53.9%	1,055	10.3%	643	-39.0%
Review Not Accepted	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Transferred/Certified [a]	12	9	-25.0%	5	-44.4%	19	280.0%	2	-89.4%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	62	48	-22.5%	39	-18.7%	46	17.9%	8	-82.6%
Total Disposed [b]	**502**	**701**	**39.6%**	**1,018**	**45.2%**	**1,147**	**12.6%**	**683**	**-40.4%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	1	158	---	79	-50.0%	12	-84.8%	6	-50.0%
Not Ready for Setting	120	212	76.6%	406	91.5%	212	-47.7%	118	-44.3%
Ready for Setting [c]	67	44	-34.3%	123	179.5%	77	-37.3%	47	-38.9%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	3	3	-0.0%	1	-66.6%	0	---	0	---
Set for Motion Calendar	1	5	400.0%	1	-80.0%	1	---	1	---
Set for Oral Argument	6	8	33.3%	7	-12.5%	5	-28.5%	7	40.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**198**	**430**	**117.1%**	**617**	**43.4%**	**307**	**-50.2%**	**179**	**-41.6%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Opinion/Order in Process	1	0	---	5	---	3	-40.0%	5	66.6%
Total Pending Decision	**199**	**430**	**116.0%**	**622**	**44.6%**	**310**	**-50.1%**	**184**	**-40.6%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	59	46	-22.0%	116	152.1%	80	-31.0%	63	-21.2%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Notices of Discretionary Review, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**263**	**320**	**21.6%**	**371**	**15.9%**	**346**	**-6.7%**	**372**	**7.5%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	**43**	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	22	24	9.0%	26	8.3%	14	-46.1%	26	85.7%
Unpublished	12	12	-0.0%	14	16.6%	19	35.7%	19	-0.0%
Dismissed	55	43	-21.8%	67	55.8%	20	-70.1%	89	345.0%
Review Not Accepted	160	165	3.1%	165	-0.0%	294	78.1%	229	-22.1%
Transferred/Certified [a]	7	3	-57.1%	2	-33.3%	9	350.0%	6	-33.3%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	9	32	255.5%	41	28.1%	31	-24.3%	18	-41.9%
Total Disposed [b]	**270**	**283**	**4.8%**	**317**	**12.0%**	**388**	**22.3%**	**388**	**-0.0%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	4	20	400.0%	7	-65.0%	12	71.4%	13	8.3%
Not Ready for Setting	54	58	7.4%	79	36.2%	82	3.7%	77	-6.0%
Ready for Setting [c]	20	18	-10.0%	7	-61.1%	7	-0.0%	4	-42.8%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set for Motion Calendar	15	21	40.0%	30	42.8%	22	-26.6%	33	50.0%
Set for Oral Argument	7	11	57.1%	6	-45.4%	12	100.0%	2	-83.3%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**100**	**128**	**28.0%**	**129**	**0.7%**	**135**	**4.6%**	**129**	**-4.4%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Opinion/Order in Process	6	4	-33.3%	9	125.0%	6	-33.3%	10	66.6%
Total Pending Decision	**106**	**132**	**24.5%**	**138**	**4.5%**	**141**	**2.1%**	**139**	**-1.4%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	49	55	12.2%	102	85.4%	52	-49.0%	40	-23.0%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

Median Days Between Events for Criminal Appeals Disposed of by Opinion, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Division I									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	46	41	-10.8%	42	2.4%	34	-19.0%	28	-17.6%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	49	52	6.1%	55	5.7%	54	-1.8%	50	-7.4%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	106	107	0.9%	133	24.2%	131	-1.5%	122	-6.8%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	99	93	-6.0%	94	1.0%	96	2.1%	98	2.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	116	132	13.7%	211	59.8%	180	-14.6%	152	-15.5%
Oral Argument - Opinion	74	76	2.7%	83	9.2%	102	22.8%	91	-10.7%
Opinion - Mandate	66	51	-22.7%	42	-17.6%	65	54.7%	78	20.0%
Filing-Opinion, Division I	**510**	**510**	**-0.0%**	**619**	**21.3%**	**608**	**-1.7%**	**561**	**-7.7%**
Division II									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	47	43	-8.5%	44	2.3%	46	4.5%	49	6.5%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	48	42	-12.5%	44	4.7%	44	-0.0%	44	-0.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	85	77	-9.4%	71	-7.7%	77	8.4%	88	14.2%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	91	90	-1.0%	107	18.8%	113	5.6%	113	-0.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	447	506	13.1%	473	-6.5%	218	-53.9%	186	-14.6%
Oral Argument - Opinion	42	28	-33.3%	43	53.5%	35	-18.6%	33	-5.7%
Opinion - Mandate	65	48	-26.1%	63	31.2%	71	12.6%	100	40.8%
Filing-Opinion, Division II	**772**	**808**	**4.6%**	**809**	**0.1%**	**603**	**-25.4%**	**575**	**-4.6%**
Division III									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	38	42	10.5%	45	7.1%	44	-2.2%	47	6.8%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	51	57	11.7%	51	-10.5%	62	21.5%	55	-11.2%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	70	76	8.5%	79	3.9%	74	-6.3%	91	22.9%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	45	68	51.1%	69	1.4%	72	4.3%	72	-0.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	228	265	16.2%	227	-14.3%	195	-14.0%	156	-20.0%
Oral Argument - Opinion	57	63	10.5%	56	-11.1%	46	-17.8%	48	4.3%
Opinion - Mandate	68	67	-1.4%	57	-14.9%	77	35.0%	83	7.7%
Filing-Opinion, Division III	**517**	**597**	**15.4%**	**540**	**-9.5%**	**531**	**-1.6%**	**519**	**-2.2%**
Court of Appeals, Total									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	45	42	-6.6%	42	-0.0%	37	-11.9%	35	-5.4%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	49	50	2.0%	49	-2.0%	51	4.0%	50	-1.9%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	90	84	-6.6%	89	5.9%	97	8.9%	104	7.2%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	93	87	-6.4%	96	10.3%	99	3.1%	98	-1.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	166	203	22.2%	259	27.5%	188	-27.4%	162	-13.8%
Oral Argument - Opinion	62	62	-0.0%	65	4.8%	77	18.4%	70	-9.0%
Opinion - Mandate	66	51	-22.7%	49	-3.9%	67	36.7%	85	26.8%
Filing-Opinion, Court of Appeals	**562**	**575**	**2.3%**	**667**	**16.0%**	**600**	**-10.0%**	**561**	**-6.5%**

Median Days Between Events for Civil Appeals Disposed of by Opinion, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Division I									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	46	47	2.1%	46	-2.1%	45	-2.1%	47	4.4%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	51	63	23.5%	65	3.1%	62	-4.6%	62	-0.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	59	68	15.2%	58	-14.7%	61	5.1%	87	42.6%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	63	69	9.5%	62	-10.1%	59	-4.8%	63	6.7%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	569	612	7.5%	548	-10.4%	437	-20.2%	152	-65.2%
Oral Argument - Opinion	71	76	7.0%	97	27.6%	112	15.4%	105	-6.2%
Opinion - Mandate	46	58	26.0%	44	-24.1%	105	138.6%	83	-20.9%
Filing-Opinion, Division I	**867**	**910**	**4.9%**	**875**	**-3.8%**	**767**	**-12.3%**	**474**	**-38.2%**
Division II									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	48	43	-10.4%	44	2.3%	43	-2.2%	46	6.9%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	45	45	-0.0%	32	-28.8%	48	50.0%	49	2.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	66	69	4.5%	65	-5.7%	74	13.8%	78	5.4%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	50	51	2.0%	63	23.5%	65	3.1%	67	3.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	511	569	11.3%	619	8.7%	428	-30.8%	265	-38.0%
Oral Argument - Opinion	46	51	10.8%	54	5.8%	52	-3.7%	62	19.2%
Opinion - Mandate	57	78	36.8%	50	-35.8%	88	76.0%	83	-5.6%
Filing-Opinion, Division II	**832**	**853**	**2.5%**	**873**	**2.3%**	**692**	**-20.7%**	**565**	**-18.3%**
Division III									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	47	45	-4.2%	49	8.8%	45	-8.1%	46	2.2%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	55	54	-1.8%	57	5.5%	59	3.5%	44	-25.4%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	71	56	-21.1%	63	12.5%	54	-14.2%	60	11.1%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	53	49	-7.5%	55	12.2%	52	-5.4%	56	7.6%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	303	301	-0.6%	237	-21.2%	200	-15.6%	176	-12.0%
Oral Argument - Opinion	65	75	15.3%	62	-17.3%	49	-20.9%	63	28.5%
Opinion - Mandate	64	53	-17.1%	62	16.9%	71	14.5%	70	-1.4%
Filing-Opinion, Division III	**583**	**594**	**1.8%**	**526**	**-11.4%**	**495**	**-5.8%**	**456**	**-7.8%**
Court of Appeals, Total									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	46	46	-0.0%	45	-2.1%	45	-0.0%	46	2.2%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	50	55	10.0%	54	-1.8%	57	5.5%	49	-14.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	65	64	-1.5%	60	-6.2%	66	10.0%	73	10.6%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	59	63	6.7%	60	-4.7%	58	-3.3%	62	6.8%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	501	560	11.7%	532	-5.0%	328	-38.3%	182	-44.5%
Oral Argument - Opinion	67	71	5.9%	79	11.2%	87	10.1%	83	-4.5%
Opinion - Mandate	57	63	10.5%	49	-22.2%	88	79.5%	79	-10.2%
Filing-Opinion, Court of Appeals	**798**	**852**	**6.7%**	**836**	**-1.8%**	**658**	**-21.2%**	**493**	**-25.0%**

The Court of Appeals

History of Activity, All Reviews, Division I, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**1,649**	**1,816**	**10.1%**	**1,958**	**7.8%**	**1,882**	**-3.8%**	**1,961**	**4.1%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**662**	**---**
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	208	196	-5.7%	224	14.2%	263	17.4%	214	-18.6%
Unpublished	473	483	2.1%	396	-18.0%	621	56.8%	482	-22.3%
Dismissed	732	736	0.5%	973	32.2%	1,036	6.4%	912	-11.9%
Review Not Accepted	100	71	-29.0%	54	-23.9%	204	277.7%	130	-36.2%
Transferred/Certified [a]	60	31	-48.3%	40	29.0%	29	-27.5%	13	-55.1%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	31	137	341.9%	65	-52.5%	152	133.8%	170	11.8%
Total Disposed [b]	**1,608**	**1,665**	**3.5%**	**1,761**	**5.7%**	**2,314**	**31.4%**	**1,931**	**-16.5%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	43	111	158.1%	70	-36.9%	43	-38.5%	48	11.6%
Not Ready for Setting	798	994	24.5%	969	-2.5%	952	-1.7%	1,102	15.7%
Ready for Setting [c]	606	449	-25.9%	211	-53.0%	255	20.8%	107	-58.0%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	4	4	-0.0%	0	-0.0%	0	-0.0%	0	-0.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	0	41	---	57	39.0%	77	35.0%	48	-37.7%
Set for Oral Argument	226	244	7.9%	344	40.9%	166	-51.7%	225	35.5%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**1,677**	**1,843**	**9.8%**	**1,651**	**-10.4%**	**1,493**	**-9.5%**	**1,530**	**2.4%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	---	0	---	7	---	2	-71.4%
Opinion/Order in Process	48	134	179.1%	246	83.5%	154	-37.3%	123	-20.1%
Total Pending Decision	**1,725**	**1,977**	**14.6%**	**1,897**	**-4.0%**	**1,654**	**-12.8%**	**1,655**	**0.0%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	273	180	-34.0%	416	131.1%	221	-46.8%	256	15.8%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

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History of Activity, All Reviews, Division II, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**869**	**1,085**	**24.8%**	**1,183**	**9.0%**	**1,002**	**-15.3%**	**874**	**-12.7%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	**321**	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	78	93	19.2%	101	8.6%	102	0.9%	75	-26.4%
Unpublished	209	212	1.4%	242	14.1%	455	88.0%	312	-31.4%
Dismissed	323	416	28.7%	501	20.4%	534	6.5%	398	-25.4%
Review Not Accepted	46	56	21.7%	64	14.2%	65	1.5%	50	-23.0%
Transferred/Certified [a]	36	35	-2.7%	30	-14.2%	18	-40.0%	3	-83.3%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	27	78	188.8%	135	73.0%	122	-9.6%	141	15.5%
Total Disposed [b]	**733**	**896**	**22.2%**	**1,075**	**19.9%**	**1,297**	**20.6%**	**982**	**-24.2%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	10	79	690.0%	56	-29.1%	14	-75.0%	14	-0.0%
Not Ready for Setting	278	345	24.1%	371	7.5%	371	-0.0%	360	-2.9%
Ready for Setting [c]	490	571	16.5%	393	-31.1%	332	-15.5%	300	-9.6%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	4	1	-75.0%	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set for Motion Calendar	23	70	204.3%	62	-11.4%	51	-17.7%	53	3.9%
Set for Oral Argument	150	102	-32.0%	194	90.1%	96	-50.5%	96	-0.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**955**	**1,168**	**22.3%**	**1,076**	**-7.8%**	**864**	**-19.7%**	**823**	**-4.7%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	---
Opinion/Order in Process	42	32	-23.8%	118	268.7%	56	-52.5%	61	8.9%
Total Pending Decision	**997**	**1,200**	**20.3%**	**1,194**	**-0.5%**	**920**	**-22.9%**	**885**	**-3.8%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	175	161	-8.0%	270	67.7%	256	-5.1%	182	-28.9%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

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History of Activity, All Reviews, Division III, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	**611**	**689**	**12.7%**	**765**	**11.0%**	**700**	**-8.4%**	**694**	**-0.8%**
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	**282**	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	95	132	38.9%	104	-21.2%	116	11.5%	125	7.7%
Unpublished	177	163	-7.9%	128	-21.4%	88	-31.2%	167	89.7%
Dismissed	235	234	-0.4%	271	15.8%	280	3.3%	224	-20.0%
Review Not Accepted	42	53	26.1%	65	22.6%	39	-40.0%	80	105.1%
Transferred/Certified [a]	30	16	-46.6%	9	-43.7%	7	-22.2%	19	171.4%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	70	118	68.5%	141	19.4%	117	-17.0%	147	25.6%
Total Disposed [b]	**653**	**716**	**9.6%**	**719**	**0.4%**	**647**	**-10.0%**	**764**	**18.0%**
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	14	42	200.0%	17	-59.5%	13	-23.5%	13	-0.0%
Not Ready for Setting	214	264	23.3%	282	6.8%	314	11.3%	340	8.2%
Ready for Setting [c]	168	85	-49.4%	108	27.0%	68	-37.0%	75	10.2%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	1	1	-0.0%	1	-0.0%	0	-0.0%	0	-0.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	28	30	7.1%	37	23.3%	46	24.3%	52	13.0%
Set for Oral Argument	77	61	-20.7%	26	-57.3%	75	188.4%	43	-42.6%
Total Awaiting Hearing	**502**	**483**	**-3.7%**	**471**	**-2.4%**	**516**	**9.5%**	**523**	**1.3%**
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	4	300.0%	4	-0.0%	4	-0.0%	1	-75.0%
Opinion/Order in Process	55	44	-20.0%	68	54.5%	53	-22.0%	43	-18.8%
Total Pending Decision	**558**	**531**	**-4.8%**	**543**	**2.2%**	**573**	**5.5%**	**567**	**-1.0%**
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	99	101	2.0%	129	27.7%	159	23.2%	109	-31.4%

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

Glossary

Filings

Notice of Appeal

The filing of an appeal of a trial court final judgment that is reviewable as a matter of right. Notices of appeal must be filed within 30 days of the trial court judgment. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may appeal from only trial court decisions as specified in RAP 2.2.

Discretionary Review

The filing of a review of interlocutory orders of a trial court, made prior to a final determination of the case, concerning whether errors or substantial departure from accepted and usual courses of proceedings occurred in the case. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may seek discretionary review of any act of superior court not appealable as a matter of right (RAP 2.3).

Personal Restraint Petition

The filing of a review to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement, or other restrictions imposed by a criminal or civil trial court decision (RAP 16.4).

Dispositions

The appellate court may reverse, affirm, or modify the decision being reviewed and take any other action as the merits of the case and the interest of justice may require (RAP 12.2). Each review is counted as being disposed only after its jurisdiction has been returned to the appropriate court. Reviews mandated, the written notification to all parties terminating the review, is required, when appropriate, for recognizing the final disposition of the review.

Opinion

The statement by the court of the decision reached in regards to a cause argued before it, expounding the law as applied to the case, and detailing the reasons upon which the judgment is based.

Opinion Published: The published written opinion terminating the review.

Opinion Unpublished: The unpublished written opinion terminating the review.

Dismissed

An order issued by the court dismissing the review prior to the point where case merit is determined. The commissioner or clerk, on 30 days notice, may dismiss a review for failure to comply with procedures. The court, on motion of a party, may dismiss a review for want of prosecution, if the review is frivolous, moot or solely for the purpose of delay, or for failure to comply with procedures (RAP 18.9).

Review Not Accepted

Reviews may not be accepted if they do not meet the conditions governing the acceptance of review (RAP 2.2, 2.3, and 16.4).

Transferred/Certified

The Supreme Court, to promote orderly administration of justice may, on its own initiative or on motion of a party, transfer a case from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court or from one division to another within the Court of Appeals.

Terminated

An order issued by the court terminating the review before an opinion is rendered. An order to terminate a review would result if, for example, a petitioner decided to withdraw the review.

Unpublished Ruling

An unpublished written decision granting or denying, in full or in part, a motion before the court.

Pending Cases

Case Stayed

Those cases temporarily arrested or removed from judicial processing by order of the court.

Not Ready For Setting

Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the review filed but have yet to file the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief.

Ready For Setting

Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief filed but have yet to be set on the court calendar for review.

Remanded To Trial Court

Those cases whose jurisdiction has been temporarily returned to the trial court of origination.

Set For Motion Calendar

Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting. Because motions exist concerning these cases, they are set for the motion calendar.

Set For Motion on the Merits

Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served, and now qualify for setting. Because a motion to affirm a decision, or any part thereof, on the merits has been made, these cases are set for Motion on the Merits.

Set For Oral Argument

Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting for review.

Opinion/Order Stayed

Those cases which have been reviewed by the court and then, for various reasons, were removed from judicial processing before a decision was rendered.

Opinion/Order In Process

Those cases which have been reviewed by the court but have yet to receive a decision.

Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated

Those cases which have been reviewed by the court, have received a decision, but have yet to have the decision mandated.

Time in Process Statistics

Notice of Appeals

Filing

The date the appeal is filed in the trial court.

Statement of Arraignments

The date of the first occurrence when the Statement of Arraignments has either been "Received" or "Filed."

Report of Proceedings

The date of the first occurrence when the Report of Proceedings has either

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been "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers. Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Appellant's Brief

The date of the last occurrence for the Appellant's Brief to either be "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers." Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Respondent's Brief

The date of the last occurrence for the Respondent's Brief to either be "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers. Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Oral Argument

The date of the first occurrence that the oral argument received a status of "Heard."

Opinion

The date of the first occurrence of the opinion being filed.

Mandate

A written notification by the clerk of the appellate court to the trial court and to the parties of an appellate court decision terminating review.

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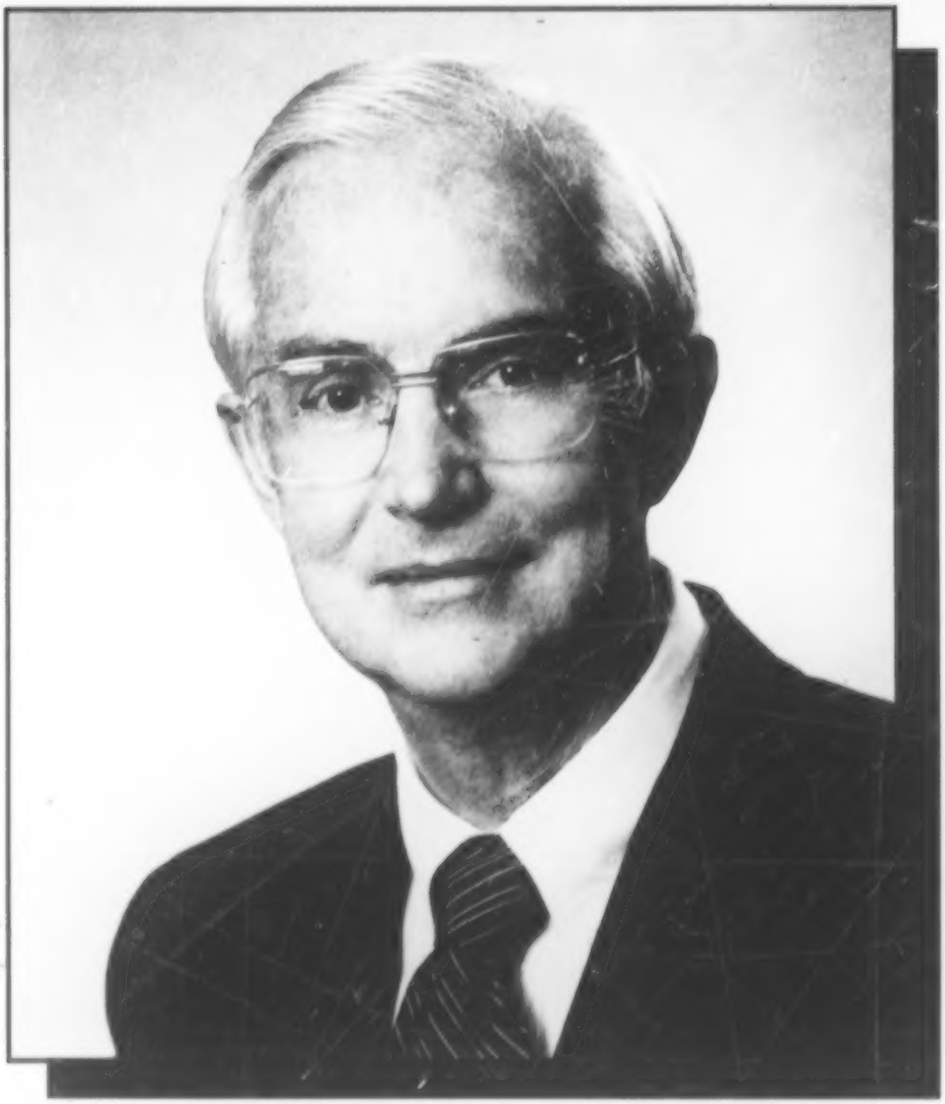

Harold D. Clarke
President-Judge, Superior Court Judges' Association
1988 - 1989

The Superior Courts

The numerical workload of the superior courts continues to grow, particularly in larger metropolitan areas. In addition, the complexity and length of a number of cases also appear to be growing in conjunction with numbers mentioned. This creates difficulties in many of the counties of this state which have been met partially through the addition of new judicial positions. The Superior Court Judges' Association (SCJA) has taken various steps to meet what is often times an almost overwhelming caseload problem. The superior court has received excellent assistance through the Office of the Administrator for the Courts and various other associations. Through joint efforts it is hoped the caseload problem can be alleviated, if not eliminated, in the next few years. Some of the steps taken to address these issues are better tracking and assignment procedures, the use of pro tem and active judges on a temporary basis in a particular county where the problem is most serious, and extending court hours.

While problems of this sort can absorb a great amount of the thinking of those involved in the judicial process, it is well to pause and not be swept up with the need to handle a certain number of cases within a particular time frame. The judges of the superior court of this state are committed to a standard of excellence. it is not the intent of any of the steps mentioned in the previous paragraph to diminish that standard. It is the continuing goal of the superior court judges to ensure every litigant receives full, fair, and careful consideration of his or her case regardless of the length, complexity, or dollar amount involved. Arbitration and mediation also continue to play an important part in assisting the courts in processing disputes. It is foreseeable that these areas will continue to expand and become more important as the demands upon the courts increase in the future.

It has been the expressed intent of the Association since the 1988 Washington Judicial Conference to move toward a more proactive stance regarding the Legislature. The Association is very cognizant of the need to interact with the Legislature in an appropriate manner. The proactive stance developed by the Association is basically a procedure where contact can be maintained with legislators and/or their staff for the exchange of information. It is felt that judges who are working with problems on a daily basis are in the best position to convey pertinent and helpful information to the legislators. It also is believed that if open lines of communication can be maintained, judges can easily and readily approach legislators when they see an area that deserves legislative attention and vice versa. In this connection, a meeting was held in November 1988 with legislative staff from the committees that would work most directly with those committees having SCJA legislative charges. After that meeting there was follow-up contact between the President-Judge and various key legislators to establish the lines of communication presently contemplated. These meetings have been successful, and the judges, staff from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, and the legislators involved all feel it is proper for judges to become appropriately active in the legislative arena, and that benefits can flow in both directions.

The Superior Court Judges' Association is governed by a Board of Trustees and Officers designated as President-Judge, President-Elect, Immediate Past President, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven trustees. In addition, six committees perform functions internal to the operation of the Association: Auditing Committee; Conference Arrangements Committee; Employment Benefits Committee; Judicial Ethics Committee; Nominating Committee; and the Trust and Endowment Committee. Five committees are involved in the legislative arena: Civil Law and Rules Committee; Criminal Law and Rules Committee; Family and Juvenile Law Committee; Improvement of Judicial Administration Committee; and Institutions Committee. These committees review state laws; monitor, report and recommend changes on proposed legislation and court rules; consider increased use of constitutional SCJA superior court rule making power; provide membership to the Washington State Bar Association Committee; improve and work toward greater consistency in local rules and procedures as appropriate; maintain liaison with other judicial committees and task forces; improve liaison with Legislature and government departments; and, recommend methods to improve judicial administration and intercounty procedures for more effective utilization of judicial time.

The Courts and Community Committee strives to enhance the "judicial image" in the community and the relationship with the community through publications, news releases, and press conferences. It assists judges in meeting unjust criticism through coordination with state and local bar associations.

The Committee also maintains and fosters judges' relationships with organized bar associations, lawyers' associations, and in-state law schools. The Committee also works closely with the Bar Association and other organizations in developing and sponsoring a meaningful law day program throughout the state. Finally, the Committee maintains liaison with other community-oriented associations and groups. During 1988 the Committee discussed the possibility of producing a video of "The Trial of John Peter Zenger," and members are trying to locate funding.

One of the most active committees of the Association is the Judicial Education Committee, which promotes and presents education programs for the judges and court commissioners, and generally functions to create and carry on the program of the Washington Judicial College. The overwhelming majority of superior court judges in the state receive continuing education on a regular basis far in excess of that required by the Bar Association of its members. One of the unique programs the Committee sponsors is the Experienced Judges' Symposium held each spring. This program provides an opportunity for in-depth study in areas that are designed to enhance and broaden the perspective of judges in areas that are beneficial to them from a judicial standpoint, but are often times a luxury endeavor that they are unable to undertake because of the constraints of their duties. The 1988 Spring Conference was held in Port Angeles, at which time a joint conference was conducted in Victoria with the British Columbia judges.

The Family and Juvenile Law Committee, in an attempt to become more proactive with the Legislature, met with the Seattle-King County Bar Association's Family Law Committee and with the Washington state juvenile administrators. Uniform child support guidelines and parenting plans were major issues studied.

The Civil Law and Rules Committee formed a subcommittee to propose legislation for 1989 which will clarify the contempt statutes. Presently there are 141 statutes which contain the words contempt, contempts, or contemptuous. The Committee also referred to the Association changes in CR 47(a) and CrR 6.4(b) relative to voir dire examination as well as changes to CR 56, summary judgments. Finally, the Committee reviewed proposed amendments to the Washington Rules of Court as submitted by the Washington State Bar Association Court Rules and Procedures Committee.

On study and recommendation by the Criminal Law and Rules Committee, the Association requested the Judicial Council to change RCW 9.01.200 since it is combined with *State v. Manual*. In criminal trials where an issue of self defense was raised, if the defendant prevails, the defendant may ask the state for indemnification or reimbursement of expenses. The insanity subcommittee of the Criminal Law and Rules Committee, at the request of the legislature, also studied commitment procedures for persons with developmental disabilities.

The Institutions Committee conducted visitations to state institutions and juvenile facilities. The Committee also polled the superior court judges in an attempt to obtain their individual feelings regarding Washington's escalating crime rate and the sentencing reform act. A questionnaire was developed to determine the interest level in the Association regarding sentencing, punishment, and other related issues.

The Trust and Endowment Committee bestowed $4000 to the National Judicial College Endowment Fund and $3000 to the Washington State Task Force on Gender and Justice in the Courts. The Committee also circulated proposed language for general and specific bequests to the Nevins Memorial Fund.

The Joint Jury Management Standards Committee was active and is attempting to utilize sources for prospective jurors to supplement voter registration lists. The Benchbook Committee completed the juvenile benchbook and continued revision of the domestic relations and criminal benchbooks.

A concern of the Improvement of Judicial Administration Committee was court congestion and delay. A special program is being developed by King County to lessen its load. Due to the study and recommendation by the Improvement of Judicial Administration Committee, the Association requested the Judicial Council to study the use of videotapes in superior court industrial insurance hearings.

The SCJA places representatives on the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA), and this body has become increasingly more effective as a voice of all levels of the court. The success of the BJA in obtaining an appropriate salary level and a retirement plan that is designed to meet the need of all judges, can be attributed in part, to the efforts of the officers of the Association that served on the BJA in past years. It is not demeaning to the position of the judges to discuss money matters since reasonable levels of compensation and benefits will continue to attract and hold the high caliber of judges presently sitting on the superior court bench.

Finally, two King County judges deserve special recognition for their national achievements. Judge James A. Noe is the chairman of the Judicial Administration Division of the American Bar Association (ABA). This division consists of six conferences (appellate judges, federal trial judges, administrative law judges, special courts, state trial judges, and lawyers). Judge Noe also serves on the ABA Special Committee for Evaluation of Judicial Performance and as a member of the ABA Judicial Code Subcommittee. He also is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Judicial College. Judge Warren Chan is the Immediate Past-Chairman of the National Conference of State Trial Judges (a division of the Judicial Administration Division of the American Bar Association). Also, by virtue of that office, he is a member of the Executive Committee of the Judicial Administration Division Counsel. Additionally, Judge Chan is the Chairman of the Annual Meeting Program Committee of the Judicial Administration Division and member of the ABA Committee on Judicial Section, Tenure, and Compensation.

Thus the judges of the superior court have been deeply involved in many other activities besides their in-court duties, and they will continue to do so, recognizing that they are responsible members of their respective communities. Held in high esteem by the citizens of their counties and state, they will continue to do everything necessary to preserve and enhance that reputation.

Harold D. Clarke

President Judge, Superior Court Judges' Association

The Superior Courts

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Administrative Leadership

County Clerks' Association

The original intent of the court clerk's office is still the intent in most courts today. The superior court clerks are, in most cases, the public's elected officials responsible for records, financial management, and other quasi-judicial duties. Each of the clerks serves as an administrative spokesperson for the public in the superior court.

Court clerk responsibilities vary depending upon the policies of the court served. Generally, the clerk collects fees, maintains court records, draws and maintains jury panels, dockets judgments, acts as trustee of court monies, and issues writs and certifications. At all court proceedings, the clerk must be present to take court minutes, to mark and safeguard exhibits, and to otherwise assist the judge.

1988 Review: Jury management is an important responsibility that was a significant issue in 1988. The Washington State Legislature passed amendments to the laws on juries and jurors during the 1988 session. The purpose of these changes and additions is to promote "efficient jury administration and the opportunity for widespread citizen participation in the jury system." To accomplish this, all courts and juries of inquest in the state of Washington are intended to select, summon, and compensate jurors uniformly.

The superior court clerks have been responsible for much of the implementation of this legislation. Clerks and the courts worked together to reach a compromise that cleared up uncertainties within the statutes by clarifying responsibilities that were assumed, but not expressly stated. Therefore, better understanding of the intention of the laws on juries and jurors has given all who are involved with court administration a better understanding of their duties in managing the jury. The work required to accommodate these new laws is worth the end result.

In 1988 the Jury Source List Study Committee was developed by the Judicial Council to determine the advisability of using other lists in addition to the jury source list to expand the source for potential jurors. An important factor that must be considered is that of determining the cost of implementation and maintenance of expanding the list compared to the benefits. This study will be presented to the House Committee on Judiciary and the Senate Committee on Law and Justice by January 1989. The study results may significantly affect the role of superior court clerks in all counties.

Outlook for 1989: The Court Management Council is a policy-driven group composed of county clerks, superior court administrators, appellate clerks, and limited jurisdiction court administrators that strives to achieve success in improving the administration of justice within the Washington State court system. This council makes legislative recommendations from the information shared within the forum of representatives.

The Case Management Work Group was founded in 1987, and seeks to reduce court delay and congestion in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties. In 1989 the scope of the problem recognized by this group may expand from the larger counties to all counties. An additional area of careful consideration may be the development of time standards created to reduce the length of litigation for any one case.

In 1989 it will be brought to the Legislature's attention that the courts can no longer be handed increased mandatory duties without increased revenue. Legislation concerning antiharassment, domestic violence, tort reform, and other recent issues are creating a substantial burden on the court. The court must receive resources to help deal with increased caseload due to legislation. Legislation to reduce delay and high cost in the court system will be the foci. An increase in fees to achieve more revenue for the courts is an example of an item that may be proposed to help the court work more effectively.

The need for more consistent use of the Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS) among the courts is evident. Varying practices among counties lessen the comparability of caseload statistics, a useful tool in the management and administration of superior courts. County clerks will be participating with other administrative groups to improve caseload statistics.

A major problem area is the absence of a uniform accounting system. The current system makes the tracking of millions of dollars through the court system very difficult. An improved automated calendaring system is another need to promote efficient court operation. Both of these functions are needed on SCOMIS. The solution of developing these functions on personal computers is only a temporary one and should be incorporated into a uniform system.

In the 1989 legislative session, a non-controversial bill to increase various fees will be sought. This slight fee increase should partially mitigate the existing court revenue problem.

More efficiency in the superior courts could result from the use of new technology. The use of Fax technology and increased research into bar coding could be a significant start. In addition to bar coding for general file information, there should be research conducted on bar coding for document information. The vast accumulation of legal documents from one hundred years of court business requires a more efficient retrieval system.

Thomas Fallquist, President 7/87-7/88, County Clerks' Association

Jackie Busse, President 7/88-7/89, County Clerks' Association

Superior Court Administrators

The functions of the superior court administrators vary depending on the policies of the courts they serve. Generally, assuring smooth case flow, trial calendaring, jury management, budget planning and administration, mandatory arbitration, dealing with personnel issues, and many other administrative functions are the responsibility of administrators.

Education: Personnel issues and jury management were the main foci of the fall and spring educational conferences. In addition, application of new technology to court functions was the subject of a fall workshop. Technological solutions that will likely receive further exploration in 1989 include videotape recording of court proceedings, bar coding and optical scanning.

The Case Management Work Group was instituted by the Court Management Council in 1987. The main role of this group is to make recommendations and assist the efforts of King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties in reducing court delay and congestion. In l989 the scope of the group's work will expand to include counties other than those originally targeted. The group's recommendations are being reviewed by the Board for Judicial Administration and the Judicial Council.

The Jury Source List Study Committee was created in 1988 by the Judicial Council to analyze and make recommendations concerning the use of other lists in addition to the voter registration list as a source of potential jurors. Although a report is due to the legislature in January 1989, efforts will continue through 1989 to assess the impact of merging source lists for potential jurors.

Personal computers (PCs) and a common case tracking application will be installed in 13 superior courts in early 1989 as part of a PC project under the direction of the Judicial Information System (JISC) committee. This will give many courts their first exposure to PC technology as well as support effectively managed caseflow.

The Professional Development Program, sponsored by the Board for Trial Court Education, will support continuing efforts to professionalize the administration of the courts in Washington in 1989.

Mark Oldenburg, President, 8/87-8/88, Superior Court Administrators' Association

Juvenile Administrators

Interagency collaboration, the networking of ideas and resources to the mutual advantage of agencies and clients, has developed as a response to the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) evolving role in the court and youth-serving arenas. Linkages to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, Department of Social and Health Services' (DSHS) divisions of Juvenile Rehabilitation and Children and Family Services, Court Management Council, and Criminal Justice Training Commission as well as to legislative committees and other private and public youth-serving agencies increase the coordination of responsibilities and services.

Detention Standards: During the 1986 session the Washington State Legislature passed Engrossed Senate Bill 4738, requiring the Juvenile Disposition Standards Commission to propose detention standards to the Legislature by November 1, 1987. WAJCA supported this legislation in 1986, and in 1987 played an integral role in the development of the standards proposed to the legislature.

Detention standards were an area of continued consideration during 1988. A workshop with the Washington Association of County Councils helped focus areas of agreement and concern in the specifics of implementation of standards. Furthermore, managers from 18 detention facilities met throughout the year to discuss issues surrounding detention standards. From these meetings a list of issues for training has been created, and ongoing dialogue ensues. While detention standards have not yet been legislatively adopted, WAJCA has elected to support use of the standards as guidelines for detention facilities.

Juvenile Information System: Efforts of previous years and new initiatives brought three major accomplishments of the Juvenile Information System (JUVIS) Advisory Committee to fruition in 1988.

The JUVIS Advisory Committee was reactivated and restructured during 1988, and in cooperation with JIS guidelines, developed and presented a long-range plan for future JUVIS operations. The plan includes priorities for improvement of JUVIS and an office automation component.

A project to create a new detention module for JUVIS began in 1987 and continued throughout 1988. The system was created to capture detention facility information including time of entry and departure, activities while in detention, reasons for detention and release, and alerts about the juvenile's behavior. Training for detention staff was initiated in February 1988, and the detention module was installed in March. The module was modified throughout the year for clarification of application and ease of on-site use. The system provides the detention staff with better information for immediate operational decisions, and as modified will capture data for management statistics.

The detention module is now operational for 18 hours each day, with six hours a day designated for system maintenance.

Late in 1988 juvenile courts received notification and began installation of personal computers as part of the long-range plan for office automation. Twenty-eight personal computers have been distributed to juvenile courts as a result of this project.

Consolidated Juvenile Services: In 1988 WAJCA continued the development of its 1987 proposals to expand the Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS) Program. CJS had its beginnings in 1980 as an outgrowth of the state Probation Subsidy Program of the 1970s. Due to the success achieved by the three counties where CJS was initially piloted, the program was modified and expanded in the early 1980s.

The foci on providing accountability and rehabilitation of offenders in their own community while providing for community safety continues to be a goal of expansion of CJS services.

CJS monies fund a vast array of locally planned programs including, but not limited to, diagnostic evaluation, parole supervision, intensive supervision, restitution programs, diversion programs, prevention programs, and local commitment (2-2-2) programs.

It is anticipated the eventual outcome of these initiatives will be a juvenile justice system providing a full continuum of service at the local level, resulting in community protection, increased accountability of youth and continuity of services to youth in their own communities.

Education: The Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators' 1988 education programs were highlighted by presentations from nationally recognized experts. Court and program trends, programs that "work" according to the research, a theory/practice model of personal responsibility, and aggressive behavior were all discussed in detail by the specialists. Additionally, the Criminal Justice Training Commission provided technical assistance to WAJCA in organizational and program areas of the educational agenda.

Pam Shotwell, President, 9/87-9/89,
Juvenile Court Administrators' Association

Jurisdiction

Superior courts are referred to as general jurisdiction trial courts because there is no limit on the types of civil or criminal cases heard. Civil cases in superior court include torts, commercial matters, property rights, domestic relations, paternity, adoption, probate, mental illness, domestic violence, administrative law reviews, and various other petitions. Superior courts also have authority to hear cases appealed from courts of limited jurisdiction. Most superior court proceedings are recorded so that there is a written record if a case is appealed. The appellate court can then properly review the proceedings. Appeals are usually made to the Court of Appeals, though in some cases they go directly to the Supreme Court.

A superior court is located in each of Washington's 39 counties. However, all superior courts are grouped into 30 judicial districts in the state. Counties with large populations usually comprise one district, while in less populated areas two or more counties comprise a district. In multi-county districts, judges rotate between or among counties as needed. Each county courthouse has separate staff.

Juvenile court is a division of the superior court established by law. Juvenile courts deal with youths under the age of 18 who commit offenses, or who are abused or neglected (dependent). Like adults, juvenile offenders are sentenced according to a uniform set of guidelines. Taking into account the seriousness of the offenses committed and the history of the subject's prior offenses, the guidelines establish a range of sentences which may include terms of confinement and/or community supervision.

Dependent children are usually placed under the care of the state's Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). The court frequently places such children outside the home for varying periods of time.

Judiciary

Education

The judges, clerks, and administrators of the superior courts utilize education committees to plan seminars and conferences to meet the needs of each association. The committees plan cooperatively with the Board for Trial Court Education to ensure quality programming.

Superior Court Judges: The 1988 SCJA Spring Conference provided several options for the judges and commissioners in attendance. One program segment was a 12-hour seminar on evidence. The other segment provided a variety of sessions including child support, permanency planning, court security, and computer simulated evidence. In addition, the participants toured Victoria judicial and legislative facilities and participated in an orientation session given by representatives of British Columbia's court system. Regional seminar topics included the 1987 Parenting Act and Family Law. The Experienced Judges' Symposium was conducted in March, and focused on the linkage between law and literature. A new program, the Faculty Development Seminar, provided an opportunity to improve instructional and presentation skills.

County Clerks: The education programs planned by the county clerks during 1988 targeted key managerial and procedural concerns of the superior courts. The SCJA Spring Conference focused on jury management, court security, and personnel issues. The Washington Judicial Conference and Deputy Clerks' Workshop topics included central support registry, women in justice, conflict management, court revenue, escheating, adoption and paternity procedures, the Criminal Justice Information Network, garnishment procedures, court rules, jury management and jury legislation, judgment procedures, and statistical aspects of juvenile documents.

Superior Court Administrators: The Fall and Spring Conferences of the superior court administrators focused on personnel issues, security, permanency planning, and jury system administration. The Fall Workshop investigated topics related to court technology including videotaping, court reporting, connectivity, electronic confinement, and scanning technologies. The workshop included several on-site tours to observe technologies in use.

Juvenile Court Administrators: The 1988 Spring Conference of the juvenile court administrators examined issues relating to the current trend of deinstitutionalization. Sessions focused on juvenile detention standards and models for funding. The Fall Conference, "Understanding and Treating Antisocial Behavior," provided an opportunity for administrators to interact with national authorities in this substantive area. One session of the program addressed skills needed to deal with difficult situations.

Publications

***Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Procedures*:** The Juvenile Procedure Benchbook was updated in 1988 by the Superior Court Judges' Association Benchbook Committee, with the assistance of Karl B. Tegland, to reflect the many changes in court rules, statutes, and case law which have occurred since the Benchbook was originally published in 1983.

This publication provides a procedural reference for juvenile court matters including dependency proceedings, alternative residential placement, involuntary civil commitment, juvenile offense proceedings, and miscellaneous proceedings. It also provides detailed procedural checklists for each topic. This benchbook is cross-referenced to the Juvenile Forms benchbook. 1988 285 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Courts and the Community

Recognition of Judges

The Washington State Trial Lawyers' Association gave special recognition to seven superior court judges who announced their retirement during 1988.

At special local recognition luncheons, the association honored Frank J. Eberharter and Frank H. Roberts, Jr., King County; Walter J. Deierlein, Jr., Skagit County; Walter A. Stauffacher, Yakima County; Howard A. Patrick, Island/San Juan Counties; Dennis J. Britt, Snohomish County; and John J. Ripple, Spokane County.

Recognition of service was also given to former Superior Court Judge George T. Shields of Spokane County, who had been appointed to Division III of the Court of Appeals.

King County Superior Court Judge James A. Noe was appointed chair of the Judicial Administration Division of the American Bar Association. It is the second time he has held this position.

Administration

Technical Assistance

Several technical assistance studies were conducted by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts during 1988 at the request of the superior and juvenile courts.

Calendar and jury management were the foci of a study conducted for Island/San Juan Superior Court. The study produced recommendations for use of a consolidated jury management system and enhancements to current calendar management procedures.

Another study focused on workflow procedures in the Lewis County Juvenile Court. Recommendations included redesign of forms used and reallocation of workload within the court.

In Ferry County a technical assistance study related to facilities management. Recommendations included a separate clerk's office for the district court and continued sharing of the courtroom between the superior and district courts.

An evaluation of the combined functions of the county clerk and the superior court administrator was the focus of study in Whatcom County. The evaluation produced recommendations to continue the combined functions and reallocation of other duties within the system.

King County Delay Reduction

The massive delay, congestion, and backlog of over 70,000 undisposed cases in King County Superior Court has prompted a six-point plan to reduce the pending inventory of cases and to develop the standards and tools necessary for better caseflow management. This progressive plan is comprised of the following steps.

Joint Status Report Project: This is a Department of Judicial Administration effort to determine the status of all pending cases, and to enable the court to set a dispositional track for active pending matters.

Criminal Department: This project assigns 15 judges exclusively to criminal matters, allowing the court to ascertain management information on the time demands for criminal cases.

Individual Calendar Project: This project assigns a mix of new cases and old cases to specific judges for the individual management of these cases. This pilot is meant to evaluate whether individual judges managing a set of cases is feasible, efficient, and fosters accountability, or if, as some judges argue, the current "master calender system" is superior.

Pending Inventory Reduction Project: This project was originally intended to double the court's dispositional capacity for one year, thereby eliminating the pending inventory in 12 to 18 months. This backlog elimination would allow implementation of the desired 12 months-to-disposition rule by the middle of 1989. At a diminished funding level, this program will make a 20 percent reduction in the pending inventory in 1989. Project efforts in 1989 will include:

- a one hour extension of the trial day;
- judge pro tem use equivalent to an increase over the 1988 level of three judges;
- many administrative programs to further analyze and project the demands on judicial resources from these pending cases.

Adoption of Standards and Court Rules to Implement Case Management: These standards and rules are vital in reducing delay permanently. Maintaining speedy caseflow will depend on the allocation of adequate judicial and administrative resources. Successful implementation of these rules depends on the completion and analysis of the results of the other programs. Although the development of these rules is near completion, information regarding implementation is uncertain at this time.

Caseflow Monitoring and System Performance Reporting: The Department of Judicial Administration is developing and shall implement an automated monitoring and reporting system funded jointly by the Judicial Information System (JIS) and King County by the middle of 1989. Regardless of all other system components, this system shall be implemented to track and analyze caseflow, and monitor the programs described above in addition to other superior court programs.

AIDS Legislation

In Washington, as of January 1988, there were 735 persons diagnosed with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and estimates of 15,000 to 19,000 persons with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Although Washington ranks 19th in population nationally, it ranks 12th in the number of AIDS cases. It is estimated that by the end of 1991 the number of AIDS cases will approach 5000 in Washington. The number with HIV will be approximately 30,000.

While at present over 75 percent of the AIDS cases are in the Seattle/King County area, the epidemic is rapidly spreading to other parts of the state. Two years ago only four counties reported any AIDS cases. Presently, 27 counties have reported at least one case.

Due to the newness of the disease there has been no state policy on AIDS. Services are mostly limited to the Seattle/King County area. There has been state policy on AIDS education for students, health workers, and both private and public employees. Further, the state laws dealing with sexually transmitted diseases have not been significantly amended in modern times and do not meet contemporary standards. Therefore, during the 1988 legislative session, legislation was enacted which includes the following provisions.

- A list of known sexually transmitted diseases (STD) including AIDS and HIV were added to statute in Chapter 206, Laws of 1988.
- An office on AIDS was established within the Department of Social and Health Services which coordinates AIDS related activities and administers all state and federal AIDS related funding.
- The state public board of health was mandated to establish reporting requirements for sexually transmitted diseases.
- AIDS testing and counseling were defined. Judges must now order persons convicted of sex offenses, persons convicted of crimes involving the use of hypodermic needles, and those convicted of promoting, soliciting, or performing acts of prostitution to be tested and counseled upon sentencing.
- It is unlawful for any individual who knows he or she is infected with a sexually transmitted disease, when that individual has been informed that the disease may be communicated through sexual intercourse, to have sexual intercourse with any person who has not been informed of the presence of the STD.
- The STD status of a person detained in a jail shall be made available by the local public health officer to a jail administrator as necessary for disease prevention or control, and for protection of the safety and security of the staff, offenders, and the public. The information may be disseminated to transporting officers and receiving facilities.
- Administrators of jails and Department of Corrections' facilities may order counseling and HIV testing for those detained if actual or threatened behavior presents a possible risk to staff, the public, or other persons.
- A law enforcement officer, fire fighter, health care provider, health care facility staff person, or other person in an employment category deemed to be at substantial exposure to HIV, who has experienced substantial exposure to another person's bodily fluids in the course of his or her employment, may request the state or local public health officer to order counseling and HIV testing for the person to whom he or she has been exposed.
- If an individual contests an order for counseling and HIV testing, he or she may appear at a judicial hearing on the enforceability of the order, to be held in superior court. If the superior court dismisses the order, the fact that the order was issued shall be expunged from the records of the state or local department of health.
- HIV testing for employment cannot be made mandatory unless the absence of HIV infection is a bona fide occupational qualification for the job in question.
- No person may discharge, refuse to hire, segregate or classify any individual in any way that would tend to deprive that individual of employment opportunities or adversely affect his or her status as an employee on the basis of the results of an HIV test unless the absence of the HIV infection is a bona fide occupational qualification of the job in question.

Judicial Staffing

Judgeships: Judgeships for each superior court district are established by legislation and are subject to approval by the county governments in the judicial district. Superior court judges are elected to four year terms. Vacancies between elections are filled by appointment of the Governor, and the newly-appointed judge serves until the next general election. To qualify for the position, a person must be an attorney admitted to practice in Washington.

There is a presiding judge in each county or judicial district who handles specific administrative functions and acts as spokesperson for the court. Duties of the presiding judge vary from county to county.

Commissioners: Some courts employ court commissioners to ease the judges' caseload. Court commissioners are usually attorneys licensed to practice in Washington. Working under the direction of the presiding judge, the court commissioner assumes many of the same powers and duties of a superior court judge. The commissioner does not, however, preside over criminal cases or jury trials. Matters heard by the court commissioner include probate, uncontested marriage dissolutions, the signing of court orders for non-contested matters, and other judicial duties as required by the judge.

Court Reporters: Court reporters take stenographic notes in court to be later transcribed as the record of the proceeding. In addition, some court reporters assume additional duties as secretary to one or more judges.

Bailiffs: Responsibilities and designation of a court bailiff vary from one court to another, depending upon the needs of the court served. The bailiff's primary duties are to call the court to order, to maintain order in the courtroom, and to attend to the needs and guidance of jurors. In some counties, bailiffs with legal training serve as legal assistants to the judge.

County Clerk: The county clerk is a constitutional officer with administrative, financial, and quasi-judicial duties. The clerk, who is elected and in some charter counties appointed, collects fees, maintains court records, draws and maintains jury panels, dockets judgments, acts as trustee of court monies, and issues writs and certifications. At all court proceedings, the clerk must be present to take court minutes, to mark and safeguard exhibits, and to otherwise assist the judge. The clerk uses the statewide

Judicial Positions Needs Analysis Statewide Summary

Casetype	Filing Weight	1985 Filings	Judicial Needs	1986 Filings	Judicial Needs	1987 Filings	Judicial Needs	1988 Filings	Judicial Needs
Criminal									
Person	394.8	4,347	25.6	4,455	26.2	4,376	25.8	4,783	28.2
Property	113.0	7,086	11.9	7,904	13.3	7,470	12.6	8,530	14.4
Other Criminal	82.1	6,452	7.9	7,334	9.0	9,225	11.3	12,163	14.9
Criminal Appeals	87.0	1,017	1.3	1,070	1.4	1,277	1.7	1,317	1.7
Total Criminal		**18,902**	**46.7**	**20,763**	**49.9**	**22,348**	**51.4**	**26,793**	**59.2**
Civil									
Tort	172.0	9,747	25.0	19,515	50.0	8,007	20.5	8,746	22.4
Commercial	76.1	14,996	17.0	15,571	17.7	14,352	16.3	13,970	15.9
Property/Condemn	42.3	12,161	7.7	12,203	7.7	13,719	8.7	15,107	9.5
Civil Appeals	144.9	610	1.3	635	1.4	656	1.4	732	1.6
Admin Law Review	217.4	966	3.1	868	2.8	1,102	3.6	1,245	4.0
Other Civil	42.1	11,699	7.3	15,460	9.7	17,532	11.0	21,837	13.7
Domestic/Paternity	50.5	43,757	32.9	43,647	32.9	46,114	34.7	44,251	33.3
Probate	13.2	13,368	2.6	13,594	2.7	13,419	2.6	13,828	2.7
Guardianship	36.7	2,394	1.3	2,425	1.3	2,518	1.4	2,603	1.4
Adoption	12.4	2,714	0.5	2,792	0.5	2,698	0.5	2,723	0.5
Mental Illness	24.0	10,093	3.6	9,223	3.3	9,725	3.5	9,138	3.3
Total Civil		**122,505**	**102.3**	**135,933**	**130.0**	**129,842**	**104.2**	**134,180**	**108.3**
Juvenile									
Offender	47.2	17,525	12.3	17,701	12.5	17,670	12.4	18,776	13.2
Dependency	119.6	4,767	8.5	4,813	8.6	5,002	8.9	5,471	9.8
Total Juvenile		**22,292**	**20.8**	**22,514**	**21.1**	**22,672**	**21.3**	**24,247**	**23.0**
State Total		**163,699**	**169.8**	**179,210**	**201.0**	**174,862**	**176.9**	**185,220**	**190.5**

Judicial Information System for case indexing, for docketing, and for accounting information.

Court Administrator: Court administrator functions vary depending upon the policies of the court served. Generally, the court administrator is responsible for notification of jurors, supervision of court staff, assistance to the presiding judge in budget planning for the court, assignment of cases, and implementation of general court policies.

Judicial Positions

The Legislature, in response to superior court requests, has the authority to increase the maximum number of superior court judges in each judicial district. The addition of these judicial positions is conditional upon the county's legislative authority documenting its approval to assume the expenses associated with the positions, including court facilities. Each county has the option of phasing in the additional positions, usually within two years.

The 1988 Legislature set the maximum number of superior court judges to one in Lincoln, Whitman, and Adams Counties, two in Skagit and Walla Walla Counties, and three in Whatcom County. In Yakima County the maximum number of superior court judges was set to six, an increase of one judicial full time equivalent (FTE) over the previous authorization. Yakima County has the option of phasing in this additional position on or before January 1, 1990.

King County authorized funding for three judges in 1988. The remaining four FTEs allocated by the 1987 Legislature will be lost if not authorized by the county before the January 1, 1990 deadline.

Judicial Needs by Casetype: The accompanying table presents a comparison of the statewide judicial position needs for 1985 through 1988 inclusively. For each casetype, the weighted caseload estimate of the minutes to process that casetype (i.e., the filing weight), the filings, and finally, the judicial positions needed to process each casetype are given.

The Superior Courts

A review of this table shows that statewide the superior court workload increased in 1988, after declining in 1987 due to the prior year's influx of tort filings. Among criminal matters, the rise in filings for controlled substances and crimes against persons best accounts for the 7.8 FTE increase needed to resolve these cases. Among civil cases, the 4.1 FTE increase needed statewide results principally from a rise in tort, property and other civil filings. Judicial FTE needs increased marginally for juvenile offender and dependency matters in 1988.

It is important to note that a rise in overall filings from one year to the next does not necessarily result in an equal increase in needed judicial positions. While the number of each court's filings is used in computing position needs, recognition of the demands on judicial time from differing case categories is central to a weighted caseload system. In Washington a superior court judge spends, on average, more than 394 minutes on each criminal case involving crimes against persons; tort matters average 172 minutes of judge time per case. Thus, an increase in filings for a casetype involving substantial judge time has a proportionately greater impact on position needs than do the filings from a case category which entails comparatively little judicial time.

This is evident in examining the increase in judicial position needs for 1988. Although 739 more tort cases were filed in 1988 than the prior year, the impact on judicial needs was greater for the 407 increase in filings involving crimes against persons. This is due to the larger weight (i.e., average amount of judicial time) necessary to process this class of criminal cases than is needed for tort cases.

Growth History: The accompanying table presents the history of judicial position needs for all superior courts based on the weighted caseload methodology. The growth in position needs is a direct function of the increase in superior court filings. It should be noted the estimate for 200 judicial positions in 1986 is inflated due to the large increase in tort filings that resulted from the implementation of the Tort Reform Act on August 1, 1986. Specific county position need estimates based on the weighted caseload methodology can be found in the detail tables at the end of this chapter.

Statewide Judicial Positions Needs History, 1976-1988

Year	Districts	Judges	Needs
1976	28	101	111
1977	28	111	117
1978	28	111	120
1979	28	120	141
1980	28	117	156
1981	28	126	150
1982	29	128	149
1983	29	128	145
1984	29	128	148
1985	29	128	170
1986	29	129	200[a]
1987	30	133	177
1988	30	136	190

[a] Inflated by tort filing bulge.

In reviewing the Statewide Judicial Position Needs History table, it is interesting to examine the discrepancy between needed positions and actual allocations since 1976. Using estimated need as the base, actual judicial staffing was only 9 percent below needed staffing in 1976. In 1978 allocations were only 7.5 percent below needs. In 1980 the disparity between actual FTEs and needed FTEs increased to 25 percent, though the difference abated until 1985 due to diminished case filings. Since that time actual judicial staffing has been appreciably lower than need estimates arising from weighted caseload analyses. In 1988 judicial staffing was over 28 percent below the number of FTEs needed to resolve incoming cases in a timely manner.

Superior Court Staffing

A survey for 1988 year-end staffing levels was conducted to provide a statewide perspective of staffing for superior courts and county clerk offices. Except for judgeships, the staffing levels are full time equivalents based on a 35-hour workweek. Staffing information for juvenile probation and detention services, because of the range of possible functions provided, was not included in the survey.

Each court divides the functions needed to support its operation according to its resources and organizational structure. For example, in smaller courts the court reporter functions as administrative staff to the judge. Another example is that court administration may provide some functions performed by the county clerk's office in other courts. No attempt was made to allocate FTEs by function; rather, the FTEs were allocated by organization. The County Statistical Tables section contains staffing for each county and judicial district.

Statewide Superior Court Staffing, 1988

Judgeships	136.0
Court Commissioners	31.5
Judgeships and Court Commissioners	167.5
Court Reporters	126.6
Court Administrators	21.1
Administrative Staff	235.5
Total Administration	256.6
Clerk's Office Staff	535.0

Ratio of Staffing FTEs to Judge and Judges Plus Commissioners, 1988

Staffing	Judges	Judges + Comm.
Court Commissioners	0.23	N/A
Court Reporters	0.93	N/A
Court Administration	1.89	1.53
Clerk's Office	4.23	3.43
Admin. & Clerks	6.12	4.97

Review of the staffing tables show that there is almost a one-to-one correspondence between judges and court reporters in the superior courts. This ratio has diminished slightly since 1987, indicating a somewhat greater reliance on electronic recording in lieu of court reporters. For every judge statewide there are 1.89 administrative FTEs and 4.23 clerk's office FTEs. For judges and commissioners combined these ratios are slightly lower; there are 1.53 administrative FTEs and 3.43 clerk's office FTEs.

Filings/Population Ratios Support Weighted Caseload Approach in Assessing Superior Court Judicial Position Needs

Population Insufficient: The notion that judicial FTEs could be properly allocated to courts on the basis of a jurisdiction's population has been recognized as overly simplistic. While population equations may be the least expensive means for assessing a jurisdiction's need for judicial positions, reliance on such approaches is not sufficient for allocating FTEs. Additional support for this conclusion

Filings Per 1000 Residents, 1988

County	Population	Civil	Rank	Other Civil	Rank	Mental	Rank	Juv. Offen.	Rank	Juv. Depen.	Rank	Crim.	Rank
Adams	14,000	13.5	36	4.5	18	1.7	13	1.6	38	0.2	37	12.2	2
Asotin	17,400	19.7	21	6.3	3	2.2	7	2.9	29	1.3	13	6.7	16
Benton	104,100	18.9	26	3.2	38	2.1	9	3.7	21	0.9	22	5.3	24
Chelan	49,700	26.0	4	4.5	16	1.4	16	6.6	2	1.4	12	7.2	14
Clallam	54,400	20.5	18	5.8	9	1.9	11	3.3	26	4.3	1	2.9	36
Clark	214,500	23.8	8	3.5	34	1.1	22	3.5	24	1.3	14	7.0	15
Columbia	4,100	17.8	33	7.3	2	0.7	27	2.6	33	0.2	36	5.8	20
Cowlitz	80,500	22.2	14	3.6	32	1.6	15	5.2	9	1.2	17	8.6	12
Douglas	24,100	10.9	38	3.0	39	0.4	33	6.6	1	0.7	32	3.9	31
Ferry	6,100	24.2	6	3.2	37	0.0	36	4.9	13	1.8	9	6.0	17
Franklin	35,500	18.1	31	3.4	35	2.3	6	5.9	6	1.5	11	12.2	1
Garfield	2,400	11.6	37	6.2	4	2.9	3	1.6	37	0.0	39	2.5	37
Grant	52,600	18.4	29	3.7	29	2.5	5	4.7	14	0.9	24	5.9	19
Grays Harbor	63,400	24.1	7	4.2	22	0.7	26	5.3	8	2.2	6	5.5	21
Island	53,400	18.1	32	5.5	11	0.7	25	1.8	36	0.7	34	1.7	38
Jefferson	18,600	21.2	15	6.0	6	1.2	20	4.6	16	3.0	2	9.0	10
King	1,413,900	23.6	10	4.2	20	1.7	14	4.5	18	1.1	19	5.2	25
Kitsap	177,300	20.8	17	4.5	15	0.6	29	4.7	15	0.8	28	3.4	33
Kittitas	25,000	17.6	34	4.7	14	0.0	36	5.0	11	0.8	30	9.7	6
Klickitat	16,600	20.9	16	4.0	25	0.6	28	6.2	4	2.0	8	9.5	8
Lewis	57,400	22.5	13	4.4	19	1.8	12	4.6	17	2.8	3	5.5	23
Lincoln	9,700	147.6	1	7.4	1	0.8	23	1.9	35	0.1	38	4.8	28
Mason	36,800	18.4	30	5.3	12	0.0	35	6.2	3	0.8	27	5.1	26
Okanogan	31,700	19.0	23	4.0	24	0.0	36	4.9	12	1.0	21	8.7	11
Pacific	17,600	19.8	20	6.1	5	1.3	19	5.9	7	1.3	16	9.7	7
Pend Oreille	8,800	22.6	11	3.7	27	0.7	24	3.0	27	2.7	4	3.5	32
Pierce	547,700	30.0	2	3.9	26	4.8	1	2.7	31	1.1	20	8.1	13
San Juan	9,600	18.9	25	5.9	8	0.2	34	2.7	32	0.7	33	4.7	29
Skagit	70,800	22.5	12	5.0	13	1.3	17	2.1	34	1.2	18	4.9	27
Skamania	8,000	27.7	3	3.7	27	1.3	18	2.8	30	2.6	5	10.7	5
Snohomish	409,500	23.7	9	3.4	36	0.5	31	3.6	23	0.8	31	4.2	30
Spokane	354,100	19.7	22	4.5	17	3.4	2	3.6	22	1.3	15	3.2	35
Stevens	30,200	16.6	35	3.6	31	1.9	10	3.4	25	2.1	7	3.4	34
Thurston	149,300	24.8	5	4.1	23	1.2	21	5.9	5	0.9	25	5.9	18
Wahkiakum	3,500	18.8	27	5.7	10	0.0	36	4.5	19	0.8	29	12.0	4
Walla Walla	48,300	20.2	19	6.0	7	2.2	8	3.0	28	1.6	10	9.0	9
Whatcom	119,100	18.7	28	3.6	33	0.6	30	3.8	20	0.6	35	5.5	22
Whitman	39,000	8.0	39	3.6	30	0.4	32	0.4	39	0.8	26	1.6	39
Yakima	186,300	18.9	24	4.2	21	2.6	4	5.0	10	0.9	23	12.0	3
State	**4,565,000**	**23.2**		**4.2**		**2.0**		**4.1**		**1.2**		**5.9**	

was found in examining the relationship between case filings and population among all Washington counties.

The accompanying table lists for each county the ratio of 1988 filings per 1000 county residents for various case categories, and the respective ranking per county for each such ratio. The variation in these ratios for 1988 data show that the rate of filings per population for each casetype is definitely not equal across counties. Further, there is no simple relationship between the ratio of filings-to-population and the ranking of counties by population.

For example, there were 12.2 criminal case filings per 1000 residents in both Adams County (31st in population rank) and Franklin County (22nd in population rank). Only 1.7 criminal filings per 1000 residents were found for Whitman County (20th in population rank). In King County, with the largest population, the rate of criminal filings was only 5.2 per 1000 residents. These findings support the evidence against the use of population equations in allocating judicial FTEs.

The Filing Per 1000 Resident table, in concert with other data presented in this chapter, also show each county has considerable variation in the proportion of filings across casetypes. While the volume of annual filings and active pending cases is a better estimator for judicial needs than are population equations, it is widely recognized that attention must also be given to the types of cases in each court's workload. Since not all casetypes consume judicial time equally, it is necessary to measure the workload by accounting for the volume of cases and judicial time required per type of case; this rationale is central to weighted caseload methods. Thus, weighted caseload systems provide significantly greater sensitivity to estimating needed judicial resources than is possible with simplistic population models.

Civil Cases in Lincoln County: It is interesting to note that the Filings Per 1000 Residents table shows an abnormally high rate of civil filings for Lincoln County: over 147 filings per 1000 county residents. The majority of these filings are Domestic Relations/Paternity cases, involving filings for dissolutions from out-of-county residents. It is speculated that many nonresidents file in Lincoln County since the court in adjacent Spokane County is more congested, and Lincoln's local court rules do not require a court appearance. Such anomalies further support the measurement of specific workloads at each court in lieu of less precise methods such as population models.

Technology in the Courts

King County Delay Reduction

Funded under the 1988 supplemental budget for the Information Center, JIS is providing assistance to implement at King County Superior Court many of the recommendations of the Court Management Council's Delay Reduction Task Force. Exploiting the court's new capabilities as the Information Center's Superior Court End-User Computing Pilot Site, the project will include PCs to provide case status and calendar information to judges, support for downloading JIS data, as well as several modifications to SCOMIS to assist in managing the court's enormous caseload.

Pierce County Differentiated Case Management

As a recipient of grant funding to expedite disposition of certain classes of cases, Pierce County Superior Court received assistance from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts to connect local PCs to the JIS mainframe and streamline portions of their calendaring efforts.

Receipt Reporting System Sites

During 1988 the development of the Receipt Reporting System (RRS) for superior courts was completed and installed in 13 county sites: Pierce, King, Whatcom, Snohomish, Kitsap, Yakima, Thurston, Grant, Grays Harbor, Lincoln, Mason, Skagit and Spokane. Island County, initially scheduled to receive RRS in December 1988, has requested that the installation date be revised to March 1989.

Bogle and Gates Access

Over the past few years, JIS has noted increasing demand from many agencies and organizations for on-line access to JIS court records. Requests have been received from prosecutors, public defenders, private attorneys, police, corrections, and other private sector firms. As a first step to assess the feasibility and cost of such access, a pilot project was initiated with the Seattle law firm of Bogle and Gates. SCOMIS terminals with access to the King County Superior Court data were installed, and usage has been monitored and recorded. Preliminary results have been favorable and a number of suggestions have been made to modify SCOMIS to make the access even more useful for law firms.

Interagency Data Transfer

During 1988 a project was launched to coordinate the collection, storage, and reporting of criminal history information in the state of Washington. Data Administration played a pivotal role in organizing and coordinating this effort by preparing a request for proposal for the development of a high-level interagency Strategic Information Plan for Criminal History Information Systems.

The plan's scope is statewide and its purpose is to document multi-agency concerns about criminal history information. The goal of the plan is to provide a single, common reference for all criminal history information with particular focus on the electronic transfer of criminal judgment and sentence information between and among appropriate agencies. This planning project will be completed on June 30, 1989.

Video Recording in the Courtroom

The Supreme Court signed a temporary order allowing Clark County Superior Court to act as a pilot site/program to utilize videotape in creating the official court record. The system, currently implemented in Judge John Skimas' Vancouver, Washington courtroom, involves five voice-activated cameras. Two tapes are produced: one for the file and the other for creating videotape copies.

This Washington pilot project is fashioned after a similar 1985 experiment conducted in the state of Kentucky which resulted in the installation of videotaping systems in numerous Kentucky courts.

The project's goal is to evaluate the speed and cost effectiveness of videotaping in relation to traditional transcription for review. Transcript production for one trial can cost thousands of dollars and can take months to produce. A copy of the videotape can be produced within 24-48 hours and can cost as little as $15.00 for a six-hour tape.

During 1988 the videotape pilot project was expanded from one court to four. Videotaping technology was installed this past year in Judge Ted Kolbaba's courtroom in Goldendale and in the courtrooms of both Judge James Murphy and Judge Harold Clarke in Spokane County. The additional sites were added to ensure sufficient experience with the system to conduct a valid evaluation. A temporary order from the Supreme Court governs all four courtrooms and provides that the videocassette will serve as the official record of a videotaped trial proceeding. The pilot project is scheduled to end December 31, 1989.

The National Center for State Courts will include Clark County as one of the states to be evaluated in a national evaluation of videotaping in the trial courts.

Automatic Transfer of Caseload Data

Prior to the implementation of SCOMIS, reporting caseload data involved manually counting information on the various types of filings, proceedings, and dispositions. These aggregate counts were transcribed onto a reporting form, and mailed to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) for manual input. Following the implementation of SCOMIS, courts have enjoyed its ability to compute monthly caseload data, thus eliminating manual counting procedures except for active older cases not stored electronically since SCOMIS came on-line.

A minority of courts have historically used the mainframe computer on which SCOMIS resides to electronically transfer caseload data to OAC. This obviates both the need for transcribing caseload counts to the report forms at the court each month, and manual data input at the OAC.

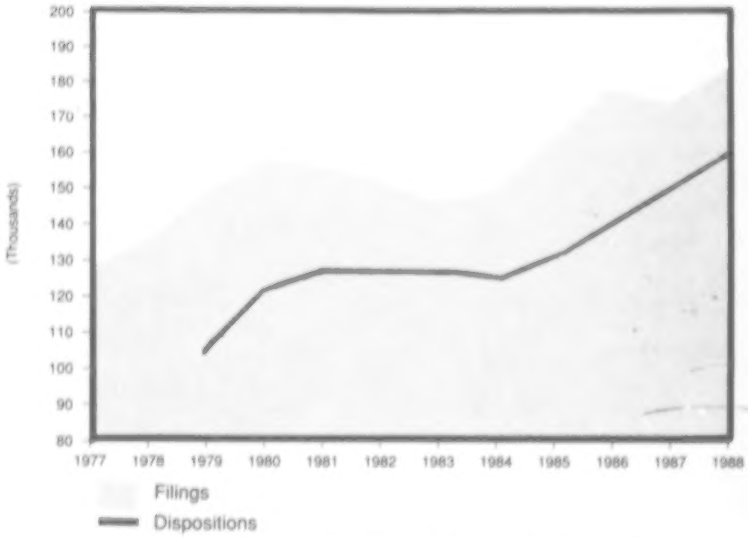
In the fall of 1988 efforts were made to increase participation in the electronic transfer of caseload data. These successful efforts resulted in more than doubling the number of courts using this facility; at the year's end, almost 85 percent of the superior courts agreed to employ this time-saving tool in transferring all SCOMIS originated caseload data.

Caseload Overview

The following changes in caseload statistics are highlighted:

- Total statewide filings increased by 5.9 percent in 1988.
- Criminal filings increased in all caseload reporting categories, with a 19.8 percent gain in total criminal filings statewide. Most notably, increases were found among controlled substance, homicide, motor vehicle theft, larceny/theft, and sex crimes cases.
- Other civil filings, including those related to probate, guardianship, and adoption, increased minutely in 1988.
- Mental illness filings declined by 6 percent during the year.
- Juvenile offender filings increased by 6.2 percent, while dependency filings jumped 9.3 percent in 1988.
- Although total statewide dispositions increased by only 7 percent in 1988, there was an appreciable rise of 17.4 percent in criminal matters, a 15.8 percent increase in juvenile dependency cases, and a 68.8 percent rise in guardianship cases.
- Juvenile offender dispositions increased by 6.8 percent in 1988.
- Total trial activity increased significantly in 1988, up 15.9 percent statewide. The greatest number of trial increases were for juvenile offender cases (+42.3 percent) and adult criminal cases (+26.8 percent). Criminal non-jury trials increased by only 3.4 percent during the year.
- Civil jury trials rose by 9.1 percent in 1988, while civil non-jury trials increased by 4.5 percent.

Total Filings and Dispositions, Superior Courts, 1977-1988



Statewide reports of dispositions not available before 1979.

- Probate trials increased by 38 percent, though the number of these proceedings is still very small statewide. These increases reverse the 10-year decreasing trend in trial activity.

The Superior Courts

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Civil	86,020	93,936	9.2%	107,899	14.8%	101,482	-5.9%	105,888	4.3%
Criminal	16,437	18,902	14.9%	20,764	9.8%	22,348	7.6%	26,793	19.8%
Probate	13,136	13,368	1.7%	13,594	1.6%	13,419	-1.2%	13,828	3.0%
Guardianship	2,418	2,394	-0.9%	2,425	1.2%	2,518	3.8%	2,603	3.3%
Adoption	2,822	2,714	-3.8%	2,792	2.8%	2,698	-3.3%	2,723	0.9%
Mental Illness	7,906	10,093	27.6%	9,223	-8.6%	9,725	5.4%	9,138	-6.0%
Juv. Offender	15,884	17,525	10.3%	17,701	1.0%	17,670	-0.1%	18,776	6.2%
Juv. Dependency	5,088	4,767	-6.3%	4,813	0.9%	5,002	3.9%	5,471	9.3%
Total Filings	**149,711**	**163,699**	**9.3%**	**179,211**	**9.4%**	**174,862**	**-2.4%**	**185,220**	**5.9%**
Dispositions									
Civil	74,895	75,215	0.4%	82,968	10.3%	92,807	11.8%	97,096	4.6%
Criminal	14,621	16,343	11.7%	17,128	4.8%	19,398	13.2%	22,792	17.4%
Probate	9,121	10,918	19.7%	9,551	-12.5%	9,524	-0.2%	10,163	6.7%
Guardianship	526	529	0.5%	577	9.0%	609	5.5%	1,028	68.8%
Adoption	2,430	2,203	-9.3%	2,348	6.5%	2,197	-6.4%	2,177	-0.9%
Mental Illness	5,617	6,633	18.0%	6,967	5.0%	5,651	-18.8%	5,707	0.9%
Juv. Offender	13,613	15,244	11.9%	15,891	4.2%	15,112	-4.9%	16,154	6.8%
Juv. Dependency	4,641	4,903	5.6%	5,195	5.9%	4,740	-8.7%	5,491	15.8%
Total Dispositions	**125,464**	**131,988**	**5.1%**	**140,625**	**6.5%**	**150,038**	**6.6%**	**160,608**	**7.0%**
Trials									
Civil Jury	918	795	-13.3%	705	-11.3%	674	-4.3%	736	9.1%
Civil Non-Jury	4,163	3,709	-10.9%	3,595	-3.0%	3,518	-2.1%	3,678	4.5%
Criminal Jury	1,199	1,351	12.6%	1,310	-3.0%	1,178	-10.0%	1,494	26.8%
Criminal Non-Jury	784	693	-11.6%	554	-20.0%	373	-32.6%	386	3.4%
Probate	73	54	-26.0%	42	-22.2%	42	0.0%	58	38.0%
Guardianship	20	29	45.0%	18	-37.9%	27	50.0%	26	-3.7%
Adoption	13	8	-38.4%	17	112.5%	24	41.1%	15	-37.5%
Mental Illness	28	167	496.4%	9	-94.6%	18	100.0%	19	5.5%
Juv. Offender	1,654	1,632	-1.3%	1,543	-5.4%	1,418	-8.1%	2,018	42.3%
Total Trials	**8,852**	**8,438**	**-4.6%**	**7,793**	**-7.6%**	**7,272**	**-6.6%**	**8,430**	**15.9%**

Criminal Matters

Sentencing

On July 1, 1984 the state of Washington implemented the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) of 1981. Offenders who have committed crimes on or after SRA implementation are sentenced according to a uniform set of sentencing guidelines. If substantial and compelling circumstances exist, judges can depart from the guidelines and impose an exceptional sentence.

Community Placement: Prior to the enactment of Chapter 153, the Sentencing Reform Act provided for determinate sentencing of felons without post-release supervision by eliminating parole. Chapter 153 amends the Sentencing Reform Act by mandating community placement.

Effective July 1, 1988 any person convicted of a sex offense, a serious violent offense, assault in the second degree, any crime against a person in which it is determined that the defendant or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon when the crime was committed, or any felony drug offense is required to be sentenced to community placement by the sentencing court.

The new provision defines community placement as a one-year period during which the offender is subject to the conditions of community custody and/or post-release supervision. Placement begins either upon completion of the term of confinement (post-release supervision) or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned early release.

Community Custody: Community custody is defined as that portion of an inmate's sentence of confinement which is served in the community in lieu of earned early release time. It is subject to controls placed on the inmate's movement and activities by the Department of Corrections. Post-release supervision is that portion of an offender's community placement that is not community custody.

Home Detention: Some defendants convicted of certain felonies may be ordered to serve sentences of one year or less in partial confinement in a facility operated by, or under contract with, the state or local government. Work release is a type of partial confinement. A person sentenced to a term of partial confinement may spend portions of each day in the community but is required to report to the facility at designated times and be confined at least eight hours a day.

Chapter 154 amends the Sentencing Reform Act by authorizing partial confinement to include home detention. Home detention means a program of partial confinement under which a person is confined in a private residence subject to electronic surveillance. Home detention may not be imposed for persons convicted of a violent offense, any sex offense, an offense involving certain controlled substances, third degree assault, second degree burglary, harassment, or several other offenses. Participation in home detention is contingent upon the person obtaining or maintaining current employment or attending school, abiding by the rules of the home detention program, and compliance with court-ordered restitution.

Sexual Offender Presentence Reports

The 1988 Legislature amended RCW 9.94A.110 to require the court to order the Department of Corrections to complete a presentence report prior to imposing a sentence upon a defendant convicted of a felony sexual offense. In doing so, the department must give priority to the presentence investigations for sexual offenders.

It is unknown what impact this amendment will have on the superior courts. Although for good cause the court may extend the time period for conducting the sentencing hearing beyond the 40-day standard, the department is mandated to prioritize sexual offender investigations. It remains to be seen whether these presentence reports are provided in a timely manner or whether sentencing delays shall be experienced.

Indeterminant Sentencing Review Board

Current state law requires the Indeterminate Sentence Review Board (ISRB), formerly the Board of Prison Terms and Parole, to cease to exist on June 30, 1992. At that time all the powers, duties, and functions of the ISRB will be transferred to superior court judges. A committee worked throughout 1988 to develop a plan to transfer ISRB duties to judges and to estimate the cost of the transfer. A report to the Legislature was developed which offers three transfer models:

- the judicial model, as contemplated by present statutes;
- the determinate model, which involves assigning determinate sentences to prison inmates who have indeterminate sentences;
- the executive agency model, where the duties of the ISRB would be retained in the executive branch of government.

The 1989 Legislature shall decide which of these models is preferable given the costs, security, impacts on local courts, and management of the new system.

Criminal Matters Increase

Criminal filings increased in all caseload reporting categories, with a 19.8 percent gain in total criminal filings statewide. Most notably, controlled substance filings burgeoned by 56.6 percent over 1987 filings. Also significant was the 39.6 percent rise in homicide filings, a 22.1 percent increase in motor vehicle theft cases, an 18.3 percent growth in larceny/theft filings, and a 10.5 percent increase in filings for sex crimes.

War on Drugs: Judgeship Impact

The significant upturn in controlled substance filings is an obvious reflection of strengthened efforts by law enforcement to impact illicit drug use. Caseload data reveal that while the trend for increased controlled substance filings has been evident over the past four years, 1988 filings are almost two and one-half times 1986 filing levels. As a result, it is estimated that an additional 5.9 judicial FTEs are needed statewide just to meet the increased workload since 1986 from this weighted caseload category. While this estimate also includes the judicial resources needed to resolve filings from the "Other Felonies" statistical reporting category, it does highlight one impact on the judiciary as a result of an increased emphasis on ameliorating illicit drug use in Washington State.

Incarceration Rises, Probation Declines

Although the total number of criminal defendants sentenced rose by 15.3 percent during the year, there was a sharp reduction in sentences without incarceration. While sentences for jail and jail with probation increased by 20.8 percent, and state institution sentences rose by 29.6 percent, probation only sentences declined by 27.7 percent. The increasing severity of a large number of criminal cases, such as controlled substance matters, accounts for stricter outcomes under SRA guidelines.

Criminal Jury Trials Rise

Criminal jury trials rose sharply in 1988, up 26.8 percent over last year. Although these trial activities are widely distributed throughout the state, there were some noteworthy gains in specific counties.

Among these counties with large gains in jury trials are King (+30.8 percent), Pierce (+40.9 percent), Snohomish (+19.5 percent), Spokane (+22.7 percent), Clark (+30.4 percent), Thurston (+45.5 percent), Kitsap (+36.1 percent), Franklin (+48.3 percent) and Benton (+40.0 percent). Non-jury trials rose slightly this year, the first increase in several years.

Statistical Highlights

- Among Washington's four largest counties, the growth in 1988 criminal filings was Spokane (+36.8 percent), Pierce (+24.2 percent), King (+23.0 percent), and Snohomish (+11.1 percent).
- Lower court appeals filings rose only 3.1 percent in 1988 after a 19.3 percent increase in 1987.
- Total trial court criminal dispositions increased by 17.4 percent, due primarily to a 17.1 percent rise in convictions, a 13.2 percent jump in dismissed or deferred cases, and a 48.2 percent increase in lower court appeal decisions.
- The volume of criminal proceedings statewide has increased each year during the 1980s. In 1988 the 15.2 percent increase was most influenced by 17 percent more pre-disposition hearings, 10.6 percent more disposition hearings, and a 14.2 percent rise in post-disposition hearings.

The Superior Courts

Criminal Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Homicide	258	258	0.0%	243	-5.8%	247	1.6%	345	39.6%
Sex Crimes	1,441	1,701	18.0%	1,682	-1.1%	1,545	-8.1%	1,708	10.5%
Robbery	689	712	3.3%	677	-4.9%	788	16.3%	825	4.6%
Aggravated Assault	1,387	1,676	20.8%	1,853	10.5%	1,796	-3.0%	1,905	6.0%
Burglary	2,735	3,281	19.9%	3,653	11.3%	3,288	-9.9%	3,553	8.0%
Larceny/Theft	2,911	3,243	11.4%	3,614	11.4%	3,488	-3.4%	4,129	18.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	388	562	44.8%	637	13.3%	694	8.9%	848	22.1%
Controlled Substances	2,128	2,630	23.5%	3,121	18.6%	4,772	52.8%	7,474	56.6%
Other Felonies	3,532	3,822	8.2%	4,213	10.2%	4,453	5.6%	4,689	5.2%
Total Felony Filings	15,469	17,885	15.6%	19,693	10.1%	21,071	6.9%	25,476	20.9%
Lower Court Appeals	968	1,017	5.0%	1,070	5.2%	1,277	19.3%	1,317	3.1%
Total Criminal Filings	**16,437**	**18,902**	**14.9%**	**20,764**	**9.8%**	**22,348**	**7.6%**	**26,793**	**19.8%**
Dispositions									
Change of Venue	111	143	28.8%	199	39.1%	206	3.5%	256	24.2%
Lower Court Appeal Decision	741	664	-10.3%	741	11.5%	675	-8.9%	1,001	48.2%
Dismissal/Deferred	2,703	2,846	5.2%	2,848	0.0%	3,115	9.3%	3,528	13.2%
Acquittal	245	250	2.0%	198	-20.8%	184	-7.0%	171	-7.0%
Not Guilty-Insanity	38	27	-28.9%	43	59.2%	27	-37.2%	35	29.6%
Conviction	10,515	12,377	17.7%	13,099	5.8%	15,191	15.9%	17,801	17.1%
Not Specified	268	36	-86.5%	0	-100.0%	0	---	0	---
Total Dispositions	**14,621**	**16,343**	**11.7%**	**17,128**	**4.8%**	**19,398**	**13.2%**	**22,792**	**17.4%**
Sentences									
Probation Only	2,390	2,212	-7.4%	2,090	-5.5%	2,143	2.5%	1,549	-27.7%
Jail/Jail and Probation	6,735	8,421	25.0%	9,069	7.6%	10,261	13.1%	12,404	20.8%
State Institution	1,882	1,813	-3.6%	1,963	8.2%	2,498	27.2%	3,239	29.6%
Total Defendants Sentenced	**11,007**	**12,446**	**13.0%**	**13,122**	**5.4%**	**14,902**	**13.5%**	**17,192**	**15.3%**
Proceedings									
Non-Jury Trial	784	693	-11.6%	554	-20.0%	373	-32.6%	386	3.4%
Jury Trial	1,199	1,351	12.6%	1,310	-3.0%	1,178	-10.0%	1,494	26.8%
Arraignment	14,296	15,962	11.6%	17,416	9.1%	19,355	11.1%	22,210	14.7%
Pre-Disposition Hearing	33,491	42,563	27.0%	47,695	12.0%	56,569	18.6%	66,232	17.0%
Disposition Hearing	12,162	13,931	14.5%	15,129	8.5%	17,107	13.0%	18,924	10.6%
Post-Disposition Hearing	15,492	17,447	12.6%	19,978	14.5%	23,297	16.6%	26,617	14.2%
Total Proceedings	**77,424**	**91,947**	**18.7%**	**102,082**	**11.0%**	**117,879**	**15.4%**	**135,863**	**15.2%**

The Superior Courts

Civil Matters

Administrative Procedures

Chapter 288, Laws of 1988, the Administrative Procedure Act, substantially revises administrative procedure in the state of Washington. Of particular importance to superior courts is Part V of Chapter 288 which amends the procedures for judicial review of agency action. Two major objectives underlying the enactment of Part V were the consolidation of all procedures relating to judicial review in one section of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), and the codification of common law principles which have evolved concerning judicial review. The new statute sets forth what agency actions are reviewable, the standards for review, the relief available on review, and various procedural requirements for obtaining review. The impact of Chapter 288 on the superior courts remains to be seen. The statement of legislative intent accompanying Chapter 288 states that a purpose of the Act is to clarify existing law. However, the potential for judicial review is increased due to the broad definition of "agency action" in Section 101(3) of the Act.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Programs

Five alternative dispute resolution centers in Everett, Seattle, Spokane and Walla Walla are currently authorized under RCW 7.75. While each program is unique, they all offer dispute resolution services such as mediation and conciliation to the public at little or no cost. The types of cases handled by the programs include landlord/tenant disputes, neighborhood conflicts, parenting plans, consumer/merchant cases, and juvenile property offenses.

In December 1989 the Office of the Administrator for the Courts will report on the two-year demonstration project funded by the Legislature in 1987.

Arbitration

Chapter 212, Laws of 1987, defines the dollar limitations for cases to be eligible for arbitration. As of July 1, 1988 the mandatory arbitration minimum for superior court cases was increased from $10,000 to $15,000, and the maximum for eligible arbitration cases was raised from $25,000 to $35,000. The statute which required counties to have implemented a mandatory arbitration program to obtain additional superior court judicial positions was repealed.

Judicial District	Arbitration Limit
Chelan/Douglas	$25,000
Clark	$25,000
King	*$35,000
Kitsap	*$35,000
Pierce	$25,000
Snohomish	$25,000
Spokane	*$35,000
Thurston	$25,000
Whatcom	*$35,000
Yakima	*$35,000

* Effective July 1, 1988.

The implementation of arbitration in a superior court is authorized by a two-thirds vote of a county's judges. The accompanying chart lists judicial districts currently utilizing mandatory arbitration and the locally determined monetary limit in effect.

Enforcement of Judgments

The 1988 Legislature enacted a major revision of the law relating to the enforcement of judgments (Chapter 231, Laws of 1988). For the most part, the changes removed obsolete language or clarified the relationship of the various methods of enforcing judgments with one another. A number of additional issues requiring resolution have been uncovered since that measure's enactment. The following is a summary of salient features.

- The duty of the plaintiff to notify the sheriff that the plaintiff has had a writ of attachment issued is deleted. The sheriff must notify the plaintiff when he or she receives notice that the debtor has filed for bankruptcy after a writ of execution or attachment has been issued.
- A security interest in a mobile home is not subject to the homestead exemption.
- If a judgment of the district court is transferred to the superior court, the judgment does not become a lien on the property of the judgment debtor until a certified abstract of the district court judgment is filed with the recording officer.
- A creditor exercises due diligence in determining the amount of non-exempt personal property of a debtor if the creditor has examined the debtor in supplemental proceedings.
- The sheriff levies on a vendee's interest in a real property contract in the same manner as he or she levies on real property. If the writ of execution is directed to a vendor's interest in a real property contract, the sheriff must also send a copy of the writ to the vendee.
- The judgment creditor must file an affidavit with the court that he or she has complied with the requirement to provide notice to the debtor of the pending sale of personal property under a writ of execution.
- A plaintiff may have multiple writs of garnishment issued under the same procedures and limitations as apply to multiple writs of attachment.
- The bond filed by a plaintiff seeking garnishment must be in an amount double the amount of the debt claimed by the plaintiff, unless the court fixes a different amount.
- The writ of garnishment directed to a financial institution must identify either the financial institution or a branch as the garnishee defendant. The head office of the financial institution may also be considered as a separate branch. Service on the financial institution must be either to the head office or the place designated by the financial institution for receipt of service. A writ served on the financial institution may only attach deposits or accounts of the debtor in the financial institution. A writ served on a branch must name the branch as the garnishee defendant and will only attach the accounts, credits or other personal property of the debtor in the possession or control of the branch. Property of the debtor may be garnished only through a writ of garnishment directed to a branch.
- The garnishee defendant must withhold the amount of the judgment remaining unsatisfied, including taxable costs, or if before judgment, the amount claimed by the plaintiff plus estimated taxable costs. In addition, the garnishee defendant must withhold estimated garnishment costs. These estimated costs include the filing fee, postage, answer fees and a

garnishment attorney fee. The garnishment attorney fee may be the greater of $50 or 10 percent of the judgment unpaid or claimed. The maximum garnishment attorney fee is $250.

Civil Filings Continue To Grow

Total civil filings statewide increased 4.3 percent in 1988, after a slight reduction in 1987 filings. The volume of total incoming trial court cases has actually been steadily increasing in recent years, but the annual growth has been masked somewhat by the large influx of 1986 filings resulting from the Tort Reform Act.

Domestic Violence/Civil Harassment Caseload Increases

The 1984 Domestic Violence Protection Act created a civil remedy for persons abused by family or household members. The Antiharassment Act of 1987 was enacted to provide victims of harassment "with a speedy and inexpensive method of obtaining civil antiharassment protection orders preventing all further unwanted contact between the victim and the perpetrator." Both temporary 14-day and one-year protection orders can be granted. Although these are reported with other cases in the civil "Other Petitions and Complaints" caseload category, the time-consuming nature of these matters requires some inquiry into the incidence of filings and whether additional judicial time is expended beyond issuance of the temporary order.

Filing Growth: The accompanying table documents the growth in filings for both domestic violence and civil harassment cases since 1984. Since implementation of the 1984 Domestic Violence Protection Act was not effective until late that year, 1985 provides the first full year of activity for which to make comparisons. While the volume of 1985 cases involved 4628 filings, a 66.3 percent increase in filings was experienced in 1986. In 1987, these case filings rose an additional 23.1 percent. During 1988, domestic violence and civil harassment filings increased by 41 percent over those received in 1987, in excess of 14,500 cases. This growth has obvious impact on the judicial resources needed to process cases before the bench, but also involves a significant amount of court clerk time in assisting petitioners with case paperwork.

Permanent Order Hearings: In reviewing the proportion of filings which result in a permanent order, it is useful to note that only those cases for which disposition data were available are included; this results in a somewhat smaller number of 1988 cases than previously discussed. Although considerable variance exists among counties, it is surprising to observe such a high rate of permanent order hearings for the combined domestic violence and civil harassment filings. Statewide, in excess of 45 percent of 1988 filings resulted in a permanent order hearing.

The Superior Courts

Domestic Violence And Civil Harassment Filings By Year, 1984-1988

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Total
Adams	0	8	9	11	26	54
Asotin	0	9	24	20	44	97
Benton	15	131	167	224	322	859
Chelan	16	81	95	138	158	488
Clallam	21	100	160	200	263	744
Clark	111	554	598	644	799	2,706
Columbia	0	0	0	1	16	17
Cowlitz	48	171	215	219	299	952
Douglas	0	13	46	44	51	154
Ferry	0	0	0	12	40	52
Franklin	7	29	45	71	89	241
Garfield[a]	---	---	---	---	0	2
Grant	24	107	149	164	204	648
Grays Harbor	17	144	194	285	434	1,074
Island	7	35	74	90	98	304
Jefferson	17	43	84	80	98	322
King	114	855	1,450	1,766	2,422	6,607
Kitsap	41	220	283	400	562	1,506
Kittitas	3	10	24	49	53	139
Klickitat	0	0	0	9	69	78
Lewis	45	163	251	264	299	1,022
Lincoln	6	13	11	16	24	70
Mason	9	46	78	100	148	381
Okanogan	6	28	77	70	72	253
Pacific	11	38	54	60	81	244
Pend Oreille	3	20	15	34	43	115
Pierce	87	692	1,209	1,511	2,362	5,861
San Juan	0	0	0	4	25	29
Skagit	20	113	182	201	266	782
Skamania	.	19	35	30	48	132
Snohomish	62	365	1,125	1,475	2013	5,040
Spokane	158	683	860	799	1,313	3,815
Stevens	9	22	49	55	81	216
Thurston	32	156	313	426	604	1,531
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	19	19
Walla Walla	0	21	97	141	170	429
Whatcom	7	116	174	179	343	819
Whitman	0	7	9	14	50	80
Yakima	72	299	400	467	564	1,802
State[b]	**968**	**5,311**	**8,556**	**10,273**	**14,574**	**39,684**

[a] Breakdown of filings not available by year.

[b] Statewide total does not equal the sum of yearly totals since one county reported filings in aggregate form.

Domestic Violence And Civil Harassment Permanent Order Hearings, 1988

County	Filings Civil Harassment	Domestic Violence	Total	Permanent Orders Hearings	Percentage
Adams	0	26	26	4	15.3%
Asotin	8	36	44	26	59.0%
Benton	68	254	322	149	46.2%
Chelan	18	140	158	38	24.0%
Clallam	63	200	263	82	31.1%
Clark	78	721	799	362	45.3%
Columbia	1	15	16	5	31.2%
Cowlitz	36	263	299	172	57.5%
Douglas	2	49	51	12	23.5%
Ferry	14	26	40	9	22.5%
Franklin	23	66	89	47	52.8%
Garfield	0	0	0	0	---
Grant	33	171	204	68	33.3%
Grays Harbor	98	336	434	150	34.5%
Island	36	62	98	53	54.0%
Jefferson	17	81	98	42	42.8%
King	640	1,782	2,422	1,238	51.1%
Kitsap[a]	90	472	562	NR	---
Kittitas	9	44	53	8	15.0%
Klickitat	10	59	69	12	17.3%
Lewis[a]	38	261	299	NR	---
Lincoln	8	16	24	7	29.1%
Mason	36	112	148	65	43.9%
Okanogan[a]	14	58	72	NR	---
Pacific	19	62	81	39	48.1%
Pend Oreille	10	33	43	25	58.1%
Pierce	553	1,809	2,362	1,177	49.8%
San Juan	9	16	25	6	24.0%
Skagit	58	208	266	131	49.2%
Skamania	6	42	48	25	52.0%
Snohomish	560	1,453	2,013	1,060	52.6%
Spokane	409	906	1,315	502	38.2%
Stevens	23	58	81	43	53.0%
Thurston	112	492	604	244	40.3%
Wahkiakum[a]	3	16	19	NR	---
Walla Walla	28	142	170	56	32.9%
Whatcom	103	240	343	6	1.7%
Whitman	26	24	50	19	38.0%
Yakima	123	441	564	309	54.7%
State[b]	**3,237**	**10,359**	**13,596**	**6,187**	**45.5%**

[a] NR indicates that no data were available for reporting.

[b] State totals include only those counties where both filing and permanent hearing data were available.

The Superior Courts

Civil Activity, 1988

	Tort	Commercial	Property Rights	Domestic Relations/ Paternity	Administrative Law Review	Other Petitions/ Complaints	Subtotals	Appeals From Lower Courts	Totals
Filings	8,746	13,970	15,107	44,251	1,244	21,837	105,155	733	105,888
Proceedings									
Pre-Disposition Hearings	6,851	5,803	3,494	24,708	423	8,894	50,173	314	50,487
Non-Jury Trials	199	401	301	2,255	221	223	3,600	78	3,678
Jury Trials	501	51	19	13	102	34	720	16	736
Disposition Hearings	2,278	2,717	5,977	26,683	157	11,959	49,771	281	50,052
Post Disposition Hearings	842	1,884	814	13,781	92	1,608	19,021	44	19,065
Total Proceedings	10,671	10,856	10,605	67,440	995	22,718	123,285	733	124,018
Dispositions									
Change of Venue/Jurisdiction	78	91	16	175	1	37	398	0	398
Lower Court Appeal Decisions	4	0	1	0	71	46	122	206	328
Default Judgments/Uncontested	544	3,709	7,258	17,472	15	6,157	35,155	13	35,168
Dismissals	5,729	5,878	3,505	3,527	386	9,905	28,930	250	29,180
Settlements/Agreed Judgments	3,854	2,381	1,021	14,059	118	722	22,155	32	22,187
Summary Judgments	195	537	239	48	17	108	1,144	0	1,144
Judgments After Trial	484	641	1,152	3,280	221	2,868	8,646	45	8,691
Total Dispositions	10,888	13,237	13,192	38,561	829	19,843	96,550	546	97,096

Statistical Highlights

- Tort filings increased for the first time since implementation of the Tort Reform Act, though to pre-1984 levels.
- Other Petitions and Complaints rose 24.5 percent statewide this year due to the increasing number of domestic violence and civil harassment filings.
- Civil filings outpaced dispositions statewide by almost 9000 cases in 1988, indicating (1) a growing cumulative backlog, (2) clerks are not notified when cases are disposed, and/or (3) potential counting problems.
- Other civil case filings declined slightly due to a drop statewide in mental illness filings.
- The modest rise in other civil proceedings results largely from a 4.8 percent rise in mental illness hearings.

The Superior Courts

Civil Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Torts	9,009	9,747	8.1%	19,515	100.2%	8,007	-58.9%	8,746	9.2%
Commercial	13,916	14,996	7.7%	15,571	3.8%	14,352	-7.8%	13,970	-2.6%
Property Rights	10,270	12,161	18.4%	12,203	0.3%	13,719	12.4%	15,107	10.1%
Domestic Relations	44,053	43,757	-0.6%	43,647	-0.2%	46,114	5.6%	44,251	-4.0%
Admin Law Review	988	966	-2.2%	868	-10.1%	1,102	26.9%	1,244	12.8%
Other Petitions/Complnts	7,154	11,699	63.5%	15,460	32.1%	17,532	13.4%	21,837	24.5%
Lower Courts Appeals	630	610	-3.1%	635	4.0%	656	3.3%	733	11.7%
Total Filings	**86,020**	**93,936**	**9.2%**	**107,899**	**14.8%**	**101,482**	**-5.9%**	**105,888**	**4.3%**
Dispositions									
Change of Venue	455	462	1.5%	410	-11.2%	383	-6.5%	398	3.9%
Lower Court Appeal Decision	435	268	-38.3%	333	24.2%	279	-16.2%	328	17.5%
Default Judgment/ Uncontested	23,715	29,756	25.4%	29,590	-0.5%	33,679	13.8%	35,168	4.4%
Dismissal	16,669	16,072	-3.5%	19,177	19.3%	27,815	45.0%	29,180	4.9%
Settlement/ Agreed Judgment	19,519	17,016	-12.8%	20,791	22.1%	22,147	6.5%	22,187	0.1%
Summary Judgment	1,406	1,255	-10.7%	1,222	-2.6%	1,199	-1.8%	1,144	-4.5%
Judgment after Trial	4,419	4,476	1.2%	5,037	12.5%	7,305	45.0%	8,691	18.9%
Not Specified[a]	8,277	5,911	-28.5%	6,408	8.4%	572	-91.0%	0	-100.0%
Total Dispositions	**74,895**	**75,216**	**0.4%**	**82,968**	**10.3%**	**93,379**	**12.5%**	**96,943**	**3.8%**
Proceedings									
Non-Jury Trial	4,163	3,709	-10.9%	3,595	-3.0%	3,518	-2.1%	3,678	4.5%
Jury Trial	918	795	-13.3%	705	-11.3%	674	-4.3%	736	9.1%
Pre-Disposition Hearing	42,736	44,975	5.2%	46,189	2.6%	47,703	3.2%	50,487	5.8%
Disposition Hearing	36,197	41,888	15.7%	44,708	6.7%	46,840	4.7%	50,052	6.8%
Post-Disposition Hearing	14,917	15,311	2.6%	17,292	12.9%	18,886	9.2%	19,065	0.9%
Total Proceedings	**98,931**	**106,678**	**7.8%**	**112,489**	**5.4%**	**117,621**	**4.5%**	**124,018**	**5.4%**

[a] Inlcudes 933 paternity cases in 1984 which were disposed as "Closed by Court Order," revised from figures reported in the 1985 Annual Report of the Courts of Washington.

The Superior Courts

Other Case Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Probate	13,136	13,368	1.7%	13,594	1.6%	13,419	-1.2%	13,828	3.0%
Guardianship	2,418	2,394	-0.9%	2,425	1.2%	2,518	3.8%	2,603	3.3%
Adoption	2,822	2,714	-3.8%	2,792	2.8%	2,698	-3.3%	2,723	0.9%
Mental Illness	7,906	10,093	27.6%	9,223	-8.6%	9,725	5.4%	9,138	-6.0%
Total Filings	**26,282**	**28,569**	**8.7%**	**28,034**	**-1.8%**	**28,360**	**1.1%**	**28,292**	**-0.2%**
Dispositions									
Probate	9,121	10,918	19.7%	9,551	-12.5%	9,524	-0.2%	10,163	6.7%
Guardianship	526	529	0.5%	577	9.0%	609	5.5%	1,028	68.8%
Adoption	2,430	2,203	-9.3%	2,348	6.5%	2,197	-6.4%	2,177	-0.9%
Mental Illness	5,617	6,633	18.0%	6,967	5.0%	5,651	-18.8%	5,707	0.9%
Total Dispositions	**17,694**	**20,283**	**14.6%**	**19,443**	**-4.1%**	**17,981**	**-7.5%**	**19,075**	**6.0%**
Proceedings									
Trial	134	258	92.5%	86	-66.6%	111	29.0%	118	6.3%
Probate Hearing	10,170	9,244	-9.1%	8,939	-3.2%	8,662	-3.0%	8,702	0.4%
Guardianship Hearing	4,025	3,617	-10.1%	4,110	13.6%	4,153	1.0%	4,314	3.8%
Adoption Hearing	2,675	2,560	-4.2%	2,687	4.9%	2,662	-0.9%	2,771	4.0%
Mental Illness Hearing	9,471	9,326	-1.5%	12,598	35.0%	14,566	15.6%	15,271	4.8%
Total Proceedings	**26,475**	**25,005**	**-5.5%**	**28,420**	**13.6%**	**30,154**	**6.1%**	**31,176**	**3.3%**

Juvenile Matters

Education

The 1988 Spring Conference of the Juvenile Court Administrators examined issues relating to the current trend of deinstitutionalization. Sessions focused on juvenile detention standards and models for funding. The Fall Conference, "Understanding and Treating Antisocial Behavior," provided an opportunity for administrators to interact with national authorities in this substantive area. One session of the program addressed skills needed to deal with difficult situations.

Chapter 234, Laws of 1988:

Development of a Child Abuse and Neglect Curriculum for Juvenile Court Judges and Personnel.

This legislation adds to the list of duties of the Administrator for the Courts the responsibility for the development of a curriculum for a general understanding of child development, legal skills and knowledge of relevant statutes and court rules, and special needs of the abused or neglected child.

A subcommittee made up of representatives from DSHS, public defenders, the Attorney General's Office, juvenile court administrators, the OAC, and the judiciary has developed a training proposal pursuant to this legislation. Input for the curriculum development was obtained by distributing over 400 surveys to various affected populations throughout the state. It is planned to offer the training during the Superior Court Judges' Spring Conference scheduled for April 1989.

Juvenile Court Salary Survey

During 1988 the Juvenile Court Administrator's Association requested that a formal salary survey be conducted for all juvenile courts in Washington. The survey provides a comparative basis for the determination of appropriate salaries for juvenile court personnel.

To obtain comparable information seven functional areas and eight generic position levels were defined in the survey. The seven functional areas included administration, administrative support, casework, detention, food service, facilities, and judicial. The eight position levels included administrator, deputy administrator, manager, supervisor, senior staff, staff, part-time, and clerical positions.

For each position within a functional category, FTEs, salary, and working hour information was obtained. In addition, benefit package information was also included on the survey. The survey results were presented in the report *1988 Juvenile Court Administrators' Salary Survey*. During 1989 improvements in the survey process are planned.

Publications

***Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Procedures*:** The Juvenile Procedure Benchbook was updated in 1988 by the Superior Court Judges' Association Benchbook Committee, with the assistance of Karl B. Tegland, to reflect the many changes in court rules, statutes, and case law which have occurred since the Benchbook was originally published in 1983.

This publication provides a procedural reference for juvenile court matters including dependency proceedings, alternative residential placement, involuntary civil commitment, juvenile offense proceedings, and miscellaneous proceedings. It also provides detailed procedural checklists for each topic. This benchbook is cross-referenced to the Juvenile Forms benchbook. 1988 285 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance efforts conducted by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts during 1988 included a study which focused on workflow procedures in the Lewis County Juvenile Court. Recommendations included redesign of forms used and reallocation of workload within the court.

Juvenile Detention Module

In 1987 a project to create a new detention module for the Juvenile Information System (JUVIS) was initiated. The new JUVIS detention module was completed and installed in all participating JUVIS courts in March 1988. This complete redesign added significant data collection capability. The system is now far better equipped to provide management information and tracking information on juveniles' detention history.

Following implementation, an effort to improve the system began immediately due to loose controls over the data entered and the need for additional operational reports. A codes and procedures task force was developed. They met several times during the year and presented their findings at a November 1988 meeting of the JUVIS Users Advisory Group. Work is now underway to finalize the needed system changes and to request resources from the JIS Committee to accomplish the changes.

Adoption of a Presumptive Schedule for the Determination of Child Support

Chapter 275, Laws of 1988 adopts as a presumptive child support schedule the child support schedule proposed by the Washington State Child Support Schedule Commission. The schedule is to be used in all matters involving the establishment or modification of child support and is to be followed by superior court judges, commissioners and administrative law judges.

Deviations from a support amount determined using the standard calculation are only allowable when specific reasons for deviation are set forth in the written findings of fact or order, and are supported by the evidence.

The law provides local judicial districts with conditional authority to adopt by local rule an alternative economic table.

The sunset date of the Washington State Child Support Schedule Commission was extended and the commission was mandated to submit a report to the Legislature not later than January 10, 1989, examining methods for verifying the expenditure of child support payments and criteria for determining when verification is appropriate.

The child support schedule became effective July 1, 1988. Since the effective date, the Office of the Administrator for the Courts has distributed over 1000 copies of the schedule. Pursuant to section 3(b) of the legislation, seven judicial districts have adopted local court rules providing for an alternative economic table. Due to the short length of time the schedule has been in effect, it is too early to fully examine its impact on the judiciary. However, preliminary indications are that the impact is negligible.

Child Support Schedule Commission

Upon adoption of the child support schedule by the Legislature, the commission made final corrections to the schedule instructions and worksheets, and prepared the final document for distribution prior to its July 1, 1988 effective date. Commission members were also involved in continuing legal education presentations in Spokane, the Tri-Cities, Yakima, Seattle, and Olympia. After a summer recess and delays in new commissioner appointments, a reconstituted Child Support Schedule Commission commenced meeting in October to prepare its November 1 report to the Legislature.

The report addressed issues with regard to "clean-up and clarification" of the new schedule adopted through Substitute House Bill 1465. The commission also began preliminary work on the child support expenditure verification report due January 1989.

Driving Privilege Suspensions for Juveniles Involved in Drug/Alcohol Related Offenses

Chapter 148, Laws of 1988 requires juvenile courts to notify the Department of Licensing (DOL) when a juvenile between the ages of 13 to 18 has been diverted or adjudicated for a drug or alcohol related offense. Upon notification DOL will suspend a juvenile's driving privilege for up to one year or to age 17 (whichever is greater) for a first time notification, and up to two years or until age 18 (whichever is greater) for a second or subsequent notification.

The legislation does provides for early reinstatement of a juvenile's driving privilege under certain conditions; however, there is still a minimum 90-day suspension for a first time notification and a one-year suspension for a second or subsequent notification.

When initially introduced there was concern that House Bill 1482 would have a significant impact on the juvenile courts. These concerns focused on the potential for an increase in the number of juveniles with minor in possession (MIP) referrals refusing diversion. This could result in either an increased number of informations being filed or, alternatively, an increase in the number of MIP cases being dismissed due to staffing limitations of the prosecuting attorneys' offices. There was also concern about the administrative support required for the reporting procedure.

To assess the new law's impact on court processing, the juvenile court administrators are evaluating JUVIS data. Meanwhile, efforts to automate the reporting procedure through use of JUVIS have been sidelined. However, the "manual" reporting system developed through the Office of the Administrator for the Courts and the Department of Licensing has not been as cumbersome as originally feared.

Chapter 232, Laws of 1988:

Guardian Ad Litem Appointments and Expanded Family Court Commissioner Jurisdiction

This legislation requires the appointment of a guardian ad litem for a child in all contested dependency matters and provides for exceptions to this requirement. The legislation also authorizes family court commissioners to preside over juvenile dependency matters.

The legislation originally was intended to provide uniformity between RCW 13.34 and RCW 26.44 with regard to the appointment of guardians ad litem (GAL). The legislation as passed did not accomplish this goal. It did amend RCW 13.34 to identify when a GAL appointment was mandatory; however, the included exceptions to the mandatory requirement for GAL appointments opened avenues to potentially nullify any impact.

The portion of the legislation extending family court commissioners' jurisdiction to juvenile dependency actions was intended to provide larger counties with a "relief valve" for the ever increasing number of dependency cases being reviewed by the courts.

Chapter 194, Laws of 1988:

Increasing Dependency Hearing Time Frames, Establishing Requirements for Continuances, and Establishing Maximum Lengths for Maintaining Dependencies.

This legislation mandates DSHS planning for children removed from their home to include the goal of achieving permanence for the child and to set time limits for each service plan and parental requirement. The legislation also:

- extends from 45 to 75 days the required time limit for a hearing on a dependency petition;
- requires courts to hear dependency matters on an expedited basis;
- requires a party requesting a continuance beyond the 75-day time limit to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that exceptional circumstances exist for the granting of a continuance. Additionally, the legislation requires that a dependency may only be maintained for a maximum period of two years, but provides for exceptions to extend a dependency beyond the two-year time period.

The goal of the legislation was to achieve permanency planning for a dependent child as quickly as possible. The proposal focused on case processing and delay reduction for dependency fact finding hearings. It was believed by increasing the time available for case preparation while placing strict regulations on continuances, overall dependency case processing time would be reduced.

While most juvenile courts had little trouble meeting the 45-day time limit of the old law, it was believed the larger courts with their greater volumes of dependency actions would benefit from this proposal. The two-year limitation on a dependency action was also included to facilitate permanency planning by establishing a target date for completion of a case plan.

Foster Care Review Task Force

This task force was created by the Department of Social and Health Services after a legislative proposal for citizen review of foster care placements failed during the 1988 legislative session. The task force, made up of representatives from the judiciary, juvenile court administrators, attorney general's office, public defenders, legislative staff, and DSHS. It was co-chaired by DSHS and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

After evaluating the three alternatives for foster care review (administrative, judicial, and citizen) the task force developed legislation proposing the use of citizen review boards in King, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Clark, Yakima, and Kitsap Counties. Citizen review would be optional in the other counties. The review boards would review the cases of all children in a placement other than their home.

The citizen reviews would replace 6-month and 12-month judicial reviews. A court review would still be required at 18 months of placement; however the following 6-month review would again be a citizen review. Citizen review and court review would then alternate at 6-month intervals until the child was in a permanent placement.

Fingerprinting and the Clerks

Pursuant to Chapter 486, Laws of 1987 the Supreme Courtlt amended Superior Court Civil Rule (CR) 52(a) and adopted Juvenile Court Rule (JuCR) 3.7(d). These changes became effective January 1, 1988.

Both rules require the court to direct the clerk of the court to notify the state patrol when the court makes specific findings of physical or sexual abuse, or exploitation of a child. By statute the state patrol requires the notification to include identifying information and the fingerprints of the person found to be the perpetrator of the abuse.

The legislation was in response to the lack of information being submitted by the courts to the state patrol, pursuant to Chapter 201, Laws of 1985. This legislation required the "court having jurisdiction over the dependency action" to "cause the fingerprinting of" and furnish to the state patrol dependency record information of any individual over the age of 18 who had been found by the court to have been the perpetrator in a juvenile dependency action involving sexual abuse.

When the changes to Chapter 201 became effective in 1985 most juvenile departments of the superior courts assumed this additional fingerprinting/reporting responsibility. Many had already been involved with fingerprinting due to prior legislation requiring the juvenile courts to furnish to the state patrol identifying information and fingerprints of adjudicated juvenile offenders. The responsibility for furnishing dependency record information (though constitutionally questionable) appeared to fit in with the offender reporting responsiblities.

Between 1985 and the 1987 legislative session, dependency record information for not more than six cases was furnished to the state patrol. Although testimony was presented by the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators identifying the low referral rate being due to the unusual nature for a court in a dependency action to make a finding that a specific individual was the perpetrator of the abuse, the legislative response to this concern was to focus on the referral process.

It should be noted that not only did the legislature require the Supreme Court, by rule, to require the courts of the state to notify the state patrol, but it also expanded the reporting requirement to include not only cases involving sexual abuse but also cases involving physical abuse.

Statistical Highlights

- Juvenile offender filings rose 6.2 percent in 1988, the first sizeable increase since 1985.
- Jurisdictional declines increased substantially for the second consecutive year. Counties with the greatest proportion of declines of jurisdiction include Clark, Pierce, Chelan, Douglas, King, and Thurston.
- Juvenile acquittals rose dramatically in 1988, up 67.3 percent over last year. The three counties contributing the most to this increase are Clark (+ 685.0 percent), Spokane (+ 108.7 percent), and King (+63.0 percent).
- Juvenile convictions increased by 8.0 percent and reached a five year high.
- The total number of defendants sentenced increased by 10 percent in 1988. Less than 15 percent of these defendants were sentenced to a state institution.
- The 42.3 percent increase in juvenile trials is an inflated value due to misclassified guilty plea hearings in King County.
- Juvenile dependency filings increased by 9.3 percent and reached a five-year high.
- The 15.8 percent rise in dependency dispositions is due exclusively to the 37.8 percent leap in approved petitions. This marked rise in petitions approved can be attributed to a 237.6 percent increase in King County, and a 185.5 percent increase in Pierce County.
- Total statewide proceedings rose sharply in 1988, with the greatest proportional gain in separate disposition hearings, fact finding only hearings, and pre-fact finding hearings.

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Offender Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings	**15,884**	**17,525**	**10.3%**	**17,701**	**1.0%**	**17,670**	**-0.1%**	**18,776**	**6.2%**
Dispositions									
Decline of Jurisdiction	185	191	3.2%	134	-29.8%	175	30.5%	214	22.2%
Dismissal	2,841	3,166	11.4%	3,943	24.5%	3,847	-2.4%	3,825	-0.5%
Acquittal	254	324	27.5%	240	-25.9%	230	-4.1%	385	67.3%
Conviction	10,333	11,543	11.7%	11,574	0.2%	10,860	-6.1%	11,730	8.0%
Not Specified	0	20	---	0	-100.0%	0	---	0	---
Total Dispositions	**13,613**	**15,244**	**11.9%**	**15,891**	**4.2%**	**15,112**	**-4.9%**	**16,154**	**6.8%**
Sentences									
Community Sentence	9,561	10,022	4.8%	10,247	2.2%	9,029	-11.8%	9,836	8.9%
State Institution	1,589	1,568	-1.3%	1,828	16.5%	1,451	-20.6%	1,701	17.2%
Total Defendats Sentenced	**11,150**	**11,590**	**3.9%**	**12,075**	**4.1%**	**10,480**	**-13.2%**	**11,537**	**10.0%**
Proceedings									
Trial	1,654	1,632	-1.3%	1,543	-5.4%	1,418	-8.1%	2,018	42.3%
Pre-Adjudication Hearing	12,776	17,565	37.4%	17,184	-2.1%	18,453	7.3%	23,633	28.0%
Guilty Plea Only Hearing	2,131	2,233	4.7%	2,478	10.9%	2,090	-15.6%	1,816	-13.1%
Guilty Plea/Sentencing Hearing	5,854	4,997	-14.6%	4,606	-7.8%	4,249	-7.7%	4,527	6.5%
Separate Disposition Hearing	4,858	7,179	47.7%	7,813	8.8%	7,222	-7.5%	7,659	6.0%
Post-Disposition Hearing	7,944	8,901	12.0%	9,104	2.2%	9,166	0.6%	9,324	1.7%
Total Proceedings	**35,217**	**42,507**	**20.7%**	**42,728**	**0.5%**	**42,598**	**-0.3%**	**48,977**	**14.9%**

Juvenile Dependency Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings	**5,088**	**4,767**	**-6.3%**	**4,813**	**0.9%**	**5,002**	**3.9%**	**5,471**	**9.3%**
Dispositions									
Change of Venue	58	107	84.4%	50	-53.2%	79	58.0%	76	-3.7%
Dismissal	2,492	2,630	5.5%	2,605	-0.9%	2,255	-13.4%	2,099	-6.9%
Petition Approved	2,029	2,133	5.1%	2,533	18.7%	2,406	-5.0%	3,316	37.8%
Not Specified	62	33	-46.7%	7	-78.7%	0	-100.0%	0	---
Total Dispositions	**4,641**	**4,903**	**5.6%**	**5,195**	**5.9%**	**4,740**	**-8.7%**	**5,491**	**15.8%**
Proceedings									
Pre-Fact Finding Hearing	3,404	3,952	16.0%	3,724	-5.7%	4,143	11.2%	5,475	32.1%
Fact Finding Only Hearing	775	794	2.4%	717	-9.6%	846	17.9%	1,200	41.8%
Fact Finding and Disposition Hearing	1,147	1,255	9.4%	1,365	8.7%	1,186	-13.1%	1,365	15.0%
Separate Disposition Hearing	951	961	1.0%	885	-7.9%	915	3.3%	1,460	59.5%
Post Disposition Hearing	9,939	11,446	15.1%	11,864	3.6%	11,873	0.0%	12,537	5.5%
Total Proceedings	**16,216**	**18,408**	**13.5%**	**18,555**	**0.7%**	**18,963**	**2.1%**	**22,037**	**16.2%**

County Statistical Tables

The Superior Courts

Cases Filed, 1988

County/District	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile Offender	Juvenile Dependency	Probate	Guard-ianship	Adoption	Mental Illness	1988 Total	1987 Total	Percent Change
Adams	190	171	23	3	54	7	2	25	475	385	23.4%
Asotin	344	118	51	24	61	38	11	39	686	588	16.7%
Columbia	73	24	11	1	24	5	1	3	142	144	-1.4%
Garfield	28	6	4	0	12	2	1	7	60	60	-0.0%
..Judicial District	445	148	66	25	97	45	13	49	888	792	12.1%
Benton	1,972	556	391	99	222	47	70	224	3,581	3,585	-0.1%
Franklin	646	434	212	56	83	16	25	84	1,556	1,495	4.1%
..Judicial District	2,618	990	603	155	305	63	95	308	5,137	5,080	1.1%
Chelan	1,295	359	332	72	176	25	24	73	2,356	2,179	8.1%
Douglas	264	94	161	19	58	8	7	10	621	564	10.1%
..Judicial District	1,559	453	493	91	234	33	31	83	2,977	2,743	8.5%
Clallam	1,118	161	181	238	265	20	32	106	2,121	1,952	8.7%
Clark	5,113	1,517	759	292	474	125	156	252	8,688	8,614	0.9%
Cowlitz	1,791	700	424	100	205	43	42	135	3,440	3,251	5.8%
Ferry	148	37	30	11	13	4	3	0	246	237	3.8%
Pend Oreille	199	31	27	24	26	3	4	7	321	324	-0.9%
Stevens	502	105	103	65	84	8	17	59	943	892	5.7%
..Judicial District	849	173	160	100	123	15	24	66	1,510	1,453	3.9%
Grant	973	312	252	49	140	27	28	134	1,915	1,947	-1.6%
Grays Harbor	1,528	352	337	142	202	31	35	47	2,674	2,501	6.9%
Island	968	92	101	38	203	34	57	42	1,535	1,488	3.2%
San Juan	182	46	26	7	53	3	1	2	320	327	-2.1%
..Judicial District	1,150	138	127	45	256	37	58	44	1,855	1,815	2.2%
Jefferson	396	168	87	57	85	14	14	24	845	759	11.3%
King	33,449	7,363	6,475	1,671	4,406	789	884	2,487	57,524	54,865	4.8%
Kitsap	3,695	619	845	156	597	104	103	117	6,236	5,553	12.3%
Kittitas	442	244	127	21	92	12	15	0	953	885	7.7%
Klickitat	347	159	103	34	48	8	11	11	721	654	10.2%
Skamania	222	86	23	21	24	1	5	11	393	398	-1.3%
..Judicial District	569	245	126	55	72	9	16	22	1,114	1,052	5.9%
Lewis	1,292	316	268	162	182	26	45	107	2,398	2,403	-0.2%
Lincoln	1,432	47	19	1	66	3	3	8	1,579	1,317	19.9%
Mason	678	190	230	33	163	15	20	1	1,330	1,207	10.2%
Okanogan	604	277	157	32	105	11	12	0	1,198	1,165	2.8%
Pacific	350	171	104	23	87	9	13	23	780	762	2.4%
Wahkiakum	66	42	16	3	12	2	6	0	147	109	34.9%
..Judicial District	416	213	120	26	99	11	19	23	927	871	6.4%
Pierce	16,478	4,468	1,496	616	1,388	436	363	2,661	27,906	23,794	17.3%
Skagit	1,599	352	151	86	271	45	44	99	2,647	2,590	2.2%
Snohomish	9,737	1,735	1,480	340	1,043	212	174	245	14,966	14,820	1.0%
Spokane	6,998	1,140	1,306	470	1,212	189	196	1,214	12,725	12,900	-1.4%
Thurston	3,706	893	893	138	453	74	90	186	6,433	5,993	7.3%
Walla Walla	978	437	147	79	233	30	27	108	2,039	1,972	3.4%
Whatcom	2,238	656	459	77	299	54	76	77	3,936	3,791	3.8%
Whitman	314	66	17	35	113	13	15	17	590	591	-0.2%
Yakima	3,533	2,249	948	176	594	110	91	493	8,194	7,801	5.0%
State	**105,888**	**26,793**	**18,776**	**5,471**	**13,828**	**2,603**	**2,723**	**9,138**	**185,220**	**174,862**	**5.9%**

History Of Judicial Position Needs Based On Weighted Caseload Methodology

County/District	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Adams	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Asotin/Columbia/Garfield	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
Benton/Franklin	4.2	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.5	5.2	6.0	5.2	5.4
Chelan	1.4	2.6									
Chelan/Douglas			2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
Clallam					2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0
Clallam/Jefferson	2.9	3.8	4.1	4.0							
Clark	5.0	5.9	7.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.3	9.6	10.3	9.6	9.7
Cowlitz	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.8
Douglas/Grant	2.3										
Ferry/Okanogan	1.6	2.1	1.7								
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille				1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5
Grant			2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0
Grays Harbor	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6
Island/San Juan	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
Jefferson					0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
King	34.6	40.1	44.5	42.8	43.4	42.5	45.0	52.4	66.0	55.4	58.8
Kitsap	3.6	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.8
Kittitas	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5
Klickitat/Skamania	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lewis	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5
Lincoln	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
Mason										1.5	1.7
Mason/Thurston	4.5	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.5	7.3	8.3		
Okanogan				1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Pacific/Wahkiakum	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Pend Oreille/Stevens	1.1	1.2	1.3								
Pierce	14.6	19.4	20.1	19.8	18.9	18.7	18.3	21.3	25.8	22.3	26.7
Skagit	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7
Snohomish	7.5	9.4	11.1	10.1	9.7	9.7	10.4	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.6
Spokane	9.3	10.3	10.8	10.9	11.2	10.3	9.6	11.2	14.1	10.8	11.4
Thurston										6.1	6.9
Walla Walla	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2
Whatcom	2.9	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.2
Whitman	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Yakima	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.6	8.6	8.5	9.3
State Total	**120**	**141**	**156**	**150**	**149**	**145**	**148**	**170**	**200**	**177**	**191**

The Superior Courts

Superior Courts Staffing, 1988

		Commissioners		Court Reporter		Administrative			County Clerks Office		
County/District	**Judges**	**FTEs**	**Work Week**	**FTEs**	**Work Week**	**Full Time Administrator**	**Staff FTEs**	**Work Week**	**Clerk FTEs**	**Staff FTEs**	**Work Week**
Adams	1	0.0	35.0	0.2	35.0	0.0	0.6	22.5	1.0	1.6	35.0
Asotin									1.0	1.5	35.0
Columbia									1.0	0.4	35.0
Garfield									1.1	0.2	40.0
..Judicial District	1	0.1	35.0	1.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	3.1	2.1	
Benton									1.1	17.1	40.0
Franklin									1.1	6.4	37.5
..Judicial District	5	1.5	38.7	5.5	38.7	1.1	6.9	40.0	2.2	23.5	
Chelan									1.1	10.3	40.0
Douglas									1.1	2.9	40.0
..Judicial District	2	1.3	40.0	2.3	40.0	0.0	2.3	40.0	2.2	13.2	
Clallam	2	0.1	40.0	2.0	35.0	0.0	0.6	40.0	1.0	4.6	35.0
Clark	6	1.1	40.0	4.6	40.0	1.1	12.5	40.0	1.1	28.0	40.0
Cowlitz	3	0.1	37.5	3.2	37.5	1.1	0.0	37.5	1.1	11.9	37.5
Ferry									1.1	1.7	40.0
Pend Oreille									1.1	2.1	37.5
Stevens									1.1	2.4	37.5
..Judicial District	2	0.2	37.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	37.5	3.3	6.2	
Grant	2	1.1	40.0	2.3	40.0	0.0	1.1	40.0	1.1	8.0	40.0
Grays Harbor	2	0.3	40.0	2.3	40.0	1.1	1.0	40.0	1.1	8.6	40.0
Island									1.0	4.0	35.0
San Juan									1.1	2.3	40.0
..Judicial District	2	1.2	35.0	1.0	35.0	1.0	2.6	35.0	2.1	6.3	
Jefferson	1	0.2	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	35.0	0.5	4.1	35.0
King	42	6.0	35.0	39.0	35.0	1.0	115.0	35.0	1.0	168.0	35.0
Kitsap	5	1.1	37.5	5.4	37.5	1.1	11.6	37.5	1.1	21.9	38.7
Kittitas	1	0.1	40.0	1.1	40.0	1.1	0.0	40.0	1.0	2.9	40.0
Klickitat									1.0	2.0	35.0
Skamania									1.1	2.3	40.0
..Judicial District	1	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	40.0	2.1	4.3	
Lewis	2	0.8	40.0	2.1	37.5	1.1	0.9	40.0	1.1	9.7	40.0
Lincoln	1	0.3	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	40.0	1.1	2.3	40.0
Mason	1	0.3	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	40.0	0.6	4.6	40.0
Okanogan	1	0.3	37.5	0.0	37.5	1.1	1.1	37.5	1.1	4.6	40.0
Pacific									1.1	3.4	40.0
Wahkiakum									1.0	1.6	35.0
..Judicial District	1	0.1	35.0	1.1	37.5				2.1	5.0	
Pierce	15	4.0	35.0	15.0	35.0	1.0	25.0	35.0	1.0	35.0	35.0
Skagit	2	1.0	35.0	2.0	35.0	1.0	2.5	35.0	1.0	8.1	35.0
Snohomish	9	2.3	40.0	9.1	40.0	1.1	13.6	40.0	1.1	45.1	37.5
Spokane	10	4.3	37.5	10.7	37.5	1.1	18.2	37.5	1.1	41.8	37.5
Thurston	5	0.9	40.0	5.7	40.0	1.1	7.4	40.0	1.1	21.1	40.0
Walla Walla	2	0.3	35.0	2.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.5	35.0
Whatcom	3	1.3	35.0	3.0	35.0	0.6	1.9	40.0	0.6	13.2	40.0
Whitman	1	0.0	40.0	0.6	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	1.1	2.3	40.0
Yakima	5	1.2	37.5	5.4	37.5	1.1	7.8	37.5	1.1	22.6	37.5
State	**136**	**31.5**	—	**126.6**	—	**21.1**	**235.5**	—	**40.1**	**562.9**	—

[a] Clerk's Office supports court administration
[b] Court Reporter supports court administration
[c] Superior Court staff supports clerk office functions
[d] Juvenile Court staff supports juvenile clerk functions
[e] Judges reflect resident judgeships, not FTEs

Full Time Equivalency based on 35-hour work week.

History of Criminal Filings, 1984 - 1988

County/District	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Adams	57	83	45.6%	77	-7.2%	88	14.2%	171	94.3%
Asotin	87	116	33.3%	91	-21.5%	90	-1.0%	118	31.1%
Columbia	36	26	-27.7%	22	-15.3%	16	-27.2%	24	50.0%
Garfield	9	8	-11.1%	14	75.0%	14	0.0%	6	-57.1%
..Judicial District	132	150	13.6%	127	-15.3%	120	-5.5%	148	23.3%
Benton	264	330	25.0%	412	24.8%	454	10.1%	556	22.4%
Franklin	216	232	7.4%	299	28.8%	360	20.4%	434	20.5%
..Judicial District	480	562	17.0%	711	26.5%	814	14.4%	990	21.6%
Chelan	205	244	19.0%	244	0.0%	271	11.0%	359	32.4%
Douglas	67	63	-5.9%	67	6.3%	133	98.5%	94	-29.3%
..Judicial District	272	307	12.8%	311	1.3%	404	29.9%	453	12.1%
Clallam	139	114	-17.9%	119	4.3%	133	11.7%	161	21.0%
Clark	1,012	1,205	19.0%	1,179	-2.1%	1,332	12.9%	1,517	13.8%
Cowlitz	538	608	13.0%	628	3.2%	733	16.7%	700	-4.5%
Ferry	31	31	0.0%	38	22.5%	41	7.8%	37	-9.7%
Pend Oreille	38	23	-39.4%	32	39.1%	44	37.5%	31	-29.5%
Stevens	71	75	5.6%	97	29.3%	103	6.1%	105	1.9%
..Judicial District	140	129	-7.8%	167	29.4%	188	12.5%	173	-7.9%
Grant	240	217	-9.5%	258	18.8%	291	12.7%	312	7.2%
Grays Harbor	236	323	36.8%	252	-21.9%	348	38.0%	352	1.1%
Island	65	81	24.6%	90	11.1%	83	-7.7%	92	10.8%
San Juan	36	32	-11.1%	28	-12.5%	26	-7.1%	46	76.9%
..Judicial District	101	113	11.8%	118	4.4%	109	-7.6%	138	26.6%
Jefferson	92	102	10.8%	133	30.3%	112	-15.7%	168	50.0%
King	4,230	4,870	15.1%	5,803	19.1%	5,986	3.1%	7,363	23.0%
Kitsap	463	688	48.5%	604	-12.2%	611	1.1%	619	1.3%
Kittitas	147	112	-23.8%	133	18.7%	162	21.8%	244	50.6%
Klickitat	74	69	-6.7%	101	46.3%	153	51.4%	159	3.9%
Skamania	53	99	86.7%	71	-28.2%	91	28.1%	86	-5.4%
..Judicial District	127	168	32.2%	172	2.3%	244	41.8%	245	0.4%
Lewis	271	320	18.0%	304	-5.0%	332	9.2%	316	-4.8%
Lincoln	45	51	13.3%	52	1.9%	60	15.3%	47	-21.6%
Mason	172	187	8.7%	186	-0.5%	153	-17.7%	190	24.1%
Okanogan	136	178	30.8%	176	-1.1%	232	31.8%	277	19.3%
Pacific	137	128	-6.5%	144	12.5%	137	-4.8%	171	24.8%
Wahkiakum	24	27	12.5%	20	-25.9%	20	0.0%	42	110.0%
..Judicial District	161	155	-3.7%	164	5.8%	157	-4.2%	213	35.6%
Pierce	2,339	2,557	9.3%	3,110	21.6%	3,595	15.5%	4,468	24.2%
Skagit	153	264	72.5%	254	-3.7%	308	21.2%	352	14.2%
Snohomish	1,073	1,322	23.2%	1,400	5.9%	1,561	11.5%	1,735	11.1%
Spokane	1,017	1,197	17.6%	1,023	-14.5%	833	-18.5%	1,140	36.8%
Thurston	558	651	16.6%	662	1.6%	665	0.4%	893	34.2%
Walla Walla	261	312	19.5%	315	0.9%	380	20.6%	437	15.0%
Whatcom	540	597	10.5%	706	18.2%	603	-14.5%	656	8.7%
Whitman	66	60	-9.0%	65	8.3%	54	-16.9%	66	22.2%
Yakima	1,239	1,300	4.9%	1,555	19.6%	1,740	11.8%	2,249	29.2%
State	**16,437**	**18,902**	**14.9%**	**20,764**	**9.8%**	**22,348**	**7.6%**	**26,793**	**19.8%**

The Superior Courts

Criminal Cases Filed By Type of Case, 1988

County/ Court	Homicide	Sex Crimes	Robbery	Aggr. Assault	Burglary	Theft/ Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Controlled Substance	Other	Sub-Total	Lower Court Appeals	Total
Adams	3	4	0	14	10	16	2	107	12	168	3	171
Asotin	0	9	0	13	30	20	1	23	22	118	0	118
Columbia	0	2	0	2	4	6	1	6	3	24	0	24
Garfield	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	6	0	6
..Judicial District	0	11	0	16	35	26	4	29	27	148	0	148
Benton	1	40	7	28	124	79	19	134	112	544	12	556
Franklin	5	19	18	21	58	28	8	234	40	431	3	434
..Judicial District	6	59	25	49	182	107	27	368	152	975	15	990
Chelan	6	23	3	13	66	47	15	115	44	332	27	359
Douglas	0	2	0	14	14	8	1	27	27	93	1	94
..Judicial District	6	25	3	27	80	55	16	142	71	425	28	453
Clallam	4	19	1	16	23	8	4	36	34	145	16	161
Clark	10	135	37	154	243	352	35	276	251	1,493	24	1,517
Cowlitz	5	38	13	51	108	105	40	213	127	700	0	700
Ferry	1	1	0	7	6	6	0	6	8	35	2	37
Pend Oreille	1	6	0	7	6	6	0	0	3	29	2	31
Stevens	3	10	2	1	27	30	2	14	15	104	1	105
..Judicial District	5	17	2	15	39	42	2	20	26	168	5	173
Grant	4	10	11	41	46	52	7	84	46	301	11	312
Grays Harbor	7	21	6	24	57	60	17	61	58	311	41	352
Island	3	12	1	2	22	14	3	15	7	79	13	92
San Juan	0	2	0	5	8	5	1	18	1	40	6	46
..Judicial District	3	14	1	7	30	19	4	33	8	119	19	138
Jefferson	2	15	1	14	20	14	2	43	45	156	12	168
King	91	435	357	420	803	997	251	2,452	817	6,623	740	7,363
Kitsap	6	56	11	53	70	110	25	89	167	587	32	619
Kittitas	2	16	7	33	35	26	12	81	29	241	3	244
Klickitat	0	15	1	14	20	26	4	53	24	157	2	159
Skamania	0	8	0	11	9	13	2	30	13	86	0	86
..Judicial District	0	23	1	25	29	39	6	83	37	243	2	245
Lewis	6	32	1	41	47	74	6	25	73	305	11	316
Lincoln	1	2	1	3	9	3	5	17	3	44	3	47
Mason	4	16	5	20	38	46	8	16	37	190	0	190
Okanogan	10	17	9	27	23	44	12	96	39	277	0	277
Pacific	5	11	1	9	12	16	7	19	69	149	22	171
Wahkiakum	0	1	0	3	12	1	5	11	6	39	3	42
..Judicial District	5	12	1	12	24	17	12	30	75	188	25	213
Pierce	66	253	155	236	529	766	96	1,301	983	4,385	83	4,468
Skagit	11	19	9	19	43	66	13	73	62	315	37	352
Snohomish	17	159	44	166	265	267	70	430	239	1,657	78	1,735
Spokane	19	93	37	49	203	179	49	151	329	1,109	31	1,140
Thurston	6	86	14	69	114	205	18	209	137	858	35	893
Walla Walla	4	22	2	37	52	84	13	118	102	434	3	437
Whatcom	11	32	22	62	97	113	28	105	158	628	28	656
Whitman	1	0	0	7	7	11	3	5	18	52	14	66
Yakima	30	67	49	198	292	226	61	781	527	2,231	18	2,249
State	**345**	**1,708**	**825**	**1,905**	**3,553**	**4,129**	**848**	**7,474**	**4,689**	**25,476**	**1,317**	**26,793**

The Superior Courts

Criminal Dispositions and Sentences, 1988

	Dispositions										Sentences				
					Not Convicted										
County/District	Chg of Venue	Lower Court Appeal	Dism. Defer. Prosec	Acquit	Guilty Insanity	Guilty Plea	Court Decisn	Jury Verdct	Total Conv.	Total Disp.	Prob. Only	Prob. & Jail	State Inst.	Total Sent.	Sent. Revoc.
Adams	15	1	31	0	0	80	0	1	81	128	7	70	4	81	0
Asotin	3	0	37	0	0	43	0	1	44	84	10	26	3	39	0
Columbia	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	9	16	0	9	0	9	0
Garfield	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	7	8	0	4	1	5	0
..Judicial District	3	0	45	0	0	59	0	1	60	108	10	39	4	53	0
Benton	0	24	37	13	0	406	3	38	447	521	5	351	89	445	3
Franklin	0	2	24	4	0	323	2	29	354	384	12	233	107	352	0
..Judicial District	0	26	61	17	0	729	5	67	801	905	17	584	196	797	3
Chelan	0	9	23	1	5	258	2	6	266	304	17	181	36	234	0
Douglas	0	1	6	1	2	121	2	1	124	134	3	60	6	69	0
..Judicial District	0	10	29	2	7	379	4	7	390	438	20	241	42	303	0
Clallam	0	5	8	0	0	75	2	10	87	100	18	53	16	87	0
Clark	0	0	433	1	0	1,018	6	30	1,054	1,488	23	896	144	1,063	11
Cowlitz	0	0	235	12	0	395	13	38	446	693	20	336	91	447	4
Ferry	0	2	3	0	0	33	0	0	33	38	1	30	3	34	0
Pend Oreille	1	1	19	0	0	19	0	0	19	40	5	12	2	19	0
Stevens	3	2	18	2	0	72	0	1	73	98	5	61	8	74	0
..Judicial District	4	5	40	2	0	124	0	1	125	176	11	103	13	127	0
Grant	16	18	51	10	1	206	3	22	231	327	2	178	44	224	3
Grays Harbor	7	42	23	2	0	235	0	25	260	334	0	0	0	0	6
Island	6	3	4	0	0	62	1	0	63	76	2	48	12	62	0
San Juan	0	5	4	1	0	28	2	0	30	40	7	19	4	30	0
..Judicial District	6	8	8	1	0	90	3	0	93	116	9	67	16	92	0
Jefferson	7	3	28	0	0	79	3	5	87	125	2	58	27	87	0
King	1	652	553	36	11	4,594	131	392	5,117	6,370	479	3,463	1,165	5,107	64
Kitsap	12	40	32	0	2	398	3	33	434	520	17	327	90	434	5
Kittitas	0	2	57	1	0	136	7	7	150	210	30	94	23	147	0
Klickitat	1	4	45	1	0	60	1	8	69	120	15	40	9	64	0
Skamania	0	0	48	0	0	37	1	1	39	87	2	33	5	40	2
..Judicial District	1	4	93	1	0	97	2	9	108	207	17	73	14	104	2
Lewis	21	21	27	3	0	222	5	11	238	310	8	203	43	254	11
Lincoln	3	2	9	2	0	37	0	2	39	55	5	31	3	39	1
Mason	1	1	20	2	0	109	0	5	114	138	4	84	25	113	1
Okanogan	0	0	24	0	0	154	0	1	155	179	8	118	27	153	0
Pacific	12	15	24	6	0	49	1	5	55	112	4	40	7	51	6
Wahkiakum	4	3	5	1	0	26	0	1	27	40	3	28	5	36	8
..Judicial District	16	18	29	7	0	75	1	6	82	152	7	68	12	87	14
Pierce	0	14	603	17	5	2,909	5	53	2,967	3,606	600	1,830	400	2,830	56
Skagit	6	28	97	3	0	151	6	8	165	299	2	131	25	158	1
Snohomish	2	68	257	30	1	1,103	27	79	1,209	1,567	89	757	281	1,127	16
Spokane	4	0	8	1	0	647	2	23	672	685	21	537	120	678	0
Thurston	0	4	106	1	4	551	3	18	572	687	17	455	93	565	0
Walla Walla	53	0	161	11	0	175	2	9	186	411	23	131	26	180	2
Whatcom	23	12	25	1	1	348	8	13	369	431	13	293	56	362	0
Whitman	7	2	7	0	2	35	0	1	36	54	5	21	10	36	3
Yakima	48	15	428	8	1	1,393	41	39	1,473	1,973	65	1,163	229	1,457	4
State	**256**	**1,001**	**3,528**	**171**	**35**	**16,603**	**282**	**916**	**17,801**	**22,792**	**1,549**	**12,404**	**3,239**	**17,192**	**207**

The Superior Courts

Criminal Proceedings, 1988

County/District	Jury Trials	Non-Jury Trials	Total Trials	Arraign-ments	Pre-Disp. Hearing	Disp. Hearing	Post Disp. Hearing	Total Hearing
Adams	1	0	1	107	119	120	49	396
Asotin	1	3	4	81	259	49	37	430
Columbia	0	0	0	22	44	18	6	90
Garfield	0	0	0	9	5	0	3	17
..Judicial District	1	3	4	112	308	67	46	537
Benton	70	9	79	522	1,125	480	537	2,743
Franklin	43	4	47	424	1,404	395	370	2,640
..Judicial District	113	13	126	946	2,529	875	907	5,383
Chelan	8	3	11	234	974	268	615	2,102
Douglas	2	1	3	35	237	75	68	418
..Judicial District	10	4	14	269	1,211	343	683	2,520
Clallam	20	1	21	73	926	95	270	1,385
Clark	60	11	71	1,344	3,943	1,491	2,262	9,111
Cowlitz	53	7	60	568	2,286	567	1,108	4,589
Ferry	1	0	1	31	67	34	39	172
Pend Oreille	1	0	1	21	57	24	37	140
Stevens	2	0	2	73	81	78	53	287
..Judicial District	4	0	4	125	205	136	129	599
Grant	42	8	50	275	663	240	644	1,872
Grays Harbor	40	8	48	231	1,140	337	461	2,217
Island	3	6	9	58	123	71	96	357
San Juan	3	1	4	33	108	38	25	208
..Judicial District	6	7	13	91	231	109	121	565
Jefferson	19	3	22	132	681	126	461	1,422
King	556	148	704	5,778	20,361	5,933	6,552	39,328
Kitsap	49	11	60	495	2,120	478	1,930	5,083
Kittitas	25	4	29	234	439	172	148	1,022
Klickitat	8	4	12	122	197	70	59	460
Skamania	4	2	6	70	182	39	80	377
..Judicial District	12	6	18	192	379	109	139	837
Lewis	14	3	17	259	876	286	1,205	2,643
Lincoln	2	1	3	36	95	49	27	210
Mason	13	2	15	76	509	116	291	1,007
Okanogan	3	0	3	171	224	133	22	553
Pacific	15	3	18	87	552	79	103	839
Wahkiakum	3	11	14	35	119	41	119	328
..Judicial District	18	14	32	122	671	120	222	1,167
Pierce	93	22	115	3,456	7,714	1,216	720	13,221
Skagit	10	7	17	260	1,234	193	327	2,031
Snohomish	135	39	174	1,811	6,596	1,301	1,523	11,405
Spokane	54	6	60	1,332	3,075	1,263	2,283	8,013
Thurston	32	7	39	795	1,900	624	689	4,047
Walla Walla	24	1	25	511	861	242	248	1,887
Whatcom	26	8	34	398	1,757	592	925	3,706
Whitman	3	0	3	41	214	48	55	361
Yakima	56	42	98	1,970	2,965	1,543	2,170	8,746
State	**1,494**	**386**	**1,880**	**22,210**	**66,232**	**18,924**	**26,617**	**135,863**

The Superior Courts

History of Civil Filings, 1984 - 1988

County/District	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Adams	183	200	9.2%	191	-4.5%	200	4.7%	190	-5.0%
Asotin	401	427	6.4%	429	0.4%	330	-23.0%	344	4.2%
Columbia	80	80	0.0%	63	-21.2%	71	12.6%	73	2.8%
Garfield	46	26	-43.4%	32	23.0%	31	-3.1%	28	-9.6%
..Judicial District	527	533	1.1%	524	-1.6%	432	-17.5%	445	3.0%
Benton	2,036	2,170	6.5%	2,202	1.4%	1,998	-9.2%	1,972	-1.3%
Franklin	750	722	-3.7%	741	2.6%	731	-1.3%	646	-11.6%
..Judicial District	2,786	2,892	3.8%	2,943	1.7%	2,729	-7.2%	2,618	-4.0%
Chelan	1,141	1,188	4.1%	1,259	5.9%	1,280	1.6%	1,295	1.1%
Douglas	198	223	12.6%	308	38.1%	226	-26.6%	264	16.8%
..Judicial District	1,339	1,411	5.3%	1,567	11.0%	1,506	-3.8%	1,559	3.5%
Clallam	867	898	3.5%	1,062	18.2%	990	-6.7%	1,118	12.9%
Clark	4,188	4,986	19.0%	5,152	3.3%	5,144	-0.1%	5,113	-0.6%
Cowlitz	1,601	1,663	3.8%	1,721	3.4%	1,624	-5.6%	1,791	10.2%
Ferry	113	122	7.9%	127	4.0%	120	-5.5%	148	23.3%
Pend Oreille	154	201	30.5%	168	-16.4%	179	6.5%	199	11.1%
Stevens	458	525	14.6%	566	7.8%	488	-13.7%	502	2.8%
..Judicial District	725	848	16.9%	861	1.5%	787	-8.5%	849	7.8%
Grant	995	1,121	12.6%	1,138	1.5%	1,025	-9.9%	973	-5.0%
Grays Harbor	1,428	1,313	-8.0%	1,455	10.8%	1,342	-7.7%	1,528	13.8%
Island	885	820	-7.3%	871	6.2%	972	11.5%	968	-0.4%
San Juan	190	156	-17.8%	179	14.7%	192	7.2%	182	-5.2%
..Judicial District	1,075	976	-9.2%	1,050	7.5%	1,164	10.8%	1,150	-1.2%
Jefferson	327	371	13.4%	441	18.8%	371	-15.8%	396	6.7%
King	28,160	30,411	7.9%	36,554	20.1%	32,299	-11.6%	33,449	3.5%
Kitsap	2,893	3,108	7.4%	3,286	5.7%	3,169	-3.5%	3,695	16.5%
Kittitas	445	403	-9.4%	430	6.6%	487	13.2%	442	-9.2%
Klickitat	304	413	35.8%	347	-15.9%	321	-7.4%	347	8.0%
Skamania	189	204	7.9%	247	21.0%	236	-4.4%	222	-5.9%
..Judicial District	493	617	25.1%	594	-3.7%	557	-6.2%	569	2.1%
Lewis	1,120	1,243	10.9%	1,348	8.4%	1,229	-8.8%	1,292	5.1%
Lincoln	670	975	45.5%	988	1.3%	1,147	16.0%	1,432	24.8%
Mason	583	668	14.5%	698	4.4%	683	-2.1%	678	-0.7%
Okanogan	814	673	-17.3%	687	2.0%	569	-17.1%	604	6.1%
Pacific	390	348	-10.7%	379	-8.9%	370	-2.3%	350	-5.4%
Wahkiakum	54	61	12.9%	59	-3.2%	45	-23.7%	66	46.6%
..Judicial District	444	409	-7.8%	438	7.0%	415	-5.2%	416	0.2%
Pierce	10,845	12,684	16.9%	15,078	18.8%	14,356	-4.7%	16,478	14.7%
Skagit	1,231	1,419	15.2%	1,596	12.4%	1,572	-1.5%	1,599	1.7%
Snohomish	6,770	7,556	11.6%	9,209	21.8%	9,778	6.1%	9,737	-0.4%
Spokane	6,320	6,708	6.1%	8,171	21.8%	7,136	-12.6%	6,998	-1.9%
Thurston	2,898	3,135	8.1%	3,634	15.9%	3,703	1.8%	3,706	0.0%
Walla Walla	852	852	0.0%	901	5.7%	961	6.6%	978	1.7%
Whatcom	1,886	2,081	10.3%	2,178	4.6%	2,154	-1.1%	2,238	3.8%
Whitman	337	386	14.5%	344	-10.8%	325	-5.5%	314	-3.3%
Yakima	3,218	3,396	5.5%	3,660	7.7%	3,628	-0.8%	3,533	-2.6%
State	**86,020**	**93,936**	**9.2%**	**107,899**	**14.8%**	**101,482**	**-5.9%**	**105,888**	**4.3%**

The Superior Courts

Civil Cases Filed By Type of Case, 1988

County/District	Torts	Commerical	Property Rights	Domestic Relations Paternity	Admin. Law Review	Other Petitions Complaints	Appeals Lower Courts	Total Civil Filings	Other Matters Filed
Adams	12	22	24	94	5	33	0	190	44
Asotin	12	31	16	222	5	57	1	344	98
Columbia	0	9	5	37	0	22	0	73	12
Garfield	4	7	0	16	0	1	0	28	2
..Judicial District	16	47	21	275	5	80	1	445	112
Benton	128	289	139	1,001	19	383	13	1,972	250
Franklin	48	71	80	279	12	153	3	646	104
..Judicial District	176	360	219	1,280	31	536	16	2,618	354
Chelan	63	133	61	771	10	250	7	1,295	128
Douglas	15	31	26	108	2	79	3	264	56
..Judicial District	78	164	87	879	12	329	10	1,559	184
Clallam	55	94	70	522	15	351	11	1,118	175
Clark	333	494	800	2,401	38	1,030	17	5,113	796
Cowlitz	123	113	196	901	24	380	54	1,791	221
Ferry	3	7	9	80	1	47	1	148	28
Pend Oreille	16	17	15	92	1	56	2	199	36
Stevens	20	44	39	262	7	120	10	502	120
..Judicial District	39	68	63	434	9	223	13	849	184
Grant	62	127	106	387	27	257	7	973	180
Grays Harbor	56	116	157	622	23	542	12	1,528	377
Island	51	118	82	547	2	159	9	968	108
San Juan	9	27	11	66	0	69	0	182	43
..Judicial District	60	145	93	613	2	228	9	1,150	151
Jefferson	26	36	27	154	2	141	10	396	73
King	4,232	6,011	6,204	11,599	367	4,836	200	33,449	2,383
Kitsap	216	362	460	1,830	4	781	42	3,695	522
Kittitas	43	44	48	199	9	94	5	442	112
Klickitat	12	35	20	188	0	90	2	347	68
Skamania	9	11	33	103	0	63	3	222	42
..Judicial District	21	46	53	291	0	153	5	569	110
Lewis	56	72	106	669	19	361	9	1,292	253
Lincoln	6	15	4	1,369	0	37	1	1,432	28
Mason	34	76	75	285	6	186	16	678	3
Okanogan	6	7	28	367	4	185	7	604	112
Pacific	29	14	32	147	5	118	5	350	70
Wahkiakum	7	2	7	30	1	19	0	66	13
..Judicial District	36	16	39	177	6	137	5	416	83
Pierce	1,158	1,596	2,752	6,927	75	3,904	66	16,478	1,002
Skagit	124	144	201	726	34	363	7	1,599	271
Snohomish	673	1,198	1,567	3,603	116	2,510	70	9,737	862
Spokane	426	1,254	607	2,860	176	1,629	46	6,998	734
Thurston	229	394	470	1,429	177	975	32	3,706	678
Walla Walla	70	83	55	493	4	260	13	978	97
Whatcom	163	271	231	999	8	537	29	2,238	160
Whitman	16	48	20	137	8	79	6	314	31
Yakima	201	547	324	1,729	38	680	14	3,533	499
State	**8,746**	**13,970**	**15,107**	**44,251**	**1,244**	**21,837**	**733**	**105,888**	**10,791**

The Superior Courts

Civil Cases Disposed By Type of Case, 1988

County/District	Torts	Commerical	Property Rights	Domestic Relations Paternity	Admin. Law Review	Other Petitions Complaints	Appeals Lower Courts	Total Civil Disposed
Adams	17	34	22	77	5	20	2	177
Asotin	12	24	19	224	2	51	3	335
Columbia	1	3	1	84	1	18	0	108
Garfield	0	14	0	12	1	0	0	27
..Judicial District	13	41	20	320	4	69	3	470
Benton	237	318	177	1,030	21	439	16	2,238
Franklin	91	65	101	267	12	157	1	694
..Judicial District	328	383	278	1,297	33	596	17	2,932
Chelan	94	85	35	631	8	205	5	1,063
Douglas	12	20	13	48	1	59	5	158
..Judicial District	106	105	48	679	9	264	10	1,221
Clallam	57	69	65	319	6	248	1	765
Clark	297	289	412	1,956	18	1,018	2	3,992
Cowlitz	174	120	153	791	18	408	31	1,695
Ferry	5	9	8	62	4	23	2	113
Pend Oreille	14	18	12	84	1	63	2	194
Stevens	27	40	36	209	4	122	3	441
..Judicial District	46	67	56	355	9	208	7	748
Grant	46	108	74	344	19	249	3	843
Grays Harbor	129	151	172	578	18	484	16	1,548
Island	45	102	69	462	2	136	7	823
San Juan	7	25	18	58	0	35	2	145
..Judicial District	52	127	87	520	2	171	9	968
Jefferson	32	35	20	126	0	132	4	349
King	4,977	5,921	5,944	10,618	296	3,992	216	31,964
Kitsap	188	313	303	1,524	0	729	21	3,078
Kittitas	34	40	36	145	5	51	2	313
Klickitat	5	29	13	151	1	36	2	237
Skamania	9	16	25	104	1	72	2	229
..Judicial District	14	45	38	255	2	108	4	466
Lewis	79	98	107	629	7	354	8	1,282
Lincoln	7	14	5	1,245	1	32	3	1,307
Mason	39	66	51	315	3	177	4	655
Okanogan	8	10	14	182	2	42	2	260
Pacific	29	19	21	128	5	118	3	323
Wahkiakum	7	0	3	17	0	2	0	29
..Judicial District	36	19	24	145	5	120	3	352
Pierce	1,632	1,468	2,272	5,787	57	4,293	39	15,548
Skagit	174	191	186	777	22	366	12	1,728
Snohomish	867	1,166	1,588	3,658	80	2,348	58	9,765
Spokane	763	1,116	329	2,304	21	1,326	9	5,868
Thurston	249	420	377	1,263	142	834	18	3,303
Walla Walla	60	70	42	354	6	244	4	780
Whatcom	166	119	73	497	3	146	12	1,016
Whitman	37	50	18	154	0	65	13	337
Yakima	261	582	378	1,347	36	749	13	3,366
State	**10,888**	**13,237**	**13,192**	**38,561**	**829**	**19,843**	**546**	**97,096**

The Superior Courts

Civil Cases Activity, 1988

	Dispositions By Type								Proceedings By Type				
County/District	Chg Of Venue	Lower Court Appeals	Default Judgmt Uncont	Dismiss	Settled	Summary Judgmt	Judgmt After Trial	Total Disposed	Jury Trials	Non-Jury Trials	Pre-Disp Hearing	Disp Hearing	Post Disp Hearing
Adams	8	1	70	72	10	1	15	177	2	8	58	74	12
Asotin	1	0	214	93	14	0	13	335	0	14	141	148	29
Columbia	0	0	82	19	3	1	3	108	2	6	45	37	9
Garfield	1	0	21	4	0	0	1	27	0	0	5	0	3
..Judicial District	2	0	317	116	17	1	17	470	2	20	191	185	41
Benton	8	6	481	1,023	540	18	162	2,238	21	170	1,005	1,243	219
Franklin	4	4	224	305	127	18	12	694	7	79	233	489	188
..Judicial District	12	10	705	1,328	667	36	174	2,932	28	249	1,238	1,732	407
Chelan	8	4	508	282	180	10	71	1,063	7	103	551	671	413
Douglas	3	2	74	65	3	4	7	158	2	8	56	103	26
..Judicial District	11	6	582	347	183	14	78	1,221	9	111	607	774	439
Clallam	1	0	269	284	171	4	36	765	12	74	1,706	568	168
Clark	1	1	1,606	1,157	774	5	448	3,992	32	176	2,314	2,759	726
Cowlitz	4	12	578	458	328	11	304	1,695	22	119	1,222	820	554
Ferry	2	0	60	37	3	2	9	113	4	1	52	87	39
Pend Oreille	6	0	70	70	24	0	24	194	3	8	104	81	28
Stevens	8	3	117	133	132	6	42	441	5	22	127	211	55
..Judicial District	16	3	247	240	159	8	75	748	12	31	283	379	122
Grant	5	1	292	267	189	17	72	843	10	69	802	524	578
Grays Harbor	10	4	525	666	209	24	110	1,548	20	71	997	574	253
Island	6	4	460	199	68	11	75	823	5	55	448	537	174
San Juan	3	0	36	31	55	1	19	145	1	13	112	78	32
..Judicial District	9	4	496	230	123	12	94	968	6	68	560	615	206
Jefferson	3	2	123	106	59	6	50	349	1	36	580	377	163
King	98	125	9,530	6,945	12,540	513	2,213	31,964	212	863	13,194	15,661	4,639
Kitsap	8	1	1,767	822	453	17	10	3,078	15	120	2,411	1,722	768
Kittitas	7	2	121	167	5	2	9	313	11	36	293	206	60
Klickitat	2	0	155	41	13	2	24	237	0	12	89	160	35
Skamania	0	1	108	79	23	2	16	229	2	8	72	124	25
..Judicial District	2	1	263	120	36	4	40	466	2	20	161	284	60
Lewis	5	7	443	506	252	6	63	1,282	7	41	749	717	376
Lincoln	14	0	1,153	126	3	2	9	1,307	2	7	49	119	40
Mason	6	1	229	225	168	8	18	655	6	28	418	302	91
Okanogan	0	0	184	68	3	2	3	260	7	29	177	217	56
Pacific	1	5	142	92	43	4	36	323	3	27	361	172	109
Wahkiakum	0	1	7	12	1	3	5	29	0	21	105	42	36
..Judicial District	1	6	149	104	44	7	41	352	3	48	466	214	145
Pierce	44	3	7,462	5,570	1,569	94	806	15,548	89	272	321	3,797	5
Skagit	10	5	678	516	314	17	188	1,728	21	124	817	849	274
Snohomish	51	64	3,339	2,935	2,549	125	702	9,765	46	308	4,654	4,739	1,893
Spokane	22	1	678	2,758	5	59	2,345	5,868	78	283	9,292	6,639	4,904
Thurston	24	52	1,424	1,098	242	60	403	3,303	23	157	2,739	1,929	762
Walla Walla	6	5	307	263	147	11	41	780	9	46	449	454	135
Whatcom	6	2	456	368	159	5	20	1,016	15	177	1,246	959	635
Whitman	3	3	94	147	71	4	15	337	10	18	203	181	37
Yakima	9	6	1,081	1,171	738	69	292	3,366	24	69	2,290	1,682	516
State	**398**	**328**	**35,168**	**29,180**	**22,187**	**1,144**	**8,691**	**97,096**	**736**	**3,678**	**50,487**	**50,052**	**19,065**

History of Probate, Guardianship and Adoption Filings, 1984 - 1988

County/District	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Adams	46	68	47.8%	54	-20.5%	54	0.0%	63	16.6%
Asotin	81	86	6.1%	73	-15.1%	63	-13.6%	110	74.6%
Columbia	27	44	62.9%	26	-40.9%	25	-3.8%	30	20.0%
Garfield	24	30	25.0%	20	-33.3%	11	-45.0%	15	36.3%
..Judicial District	132	160	21.2%	119	-25.6%	99	-16.8%	155	56.5%
Benton	382	404	5.7%	350	-13.3%	347	-0.8%	339	-2.3%
Franklin	106	127	19.8%	99	-22.0%	107	8.0%	124	15.8%
..Judicial District	488	531	8.8%	449	-15.4%	454	1.1%	463	1.9%
Chelan	226	247	9.2%	207	-16.1%	236	14.0%	225	-4.6%
Douglas	95	82	-13.6%	90	9.7%	87	-3.3%	73	-16.0%
..Judicial District	321	329	2.4%	297	-9.7%	323	8.7%	298	-7.7%
Clallam	307	254	-17.2%	288	13.3%	289	0.3%	317	9.6%
Clark	719	746	3.7%	727	-2.5%	737	1.3%	755	2.4%
Cowlitz	249	258	3.6%	269	4.2%	272	1.1%	290	6.6%
Ferry	27	24	-11.1%	28	16.6%	16	-42.8%	20	25.0%
Pend Oreille	37	50	35.1%	34	-32.0%	39	14.7%	33	-15.3%
Stevens	110	104	-5.4%	119	14.4%	112	-5.8%	109	-2.6%
..Judicial District	174	178	2.2%	181	1.6%	167	-7.7%	162	-2.9%
Grant	201	202	0.4%	194	-3.9%	180	-7.2%	195	8.3%
Grays Harbor	257	284	10.5%	282	-0.7%	253	-10.2%	268	5.9%
Island	173	224	29.4%	259	15.6%	275	6.1%	294	6.9%
San Juan	47	52	10.6%	44	-15.3%	60	36.3%	57	-5.0%
..Judicial District	220	276	25.4%	303	9.7%	335	10.5%	351	4.7%
Jefferson	96	93	-3.1%	107	15.0%	106	-0.9%	113	6.6%
King	5,929	5,979	0.8%	6,166	3.1%	6,107	-0.9%	6,079	-0.4%
Kitsap	715	683	-4.4%	712	4.2%	670	-5.8%	804	20.0%
Kittitas	130	133	2.3%	134	0.7%	106	-20.8%	119	12.2%
Klickitat	68	67	-1.4%	84	25.3%	62	-26.1%	67	8.0%
Skamania	28	24	-14.2%	27	12.5%	30	11.1%	30	0.0%
..Judicial District	96	91	-5.2%	111	21.9%	92	-17.1%	97	5.4%
Lewis	270	263	-2.5%	257	-2.2%	273	6.2%	253	-7.3%
Lincoln	75	90	20.0%	76	-15.5%	78	2.6%	72	-7.6%
Mason	186	178	-4.3%	201	12.9%	175	-12.9%	198	13.1%
Okanogan	132	134	1.5%	133	-0.7%	127	-4.5%	128	0.7%
Pacific	92	91	-1.0%	96	5.4%	104	8.3%	109	4.8%
Wahkiakum	16	26	62.5%	18	-30.7%	13	-27.7%	20	53.8%
..Judicial District	108	117	8.3%	114	-2.5%	117	2.6%	129	10.2%
Pierce	1,869	2,016	7.8%	1,982	-1.6%	2,090	5.4%	2,187	4.6%
Skagit	342	347	1.4%	346	-0.2%	334	-3.4%	360	7.7%
Snohomish	1,290	1,326	2.7%	1,376	3.7%	1,349	-1.9%	1,429	5.9%
Spokane	1,874	1,513	-19.2%	1,681	11.1%	1,680	0.0%	1,597	-4.9%
Thurston	556	516	-7.1%	525	1.7%	529	0.7%	617	16.6%
Walla Walla	283	322	13.7%	395	22.6%	293	-25.8%	290	-1.0%
Whatcom	438	400	-8.6%	413	3.2%	385	-6.7%	429	11.4%
Whitman	122	147	20.4%	144	-2.0%	147	2.0%	141	-4.0%
Yakima	751	842	12.1%	775	-7.9%	814	5.0%	795	-2.3%
State	**18,376**	**18,476**	**0.5%**	**18,811**	**1.8%**	**18,635**	**-0.9%**	**19,154**	**2.7%**

The Superior Courts

History of Mental Illness Filings, 1984 - 1988

County/District	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Adams	32	30	-6.2%	16	-46.6%	24	50.0%	25	4.1%
Asotin	18	20	11.1%	33	65.0%	35	6.0%	39	11.4%
Columbia	3	3	0.0%	5	66.6%	6	20.0%	3	-50.0%
Garfield	3	8	166.6%	5	-37.5%	1	-80.0%	7	600.0%
..Judicial District	24	31	29.1%	43	38.7%	42	-2.3%	49	16.6%
Benton	276	345	25.0%	253	-26.6%	253	0.0%	224	-11.4%
Franklin	66	83	25.7%	78	-6.0%	82	5.1%	84	2.4%
..Judicial District	342	428	25.1%	331	-22.6%	335	1.2%	308	-8.0%
Chelan	93	92	-1.0%	83	-9.7%	65	-21.6%	73	12.3%
Douglas	2	6	200.0%	10	66.6%	5	-50.0%	10	100.0%
..Judicial District	95	98	3.1%	93	-5.1%	70	-24.7%	83	18.5%
Clallam	56	88	57.1%	70	-20.4%	69	-1.4%	106	53.6%
Clark	136	240	76.4%	148	-38.3%	255	72.2%	252	-1.1%
Cowlitz	125	141	12.8%	202	43.2%	155	-23.2%	135	-12.9%
Ferry	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	4	3	-25.0%	3	0.0%	8	166.6%	7	-12.5%
Stevens	30	35	16.6%	35	0.0%	43	22.8%	59	37.2%
..Judicial District	34	38	11.7%	38	0.0%	51	34.2%	66	29.4%
Grant	99	107	8.0%	123	14.9%	173	40.6%	134	-22.5%
Grays Harbor	44	75	70.4%	41	-45.3%	58	41.4%	47	-18.9%
Island	32	41	28.1%	39	-4.8%	38	-2.5%	42	10.5%
San Juan	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	2	-33.3%
..Judicial District	32	41	28.1%	39	-4.8%	41	5.1%	44	7.3%
Jefferson	30	42	40.0%	39	-7.1%	24	-38.4%	24	0.0%
King	2,283	2,446	7.1%	2,598	6.2%	2,732	5.1%	2,487	-8.9%
Kitsap	227	139	-38.7%	165	18.7%	189	14.5%	117	-38.0%
Kittitas	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	1	12	0.0%	18	50.0%	17	-5.5%	11	-35.2%
Skamania	8	12	50.0%	11	-8.3%	9	-18.1%	11	22.2%
..Judicial District	9	24	166.6%	29	20.8%	26	-10.3%	22	-15.3%
Lewis	82	90	9.7%	79	-12.2%	99	25.3%	107	8.0%
Lincoln	13	10	-23.0%	8	-20.0%	3	-62.5%	8	166.6%
Mason	21	22	4.7%	27	22.7%	0	22.7%	1	22.7%
Okanogan	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	16	14	-12.5%	24	71.4%	22	-8.3%	23	4.5%
Wahkiakum	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
..Judicial District	16	14	-12.5%	24	71.4%	22	-8.3%	23	4.5%
Pierce	1,651	3,151	90.8%	2,026	-35.7%	2,165	6.8%	2,661	22.9%
Skagit	144	107	-25.6%	96	-10.2%	93	-3.1%	99	6.4%
Snohomish	524	625	19.2%	641	2.5%	547	-14.6%	245	-55.2%
Spokane	1,218	1,344	10.3%	1,493	11.0%	1,581	5.8%	1,214	-23.2%
Thurston	178	184	3.3%	204	10.8%	178	-12.7%	186	4.4%
Walla Walla	124	93	-25.0%	74	-20.4%	101	36.4%	108	6.9%
Whatcom	53	45	-15.0%	39	-13.3%	62	58.9%	77	24.1%
Whitman	30	30	0.0%	35	16.6%	26	-25.7%	17	-34.6%
Yakima	282	410	45.3%	502	22.4%	602	19.9%	493	-18.1%
State	**7,906**	**10,093**	**27.6%**	**9,223**	**-8.6%**	**9,725**	**5.4%**	**9,138**	**-6.0%**

The Superior Courts

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption and Mental Illness Cases, 1988

	Filings					Dispositions						Hearings				
County/District	Probate	Guard-ianship	Adoption	Mental Illness	Total	Probate	Guard-ianship	Adoption	Mental Illness	Total	Trial Total	Probate	Guard-ianship	Adoption	Mental Illness	Total Hearing
Adams	54	7	2	25	88	30	2	3	12	47	0	65	18	6	0	89
Asotin	61	38	11	39	149	37	31	8	19	95	0	22	41	5	0	68
Columbia	24	5	1	3	33	29	0	1	0	30	0	4	11	0	0	15
Garfield	12	2	1	7	22	10	2	1	0	13	0	0	4	0	0	4
..Judicial District	97	45	13	49	204	76	33	10	19	138	0	26	56	5	0	87
Benton	222	47	70	224	563	213	18	74	230	535	5	52	69	78	84	283
Franklin	83	16	25	84	208	53	6	19	66	144	0	19	17	6	18	60
..Judicial District	305	63	95	308	771	266	24	93	296	679	5	71	86	84	102	343
Chelan	176	25	24	73	298	117	10	21	34	182	0	175	53	24	0	252
Douglas	58	8	7	10	83	26	3	8	0	37	1	36	15	11	0	62
..Judicial District	234	33	31	83	381	143	13	29	34	219	1	211	68	35	0	314
Clallam	265	20	32	106	423	25	0	13	8	46	1	246	64	53	11	374
Clark	474	125	156	252	1,007	410	30	101	2	543	15	306	203	198	25	732
Cowlitz	205	43	42	135	425	147	13	30	76	266	0	123	75	33	89	320
Ferry	13	4	3	0	20	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	7	3	0	12
Pend Oreille	26	3	4	7	40	24	3	6	7	40	0	4	4	2	0	10
Stevens	84	8	17	59	168	62	4	17	43	126	1	43	21	16	0	80
..Judicial District	123	15	24	66	228	87	7	25	50	169	1	49	32	21	0	102
Grant	140	27	28	134	329	92	6	13	133	244	0	101	74	22	0	197
Grays Harbor	202	31	35	47	315	178	7	30	43	258	2	91	35	37	0	163
Island	203	34	57	42	336	182	9	53	20	264	1	114	67	68	15	264
San Juan	53	3	1	2	59	34	4	2	1	41	0	26	6	2	0	34
..Judicial District	256	37	58	44	395	216	13	55	21	305	1	140	73	70	15	298
Jefferson	85	14	14	24	137	95	5	13	4	117	2	113	45	24	10	192
King	4,406	789	884	2,487	8,566	3,791	529	741	2,346	7,407	28	4,202	1,395	1,052	4,932	11,581
Kitsap	597	104	103	117	921	322	32	91	50	495	7	207	143	129	319	798
Kittitas	92	12	15	0	119	52	2	8	0	62	0	15	18	8	0	41
Klickitat	48	8	11	11	78	19	2	8	0	29	0	6	9	5	0	20
Skamania	24	1	5	11	41	15	3	5	1	24	0	7	5	4	0	16
..Judicial District	72	9	16	22	119	34	5	13	1	53	0	13	14	9	0	36
Lewis	182	26	45	107	360	160	10	40	3	213	1	40	15	9	1	65
Lincoln	66	3	3	8	80	55	2	3	8	68	0	11	2	3	0	16
Mason	163	15	20	1	199	124	3	20	0	147	0	51	18	22	0	91
Okanogan	105	11	12	0	128	3	2	7	0	12	1	61	17	15	0	93
Pacific	87	9	13	23	132	49	3	13	1	66	1	79	18	15	3	115
Wahkiakum	12	2	6	0	20	12	5	0	0	17	0	26	24	10	0	60
..Judicial District	99	11	19	23	152	61	8	13	1	83	1	105	42	25	3	175
Pierce	1,388	436	363	2,661	4,848	709	59	250	477	1,495	2	17	5	25	6,978	7,025
Skagit	271	45	44	99	459	256	18	41	109	424	14	50	48	40	8	146
Snohomish	1,043	212	174	245	1,674	853	65	172	173	1,263	7	187	238	208	1	634
Spokane	1,212	189	196	1,214	2,811	723	19	145	1,267	2,154	16	1,648	1,216	408	2,089	5,361
Thurston	453	74	90	186	803	395	15	73	184	667	4	177	108	95	207	587
Walla Walla	233	30	27	108	398	225	14	20	0	259	1	33	16	12	54	115
Whatcom	299	54	76	77	506	151	4	31	1	187	5	108	105	32	86	331
Whitman	113	13	15	17	158	93	2	8	5	108	0	109	20	15	9	153
Yakima	594	110	91	493	1,288	391	86	86	384	947	3	126	65	76	332	599
State	**13,828**	**2,603**	**2,723**	**9,138**	**28,292**	**10,163**	**1,028**	**2,177**	**5,707**	**19,075**	**118**	**8,702**	**4,314**	**2,771**	**15,271**	**31,058**

The Superior Courts

History of Juvenile Offender Filings, 1984 - 1988

County/District	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Adams	12	35	191.6%	9	-74.2%	16	77.7%	23	43.7%
Asotin	32	64	100.0%	49	-23.4%	57	16.3%	51	-10.5%
Columbia	25	3	-88.0%	16	433.3%	25	56.2%	11	-56.0%
Garfield	2	5	150.0%	3	-40.0%	3	0.0%	4	33.3%
..Judicial District	59	72	22.0%	68	-5.5%	85	25.0%	66	-22.3%
Benton	442	437	-1.1%	497	13.7%	421	-15.2%	391	-7.1%
Franklin	154	151	-1.9%	137	-9.2%	160	16.7%	212	32.5%
..Judicial District	596	588	-1.3%	634	7.8%	581	-8.3%	603	3.7%
Chelan	164	245	49.3%	235	-4.0%	274	16.5%	332	21.1%
Douglas	88	76	-13.6%	90	18.4%	91	1.1%	161	76.9%
..Judicial District	252	321	27.3%	325	1.2%	365	12.3%	493	35.0%
Clallam	214	230	7.4%	251	9.1%	233	-7.1%	181	-22.3%
Clark	814	962	18.1%	949	-1.3%	812	-14.4%	759	-6.5%
Cowlitz	360	374	3.8%	409	9.3%	369	-9.7%	424	14.9%
Ferry	8	29	262.5%	21	-27.5%	42	100.0%	30	-28.5%
Pend Oreille	59	36	-38.9%	30	-16.6%	26	-13.3%	27	3.8%
Stevens	66	63	-4.5%	104	65.0%	89	-14.4%	103	15.7%
..Judicial District	133	128	-3.7%	155	21.0%	157	1.2%	160	1.9%
Grant	253	256	1.1%	253	-1.1%	230	-9.0%	252	9.5%
Grays Harbor	434	473	8.9%	423	-10.5%	394	-6.8%	337	-14.4%
Island	85	68	-20.0%	63	-7.3%	76	20.6%	101	32.8%
San Juan	28	21	-25.0%	20	-4.7%	34	70.0%	26	-23.5%
..Judicial District	113	89	-21.2%	83	-6.7%	110	32.5%	127	15.4%
Jefferson	75	67	-10.6%	47	-29.8%	103	119.1%	87	-15.5%
King	4,902	5,415	10.4%	5,887	8.7%	6,222	5.6%	6,475	4.0%
Kitsap	684	897	31.1%	842	-6.1%	758	-9.9%	845	11.4%
Kittitas	88	69	-21.5%	112	62.3%	94	-16.0%	127	35.1%
Klickitat	69	72	4.3%	47	-34.7%	75	59.5%	103	37.3%
Skamania	36	29	-19.4%	43	48.2%	22	-48.8%	23	4.5%
..Judicial District	105	101	-3.8%	90	-10.8%	97	7.7%	126	29.8%
Lewis	223	310	39.0%	286	-7.7%	305	6.6%	268	-12.1%
Lincoln	14	19	35.7%	28	47.3%	25	-10.7%	19	-24.0%
Mason	172	202	17.4%	193	-4.4%	168	-12.9%	230	36.9%
Okanogan	144	209	45.1%	171	-18.1%	213	24.5%	157	-26.2%
Pacific	121	88	-27.2%	84	-4.5%	97	15.4%	104	7.2%
Wahkiakum	14	39	178.5%	27	-30.7%	24	-11.1%	16	-33.3%
..Judicial District	135	127	-5.9%	111	-12.5%	121	9.0%	120	-0.8%
Pierce	1,292	1,168	-9.5%	1,170	0.1%	1,186	1.3%	1,496	26.1%
Skagit	217	334	53.9%	216	-35.3%	216	0.0%	151	-30.0%
Snohomish	1,406	1,326	-5.6%	1,306	-1.5%	1,210	-7.3%	1,480	22.3%
Spokane	1,077	1,323	22.8%	1,311	-0.9%	1,242	-5.2%	1,306	5.1%
Thurston	676	815	20.5%	761	-6.6%	802	5.3%	893	11.3%
Walla Walla	109	101	-7.3%	153	51.4%	149	-2.6%	147	-1.3%
Whatcom	546	550	0.7%	497	-9.6%	518	4.2%	459	-11.3%
Whitman	23	38	65.2%	34	-10.5%	29	-14.7%	17	-41.3%
Yakima	756	926	22.4%	927	0.1%	860	-7.2%	948	10.2%
State	**15,884**	**17,525**	**10.3%**	**17,701**	**1.0%**	**17,670**	**-0.1%**	**18,776**	**6.2%**

Juvenile Offender Filings, Dispositions and Sentences, 1988

		Dispositions							Sentencing		
County/District	Filings	Juris. Declined	Dismissed	Acquitted	Guilty Plea	Court Decision	Total Convicted	Total Disposed	Community Sentence	State Instit	Total Sent
Adams	23	3	0	0	22	0	22	25	21	1	22
Asotin	51	5	3	0	37	0	37	45	31	6	37
Columbia	11	1	2	0	7	1	8	11	4	4	8
Garfield	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	0
..Judicial District	66	6	5	0	48	1	49	60	35	10	45
Benton	391	6	98	6	239	30	269	379	247	22	269
Franklin	212	0	11	4	100	16	116	131	106	10	116
..Judicial District	603	6	109	10	339	46	385	510	353	32	385
Chelan	332	26	61	0	177	5	182	269	164	18	182
Douglas	161	14	8	0	98	5	103	125	65	38	103
..Judicial District	493	40	69	0	275	10	285	394	229	56	285
Clallam	181	0	25	1	78	17	95	121	65	15	80
Clark	759	37	80	55	515	80	595	767	471	52	523
Cowlitz	424	12	14	6	214	39	253	285	228	54	282
Ferry	30	1	4	0	30	5	35	40	25	9	34
Pend Oreille	27	3	4	0	23	0	23	30	20	3	23
Stevens	103	2	15	1	71	0	71	89	57	14	71
..Judicial District	160	6	23	1	124	5	129	159	102	26	128
Grant	252	0	63	2	156	4	160	225	156	4	160
Grays Harbor	337	4	73	3	199	13	212	292	189	23	212
Island	101	0	12	0	81	1	82	94	73	9	82
San Juan	26	1	5	2	21	3	24	32	20	4	24
..Judicial District	127	1	17	2	102	4	106	126	93	13	106
Jefferson	87	1	35	2	43	3	46	84	38	8	46
King	6,475	14	1,956	163	2,797	686	3,483	5,616	2,934	549	3,483
Kitsap	845	1	32	13	451	101	552	598	492	56	548
Kittitas	127	10	11	0	65	10	75	96	58	17	75
Klickitat	103	0	18	0	43	1	44	62	30	14	44
Skamania	23	1	1	0	7	0	7	9	6	1	7
..Judicial District	126	1	19	0	50	1	51	71	36	15	51
Lewis	268	8	64	10	198	22	220	302	169	51	220
Lincoln	19	7	3	0	5	0	5	15	5	0	5
Mason	230	1	36	0	140	0	140	177	62	78	140
Okanogan	157	0	16	1	101	9	110	127	125	14	139
Pacific	104	2	17	3	64	14	78	100	37	41	78
Wahkiakum	16	2	1	0	15	0	15	18	13	11	24
..Judicial District	120	4	18	3	79	14	93	118	50	52	102
Pierce	1,496	27	75	10	798	59	857	969	666	151	817
Skagit	151	4	41	0	111	5	116	161	99	20	119
Snohomish	1,480	0	226	29	954	165	1,119	1,374	1,000	115	1,115
Spokane	1,306	5	230	48	913	65	978	1,261	803	98	901
Thurston	893	11	215	5	533	20	553	784	448	56	504
Walla Walla	147	2	41	0	74	15	89	132	83	6	89
Whatcom	459	0	58	0	302	16	318	376	306	16	322
Whitman	17	1	0	0	22	0	22	23	5	16	21
Yakima	948	2	271	21	542	70	612	906	515	97	612
State	**18,776**	**214**	**3,825**	**385**	**10,250**	**1,480**	**11,730**	**16,154**	**9,836**	**1,701**	**11,537**

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Offender Proceedings, 1988

County/District	Pre-Adjudication	Guilty Plea Only	Guilty Plea Sent	Trial	Separate Disposition	Post Disposition	Total Proceed
Adams	0	0	0	0	25	0	25
Asotin	20	0	0	0	40	0	60
Columbia	16	3	1	0	7	1	28
Garfield	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
..Judicial District	36	3	5	0	47	1	92
Benton	250	58	176	36	189	156	865
Franklin	232	0	0	21	137	87	477
..Judicial District	482	58	176	57	326	243	1,342
Chelan	385	14	1	14	256	227	897
Douglas	104	13	30	1	69	39	256
..Judicial District	489	27	31	15	325	266	1,153
Clallam	266	26	49	19	26	81	467
Clark	1,737	30	537	41	157	1,189	3,691
Cowlitz	667	53	209	47	80	256	1,312
Ferry	38	8	22	7	16	12	103
Pend Oreille	19	2	11	0	13	11	56
Stevens	16	4	14	0	56	12	102
..Judicial District	73	14	47	7	85	35	261
Grant	253	74	71	9	16	226	649
Grays Harbor	196	7	47	1	206	450	907
Island	93	3	18	8	63	40	225
San Juan	38	0	19	7	5	27	96
..Judicial District	131	3	37	15	68	67	321
Jefferson	202	8	0	0	86	146	442
King	5,139	0	0	1,022	3,783	2,270	12,214
Kitsap	1,099	6	438	143	18	324	2,028
Kittitas	59	0	0	22	85	53	219
Klickitat	42	3	33	0	16	30	124
Skamania	9	0	0	0	8	7	24
..Judicial District	51	3	33	0	24	37	148
Lewis	196	9	117	17	72	210	621
Lincoln	14	0	0	0	13	1	28
Mason	420	3	4	11	176	60	674
Okanogan	120	71	10	12	116	64	393
Pacific	120	11	29	17	57	70	304
Wahkiakum	32	4	5	2	8	51	102
..Judicial District	152	15	34	19	65	121	406
Pierce	2,817	299	506	73	378	506	4,579
Skagit	345	69	29	7	91	47	588
Snohomish	1,880	82	821	226	140	620	3,769
Spokane	3,030	825	62	79	930	268	5,194
Thurston	1,294	59	471	38	31	394	2,287
Walla Walla	185	0	0	0	98	96	379
Whatcom	619	22	303	33	42	298	1,317
Whitman	31	14	21	0	2	6	74
Yakima	1,650	36	469	105	148	989	3,397
State	**23,633**	**1,816**	**4,527**	**2,018**	**7,659**	**9,324**	**48,977**

History of Juvenile Dependency Filings, 1984 - 1988

County/District	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Adams	8	11	37.5%	14	27.2%	3	-78.5%	3	0.0%
Asotin	16	37	131.2%	30	-18.9%	13	-56.6%	24	84.6%
Columbia	8	6	-25.0%	6	0.0%	1	-83.3%	1	0.0%
Garfield	1	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
..Judicial District	25	43	72.0%	37	-13.9%	14	-62.1%	25	78.5%
Benton	109	100	-8.2%	115	15.0%	112	-2.6%	99	-11.6%
Franklin	30	24	-20.0%	64	166.6%	55	-14.0%	56	1.8%
..Judicial District	139	124	-10.7%	179	44.3%	167	-6.7%	155	-7.1%
Chelan	57	75	31.5%	55	-26.6%	53	-3.6%	72	35.8%
Douglas	27	23	-14.8%	11	-52.1%	22	100.0%	19	-13.6%
..Judicial District	84	98	16.6%	66	-32.6%	75	13.6%	91	21.3%
Clallam	151	155	2.6%	203	30.9%	238	17.2%	238	0.0%
Clark	300	228	-24.0%	251	10.0%	334	33.0%	292	-12.5%
Cowlitz	141	144	2.1%	141	-2.0%	98	-30.4%	100	2.0%
Ferry	6	8	33.3%	10	25.0%	18	80.0%	11	-38.8%
Pend Oreille	18	17	-5.5%	25	47.0%	28	12.0%	24	-14.2%
Stevens	45	36	-20.0%	58	61.1%	57	-1.7%	65	14.0%
..Judicial District	69	61	-11.5%	93	52.4%	103	10.7%	100	-2.9%
Grant	44	46	4.5%	37	-19.5%	48	29.7%	49	2.0%
Grays Harbor	61	92	50.8%	110	19.5%	106	-3.6%	142	33.9%
Island	72	53	-26.3%	42	-20.7%	44	4.7%	38	-13.6%
San Juan	9	8	-11.1%	9	12.5%	12	33.3%	7	-41.6%
..Judicial District	81	61	-24.6%	51	-16.3%	56	9.8%	45	-19.6%
Jefferson	19	18	-5.2%	34	88.8%	43	26.4%	57	32.5%
King	1,476	1,346	-8.8%	1,371	1.8%	1,519	10.7%	1,671	10.0%
Kitsap	140	177	26.4%	152	-14.1%	156	2.6%	156	0.0%
Kittitas	35	33	-5.7%	26	-21.2%	34	30.7%	21	-38.2%
Klickitat	37	31	-16.2%	32	3.2%	26	-18.7%	34	30.7%
Skamania	24	10	-58.3%	13	30.0%	10	-23.0%	21	110.0%
..Judicial District	61	41	-32.7%	45	9.7%	36	-20.0%	55	52.7%
Lewis	127	161	26.7%	191	18.6%	165	-13.6%	162	-1.8%
Lincoln	1	4	300.0%	8	100.0%	4	-50.0%	1	-75.0%
Mason	37	32	-13.5%	37	15.6%	28	-24.3%	33	17.8%
Okanogan	23	28	21.7%	16	-42.8%	24	50.0%	32	33.3%
Pacific	22	22	0.0%	22	0.0%	32	45.4%	23	-28.1%
Wahkiakum	10	5	-50.0%	10	100.0%	7	-30.0%	3	-57.1%
..Judicial District	32	27	-15.6%	32	18.5%	39	21.8%	26	-33.3%
Pierce	648	532	-17.9%	474	-10.9%	402	-15.1%	616	53.2%
Skagit	67	56	-16.4%	84	50.0%	67	-20.2%	86	28.3%
Snohomish	433	370	-14.5%	392	5.9%	375	-4.3%	340	-9.3%
Spokane	415	440	6.0%	382	-13.1%	428	12.0%	470	9.8%
Thurston	82	102	24.3%	110	7.8%	116	5.4%	138	18.9%
Walla Walla	77	77	0.0%	40	-48.0%	88	120.0%	79	-10.2%
Whatcom	72	56	-22.2%	57	1.7%	69	21.0%	77	11.5%
Whitman	5	19	280.0%	25	31.5%	10	-60.0%	35	250.0%
Yakima	235	185	-21.2%	155	-16.2%	157	1.2%	176	12.1%
State	**5,088**	**4,767**	**-6.3%**	**4,813**	**0.9%**	**5,002**	**3.9%**	**5,471**	**9.3%**

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Dependency Case Activity, 1988

County/District	Filings	Chg Of Venue	Dismissed	Petit. Approved	Total Disposed	Fact Finding	Pre-Finding & Only	Fact Finding Disposition	Fact Separate Disposition	Post Disposition	Total Hearing
Adams	3	0	4	2	6	1	0	1	5	23	30
Asotin	24	0	4	7	11	41	0	0	7	62	110
Columbia	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	9	11
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..Judicial District	25	0	6	7	13	43	0	0	7	71	121
Benton	99	0	88	73	161	26	33	18	73	349	499
Franklin	56	2	30	0	32	10	35	10	38	208	301
..Judicial District	155	2	118	73	193	36	68	28	111	557	800
Chelan	72	0	13	33	46	24	3	3	52	223	305
Douglas	19	0	5	8	13	3	0	4	6	42	55
..Judicial District	91	0	18	41	59	27	3	7	58	265	360
Clallam	238	1	134	73	208	55	12	66	8	310	451
Clark	292	0	31	249	280	352	2	6	55	1,309	1,724
Cowlitz	100	4	20	71	95	64	24	66	21	360	535
Ferry	11	3	3	1	7	4	0	0	2	30	36
Pend Oreille	24	4	8	23	35	15	0	0	24	24	63
Stevens	65	0	22	38	60	21	2	1	21	16	61
..Judicial District	100	7	33	62	102	40	2	1	47	70	160
Grant	49	0	7	31	38	140	15	2	36	197	390
Grays Harbor	142	0	20	91	111	115	0	22	127	400	664
Island	38	0	15	24	39	11	4	6	9	99	129
San Juan	7	0	0	4	4	1	3	1	3	27	35
..Judicial District	45	0	15	28	43	12	7	7	12	126	164
Jefferson	57	0	9	49	58	175	20	18	27	203	443
King	1,671	20	882	574	1,476	2,474	81	55	524	894	4,028
Kitsap	156	0	7	78	85	268	40	41	62	582	993
Kittitas	21	1	16	8	25	10	18	0	12	116	156
Klickitat	34	0	12	0	12	19	2	7	22	64	114
Skamania	21	0	6	9	15	19	2	3	6	52	82
..Judicial District	55	0	18	9	27	38	4	10	28	116	196
Lewis	162	2	62	95	159	23	10	50	43	155	281
Lincoln	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	33	0	15	10	25	127	0	2	20	146	295
Okanogan	32	4	8	21	33	10	1	26	4	81	122
Pacific	23	0	6	22	28	7	9	3	14	69	102
Wahkiakum	3	0	3	0	3	14	16	5	2	9	46
..Judicial District	26	0	9	22	31	21	25	8	16	78	148
Pierce	616	6	277	728	1,011	605	415	440	42	2,228	3,730
Skagit	86	4	10	50	64	15	40	8	4	6	73
Snohomish	340	9	76	131	216	471	0	33	67	1,164	1,735
Spokane	470	11	215	476	702	29	284	149	45	1,487	1,994
Thurston	138	0	50	109	159	99	3	106	15	367	590
Walla Walla	79	0	8	67	75	27	13	17	7	70	134
Whatcom	77	5	9	63	77	80	26	55	35	341	537
Whitman	35	0	12	10	22	37	85	25	0	1	148
Yakima	176	0	10	88	98	81	2	116	22	814	1,035
State	**5,471**	**76**	**2,099**	**3,316**	**5,491**	**5,475**	**1,200**	**1,365**	**1,460**	**12,537**	**22,037**

Glossary

A glossary is included to assist in understanding statistical tables.

Staffing

Judges -- The number of resident full time judges in superior court as of year end. This includes all juvenile court judges. This is not the complete FTE count, but the number of full time judges.

Full Time Equivalency (FTE) -- The combined number of hours worked by all individuals each week during the last quarter of the year, divided by 35 hours per week. A person that works 35 hours a week equals 1.0 FTE. For example, two people working a 35-hour week and one working a 17.5-hour week are equivalent to 2.5 FTEs.

Work Week -- The number of hours that are officially recognized as constituting one week for each county or judicial district.

Court Commissioner FTE -- The hours worked by court commissioners, including juvenile court commissioners, but not including hours worked by judges pro tempore or by visiting judges. Hours worked by court commissioners in other court capacities, such as administration, are included in the court commissioner category.

Court Reporter FTE -- The hours worked by court reporters. Hours worked by court reporters in other court capacities, such as administration, are included in the court reporter category.

Court Administrator FTE -- The hours worked by court administrators. Juvenile court administrators are not included in this category.

Hours spent by court administrators as court commissioners are included in the court administrator category. Hours worked at staff functions by court administrators with no staff are included in the court administrator category. If a court administrator is also an elected or appointed County Clerk, the hours worked are allocated between the court administrator and the court clerk categories.

Administrative Staff FTE -- The hours worked performing the duties of assistant administrators, bailiffs, confidential secretaries, judicial assistants, clerks, and secretaries that support court operations. Hours worked by the clerk's office staff at this function are allocated to the Clerk's Office category.

Clerk's Office FTE -- The hours worked by the elected/appointed County Clerk and all the clerk's office staff including assistant clerks, administrators, courtroom clerks, file clerks, and secretaries.

Hours of clerk's office staff spent performing other superior court or clerk's office duties are included in the clerk's office category. Staff hours spent performing functions outside those of the county clerk or superior court are not included.

Civil - Case Types

Civil cases usually pertain to the settlement of disputes between individuals, organizations, or groups and have to do with the establishment, recovery, or redress of private and civil rights. Civil law is all law that is not criminal law.

Tort -- Cases which seek relief for personal injury to another person or damage to another's property, and which do not involve a contract.

Commercial -- Cases involving business and personal contracts, and disputes between businesses not involving contracts.

Property Rights -- Cases involving rights to land and to things attached to land.

Domestic Relations -- Cases involving marriage dissolutions and attendant disputes regarding support, child custody, and paternity matters.

Administrative Law Reviews -- Petitions to the superior court for review of rulings made by state administrative agencies.

Other Petitions and Complaints -- Civil matters which are not specifically defined above, including injunctions and various writs, petitions for change of name, and petitions for domestic violence protection orders.

Appeals From Lower Courts -- Appeals from district court to the superior court.

Civil Matters Filed with Clerk -- Matters handled primarily by the clerk, such as preparing tax warrants or abstracts of judgments to transfer to another court. These matters are normally closed and disposed at the same time they are opened.

Civil - Filings

The initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief.

Civil - Proceedings

Hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court where at least one of the parties is present and a minute entry is recorded. No matter how many cases were consolidated at the proceeding, only one proceeding is counted. Proceedings that are scheduled but not heard, or continuances that are granted without discussion before the bench, are not included.

Trials -- Contested proceeding held in open court for the purpose of resolving the primary issues of a case. A trial must include both parties present or represented, issues contested, evidence presented, witnesses called, and opening and/or closing arguments made.

Hearings -- An appearance in open court, other than a trial. At least one of the parties must appear in a case which is actually heard and for which a minute entry is recorded. A hearing may or may not produce the final resolution or disposition of the original issue of a case.

Pre-Disposition Hearing -- All hearings for cases unresolved that do not produce a resolution. Examples include pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, bench warrants ordered in court, and hearings to suppress evidence.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) to decide the facts of the original issue of the case. Either a witness must be sworn, the first piece of evidence presented, or the first opening statement started before a hearing is considered a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: a) the jury has been impaneled, b) voir dire has occurred, and c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Disposition Hearing -- A non-trial proceeding in which the original issue of a case is resolved. This category does not include trials. Examples in-

The Superior Courts

clude hearings for dismissal, change of venue, default, and change of name.

Post-Disposition Hearing -- A proceeding for a case in which the original issue was previously resolved. Examples include motion for retrial and motion notwithstanding the verdict.

Multiple Litigant Hearings -- Civil cases with more than one litigant which may have separate judgments entered at different points in the case. In these instances the hearing should be counted relative to the disposition of the litigants involved in that hearing. For example, if the hearing disposes of the issues for the litigants represented, then the hearing is considered a disposition hearing regardless of the status of other litigants in the case. Thus, there may be more than one disposition hearing counted for a case, though there can only be one reported disposition per hearing.

Reopenings -- Cases reopened without a new case number. Any hearings that result are counted as post-disposition hearings.

Civil - Dispositions

A term which signifies a case has either been resolved or transferred. One disposition must be reported for every case filed. A disposition is reported at the time of the filing of a document resolving the issues in a case, or when a case is transferred to another jurisdiction for all subsequent adjudication and proceedings.

Disposition means the original issue in a case has been resolved, whether or not other auxiliary issues come up later. Further actions may still take place, such as civil garnishments or domestic post-dissolution issues. As a guideline, each and every case will have one disposition.

Multiple Dispositions -- Instances when cases have their original issues resolved in different ways, resulting in different types of dispositions. In civil cases with multiple litigants, for example, some claims may be dismissed by the parties while others are resolved through a trial. When this occurs, a single disposition that involved court resources to the greatest extent is reported.

Cases Consolidated For Trial -- Cases consolidated into a single trial. A separate disposition is reported for each case that has a separate case number.

Mistrials -- Trials made void because of an error in proceedings or the inability of the jury to reach a verdict. The case is disposed when the case has been retried and a new judgment is rendered.

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Cases transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction for all subsequent adjudication and proceedings. Often transferred because the original court of filing is not the proper court for trial or for the convenience of the parties.

Lower Court Appeals -- All RALJ appeals sent to the superior court for review are eventually disposed by dismissal (and remand) or a decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the previous ruling. All of these dispositions are reported under this category.

Default Judgments/Uncontested -- (1) Cases in which the respondent did not answer to the charges and an Order of Default was handed down as the final disposition of the case; (2) Cases in which the respondent did not answer to the charges, although no Order of Default was handed down as the final disposition of the case; (3) Cases that are filed primarily for court approval rather than to contest issues, such as Change of Name and many types of writs, (if a case is contested, it should be disposed under another, more appropriate, category) or (4) Cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act, when the order is approved without contested hearing. (Not to be used for approvals of temporary 14-day orders.)

Dismissals -- Cases that are dismissed by the court for all parties in the suit, where other categories do not apply. This includes cases dismissed upon the initiation of the clerk after 12 months inactivity, or for want of action by the moving party. It includes cases dismissed before or after a trial has commenced and "Non-Suits." Also included are Domestic Violence Orders of Protection that are dismissed or denied.

Settlements -- Cases that are settled (i.e., agreed to by both parties) by means other than through a trial, summary judgment, or default judgment. This could include use of court conferences or arbitration proceedings to achieve the agreement, or simply the agreement of both parties to a settlement outside of the court's involvement. This includes uncontested dissolutions in domestic relations cases.

Summary Judgments -- Instances where, upon a motion, the court decides a case. Summary judgments are commonly granted when the court finds there are no material facts in dispute and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

Judgments After Trial -- The judgment for a case following a completed jury or non-jury trial. This also includes cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act, when the order is approved after a contested hearing has been held. (Not to be used for approvals of temporary 14-day orders.)

Criminal - Case Types

Homicide -- Cases involving a charge of murder, manslaughter, excusable homicide, or justifiable homicide.

Sex Crimes -- Cases involving a charge of sexual exploitation of a minor, incest, rape, statutory rape, or indecent liberties.

Robbery -- Cases involving a charge of theft of property by the use of force, violence, or fear of injury to a person or his property.

Aggravated Assault -- Cases involving a charge of assault or intent to cause another person physical harm; this includes malicious harassment and coercion.

Burglary -- Cases involving a charge of burglary or criminal trespass.

Larceny/Theft -- Cases involving a charge of theft of property (other than a motor vehicle), larceny, possession of stolen property, or extortion.

Motor Vehicle Theft -- Cases involving a charge of taking a motor vehicle without permission.

Controlled Substances -- Cases involving a charge of violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or violation of regulations regarding prescription drugs.

Other Crimes -- Cases involving any other criminal charges filed in superior court which are not specifically defined above, including misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors.

Appeals From Lower Courts -- Cases involving the appeal of a judgment rendered on a criminal charge in a court of limited jurisdiction.

Criminal - Filings

A filing is the initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief. In criminal matters, a separate filing is reported for each defendant when the charging document is formally submitted. Thus, a single criminal case number will include as many filings as there are defendants.

Criminal filings are categorized by the most serious original charge against the defendant as follows: homicide, sex crime, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary,larceny/ theft, motor vehicle theft, controlled substance, and other.

Reopenings -- A case reopened after the initial judgment and/or sentencing. A reopening is not considered a new filing unless a new case number is assigned. This rule includes cases brought before the court on a petition to modify or to revoke probation.

Criminal - Proceedings

Arraignment -- A separate hearing conducted in open court that consists of reading the complaint to the defendant or stating the substance of the charge, and advising the defendant of his/her rights for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enter a plea.

Pre-Disposition Hearings -- A hearing where all charges against a criminal defendant have not been previously resolved, and the hearing does not produce a resolution. Examples include pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, bench warrants ordered in court, and hearings to suppress evidence.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him/her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury at which the defendant contests the charges. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Disposition Hearings -- A non-trial proceeding at which the final charges against a defendant are disposed or at which sentencing occurs. This category does not include trials. Examples include hearings for sentencing, dismissal, and change of venue.

Post-Disposition Hearings -- A proceeding for a case where the defendant was sentenced earlier. Examples include sentence revocation or review, motion for retrial, and motion notwithstanding the verdict. If a case is reopened without a new case number, then any hearings that result are counted as post-disposition hearings. Common examples include a case brought before the court on a petition to modify or to revoke probation.

Criminal - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Cases in which defendants are transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction by order of the court for all subsequent proceedings (e.g., for the convenience of the parties or because of the inability to get an impartial hearing). This category also includes Waivers of Extradition and Governor's Warrants.

Decisions on Lower Court Appeals -- Decisions made by the superior court on cases appealed from lower courts. All RALJ appeals sent to the superior court for review should be eventually disposed by dismissal (and remand) or a decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the previous ruling.

Dismissals/Deferred Prosecution -- Defendants for whom all charges are dismissed, including dismissals initiated by the prosecutor, and cases for which prosecution is deferred. Deferred Prosecution dispositions should be entered at the time deferral is decided, rather than waiting until the deferment period is completed.

Acquittals -- Defendants acquitted of all charges, usually following the completion of a trial with a formal jury verdict or court judgment of "not guilty."

Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity -- Defendants acquitted by reason of insanity, usually following the completion of a trial with a formal jury verdict or court judgment.

Convicted-Guilty Plea -- Defendants who plead guilty to any or all charges before or during a trial.

Convicted-Court Decision After Trial -- Defendants who are found guilty of any or all charges after the completion of a non-jury trial.

Convicted-Jury Verdict After Trial -- Defendants who are found guilty of any or all charges after the completion of a jury trial.

Criminal - Defendants Sentenced

Probation Only -- Defendants who are not sentenced to spend time in either a state institution or jail under RCW 9.95.200 and 9.95.210. This category also includes deferred sentences.

Jail or Jail and Probation -- Instances when the defendant is sentenced to jail but not to a state institution. If a jail sentence plus some probationary period is given, or if the defendant is given credit for jail time served as part of the sentence, then the sentence is included in this category.

State Institution -- A sentencing given whereby the defendant is sentenced to a state institution, whether or not an additional jail or probationary period is included.

Revocations of Sentence -- A document (counted at the time of filing) that orders the revocation of probation, of a deferred sentence, or of a suspended sentence. It should be counted once for each time a defendant's sentence is revoked.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Case Types

Probate -- Cases involving the registration, validity, or execution of a will or disposition of an estate for which there is no will. Filed under RCW 11.20.020.

Guardianship -- Cases involving the appointment, qualification, or removal of guardians for individuals unable to care for themselves. Filed under RCW 11.88.030.

Adoption -- Cases involving the establishment of new parent-child relationships or the termination of previous parent-child relationships. Filed under RCW 26.33.060.

Mental Illness -- Petitions for court-appointed evaluation of, or treatment for, mental illness or alcoholism. Filed under RCW 71.05.160.

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Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Filings

A filing is considered when the first petition or application document is filed with the clerk. Old cases, reopened, are not filings unless given a new case number.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Proceedings

Proceedings are all hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court where at least one of the parties is present and a minute entry is recorded. No matter how many cases were consolidated at the proceeding, only one proceeding is counted. Proceedings that are scheduled but not heard, or continuances that are granted without discussion before the bench are not included.

Trials -- Contested proceedings in open court held for the purpose of resolving the primary issues of a case. A trial includes both parties present or represented, issues contested, evidence presented, witnesses called, and opening and/or closing arguments made.

Hearings -- An appearance in open court, other than a trial. At least one of the parties must appear in a case which is actually heard and for which a minute entry is recorded. A hearing may or may not produce the final resolution or disposition of the original issue of a case.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Cases transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction by order of the court, for all subsequent proceedings (e.g., for the convenience of the parties or because the original court of filing is not the proper court for trial). Not applicable for mental illness cases.

Dismissals -- Cases which are dismissed by the court for all parties in the suit, and for which other categories do not apply. In mental illness cases, the dismissal must come prior to the start of a 14-day treatment and evaluation period. For other case types, the dismissal may come at any time in the case upon an Order of Dismissal or other similar document.

Uncontested Disposition/Closed by Declaration of Completion -- Cases that are closed by a Declaration of Completion document, or some other disposition document that may not require a judge's signature. An example of the latter instance is a Notice of Final Disposition filed by mental health professionals in mental illness cases. Uncontested dispositions include only probate cases in which a "will only" is filed.

Closed by Court -- Cases closed by court order, including a judge's signature.

Juvenile Offender - Case Types

Cases resulting from a complaint filed against a juvenile alleging the commission of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor offense.

Juvenile Offender - Filings

Each unique case number is considered a filing regardless of the number of offenses or allegations. Under RCW 13.50.010(2) "each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile, and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number." The filing is counted when the first information or petition document is filed with the clerk. Referrals are not filings.

Juvenile Offender - Proceedings

Pre-Adjudication Hearings -- Proceedings that occur before adjudication, i.e., before the issues of guilt or innocence are determined for all charges against a defendant in a given case. Examples of pre-adjudication hearings include preliminary appearance, detention, entry of not guilty plea, appointment of attorney, arraignment, and omnibus.

Guilty Plea Only Hearings -- Proceedings at which the defendant enters a guilty plea to the charges and sentencing is to occur at a later proceeding. This includes guilty pleas, entered on the day of a scheduled trial, that occur before the trial was actually able to begin.

Guilty Plea and Sentence Hearings -- Proceedings at which the defendant enters a guilty plea to the charge(s) AND is sentenced at the same proceeding.

Trials -- A contested proceeding in open court at which both parties are present or represented for the purpose of resolving the original issue of the case. A trial is further characterized by the presentation of evidence, the calling of witnesses, and the opening and/or closing arguments. For statistical purposes, a trial is counted as having occurred with the swearing of the first witness, presentation of the first piece of evidence, or the start of the opening statement, whichever comes first. If a trial has commenced and the sentence immediately follows the trial, it is considered a trial and not a separate disposition hearing.

Separate Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings in which only the sentence is determined. This does not include proceedings where the sentence immediately follows the trial or guilty plea.

Post-Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings which occur after a sentence has been entered. The most common example is community supervision violation hearings.

Juvenile Offender - Dispositions

Decline of Jurisdiction-Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Instances where the defendant is transferred by order to adult court or to another jurisdiction for processing of subsequent proceedings.

Dismissals -- Cases where all charges have been dismissed by the court. It is not important who has initiated the request for dismissal. A dismissal is counted when the order for dismissal is filed.

Acquittals -- Those offender cases which have gone to trial and the court has found the offender not guilty of all charges for which he was tried. An acquittal is counted when the documentation containing the finding of not guilty is filed with the court.

Convicted-Guilty Plea -- The defendant's plea of guilty to at least one charge before or during trial. If there are multiple charges, all other charges are dismissed or acquitted. The disposition is counted at the time of sentencing.

Convicted-Court Decision -- Cases in which the defendant is found guilty of any charges after the completion of a trial, counted when the sentencing document is filed.

Juvenile Offender - Sentencing

Community Sentence -- A sentence given to defendants who are not sentenced to a state institution. Examples of community sentences are fines, restitution, community supervision, community service, counseling, detention, jail, etc.

Institution -- A sentence given to defendants whose order shows they have been sentenced to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Rehabilitation, whether or not the order shows additional community sentences.

Juvenile Dependency - Case Type

Petitions to the court regarding the welfare of dependent children, including dependency (RCW 13.34.030[2]), termination of parent-child relationship (RCW 13.34.180), juvenile guardianship (RCW 13.34.230), and alternative residential placement (ARP - RCW 13.32A.140, 13.32A.150).

Juvenile Dependency - Filings

Each unique case number is considered a filing. Under RCW 13.50.010(2) "each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number." The filing is counted when the first information or petition document is filed with the clerk. Referrals are not filings.

Juvenile Dependency - Proceedings Held

Pre-Fact Finding Hearing -- Proceedings that occur before a fact finding hearing is held. Examples include shelter care hearings, motions to dismiss, appointment of attorney or guardian ad litem, and motions for special experts or evaluations.

Fact Finding Only Hearings -- Hearings on the petition held separately from the disposition proceeding.

Fact Finding and Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings at which both the petition for dependency and the disposition of the case occur.

Separate Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings in which only the disposition is determined. This category does not include fact finding hearings or cases where the "fact finding hearing and disposition" are held at the same proceeding.

Post-Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings which occur after a disposition has been entered. The most frequent type of post-disposition hearing would be review hearings.

Juvenile Dependency - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Dependency cases which are transferred, by order of the court, from the court of filing to another jurisdiction for subsequent proceedings. These are counted when the order to transfer to another court is filed.

Dismissals -- Final disposition by court, dismissing the petition and entertaining no further consideration of the issues. Dismissals include cases where the court finds insufficient evidence to prove any of the allegations of the petitioner. These are counted when the order for dismissal is filed with the court.

Petition Approved -- Dependency cases where the allegations have been sustained. The court sustains findings of dependency or approves a petition for alternative residential placement. Petitions approved are counted when the order on dependency is filed.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Christine Cary

President, District and Municipal Court Judges Association

1988 - 1989

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

The district and municipal courts have jurisdiction over criminal matters and civil matters where the sum claimed does not exceed $10,000. They have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts over all misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors committed in their respective counties. Because of their jurisdiction, these courts have a high volume of cases. Therefore, district and municipal courts are the courts most likely to be the first contact the public has with the judicial system. Currently there are 60 district courts and 132 independent municipal courts in the state of Washington.

An association has been established by statute, and is known as the District and Municipal Court Judges Association. Membership includes all duly elected or appointed and qualified judges of the courts of limited jurisdiction. Pursuant to RCW 3.70.040 the District and Municipal Court Judges Association continuously surveys the operation of the courts served by its membership, studies the volume and condition of business of the courts, promulgates suggested rules for the administration of the courts of limited jurisdiction, and reports annually to the Supreme Court as well as the Governor and the Legislature on the condition of business in the courts of limited jurisdiction.

In 1988 the courts of limited jurisdiction were requested to embark upon a study of the role and function of courts of limited jurisdiction, and to make recommendations to the Washington State Judicial Council. A task force was selected representing each segment of the Association's membership. The task force completed a comprehensive study including a review of staffing of the courts, necessary support services, facilities and equipment, and standards. The study resulted in a report that was approved by the Association membership and accepted by the Judicial Council.

The limited jurisdiction judges actively participate in the effort to convert the existing computer system (District and Municipal Court Information System) to one that will better meet the challenges of an ever changing and growing court system statewide. The primary goal in the conversion is to implement better case management.

The municipal and district court judges are involved in ongoing judicial educational programs designed to inform judges on issues raised by increasing caseloads and responsibilities faced by them and their court staff. The District and Municipal Court Judges Association supports an energetic and dedicated committee of judges committed to providing education that ensures the continued high-level performance of judicial and administrative duties required of limited jurisdiction courts.

Christine Cary

President, District and Municipal Court Judges Association

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

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Administrative Leadership

Washington State Association for Court Administration

The Washington State Association for Court Administration was formed in 1970 to enhance the knowledge of court personnel in limited jurisdiction courts, to improve court administration, and to cooperate and participate with other organizations dedicated to improving court procedures. Membership is extended to persons employed by courts of limited jurisdiction as court clerk, court administrator, or in any other administrative capacity.

These administrative roles vary depending on the size of the court served. Generally the role of a court administrator is to manage all the non-judicial functions of a court of limited jurisdiction, freeing the judge to handle judicial matters. Ideally the judge and administrator work together as a team for the smooth running of the court.

Policies and procedures needed as a result of legislation are written and implemented by the administrative team. As the population and law enforcement increase, it becomes a challenge to manage the caseload without increase in resources for the courts. It is, therefore, the hope of court personnel that the legislature will continue to ask for impact statements from the courts before legislation is passed.

The Washington State Association for Court Administration played an active role in 1988. There were representatived on the:

- Senate Judiciary Committee on Decriminalization
- Judicial Weighted Caseload study
- Court Management Council
- Washington District and Municipal Court Judges Association's Legislative Committee
- Judicial Council Task Force on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
- JIS/DISCIS Advisory Committee.

The Washington State Association for Court Administration had a very productive 1988 and is looking forward to an even better 1989.

Le Sanchez
President (9/87-9/88)
Aukeen District Court

Misdemeanant Corrections Association

Misdemeanant probation services in Washington State is a county or municipal function. As designated representatives of the court, most misdemeanant probation departments are under the direction and control of the respective court--17 departments are under the judicial branch and 7 departments are under the executive branch.

Misdemeanant probation provides a wide variety of services to the court. Primary services include the following:

- Probation supervision
- Pre-sentence reports/sentencing recommendations
- Treatment planning, coordination, and implementation
- Substance abuse evaluations
- Deferred prosecution evaluation and monitoring
- Restitution programs

At the request of the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, the Misdemeanant Corrections Association (MCA) worked with the judges in outlining the level of probation services which should be available to all courts. The position paper completed by the judges entitled *The Minimum Services for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction* in part recommends: There should be adequate probation services for all courts handling criminal cases based upon a weighted caseload system and taking into consideration the extent of services provided.

Probation departments are included in the DISCIS plan. This will enable probation departments to have a direct computer link with the limited jurisdiction courts.

A Risk Assessment Classification System was introduced to three major probation departments--King County, Pierce County, and Seattle Municipal. Through their combined efforts, these departments have secured technical assistance through the National Institute of Justice for the implementation phase of the project. Additionally, material has been provided to the Criminal Justice Training Commission in hopes of securing training on a statewide basis.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Court consolidation, as recommended by the Judicial Council Task Force on Courts of ~~L~~imited Jurisdiction, would be a positive accomplishment which could provide consistent probation services through- out the state. Also, the continuing implementation of DISCIS will facilitate the communications network.

Finally, there is the ongoing hope that the legislature will provide financial resources consistent with the demands placed upon the criminal justice system.

Elaine McNally
President (6/87-6/88)
Pierce County District Court

Judiciary

Jurisdiction

District courts have jurisdiction over infractions, criminal, and civil matters. Criminal matters include misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, and criminal traffic cases such as driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs (DWI), hit-and-run, and driving with a suspended driver's license. Preliminary hearings for felony cases are also within the jurisdiction of these courts. With the exception of DWI and some game violations, those convicted of criminal offenses may be sentenced up to $5000 in fines, a year in jail, or both.

Jurisdiction in civil cases includes damages for injury to individuals or personal property, penalty or contract disputes in amounts of up to $10,000, and other matters. District courts also have jurisdiction over infractions, both traffic and non-traffic, for which the maximum penalty is $250 and for which no jail penalty may be imposed.

SSB 6402 amended RCW 3.66.040 to allow most civil actions to be brought in the district in which the defendant's place of actual physical employment is located if the defendant's residence is not ascertained by reasonable efforts.

Small claims cases are filed and heard in district court. Attorneys are not permitted except with the permission of the judge. Generally, each party is self-represented and witnesses may not be subpoenaed. Examples of cases heard include neighborhood disputes, consumer problems, and small collections.

In 1988 legislation amended the jurisdictional amount and the appeals process for small claims actions. The jurisdictional amount was raised from $1000 to $2000. An appeal from a judgment of a small claims court was changed so that the plaintiff may appeal only when the amount claimed is more than $1000; the defendant may appeal any amount over $100. In addition, a few courts have implemented arbitration procedures in small claims actions. The district court clerk's office in each county can provide specific information about filing a claim.

District courts have concurrent jurisdiction with superior courts over civil matters, misdemeanors, and gross misdemeanors committed within the respective county.

Municipal courts: Municipal courts have exclusive original jurisdiction over traffic infractions arising under city ordinances and original criminal jurisdiction of all violations of city ordinances.

Violations of municipal or city ordinances can be adjudicated in municipal court, where a judge may impose fines of up to $5000, a year in jail, or both. Some cities contract with district courts to handle such cases. Unlike any other municipal court, Seattle Municipal Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court over civil cases and also handles city violations, traffic cases, and criminal misdemeanors.

Appeals: Appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction are heard on the basis of an electronic tape recording of the original proceeding when the judge is an attorney. Appeals heard de novo in superior court are limited to those cases tried originally by a non-attorney judge or in a court not required to record its proceedings.

There are currently four statutory schemes that provide for the adjudication of violations of municipal court ordinances.

Independent municipal courts: Independent municipal courts are provided for in RCW 3.50 for cities of less than 400,000 population. The city may either appoint or elect the municipal judge who serves a term of office concurrent with district court judges.

Municipal department of district court: Any city may establish a municipal department of the district court under RCW 3.46. The department may also be referred to as the "Municipal Court of (city)." The judge of municipal court must be a judge of the district court, and the city must pay for the proportion of judicial time spent on city matters. The salary of a full time judge of a municipal department must be paid in whole by the city. The staff of the municipal department are considered city employees. Judges in municipal departments may be either appointed or elected.

Municipal Courts in Cities over 400,000: RCW 35.20 governs the operation of municipal courts in cities over 400,000 population, which includes only Seattle at this time. Judges must be elected under this statute.

Contracting Municipal Courts: Pursuant to RCW 39.34, any city may contract with the county for provision of court services. Through an interlocal agreement, violations of city ordinances are then filed with the district court and heard by a district court judge. Payment for this contractual service may be made in several different ways. The most common is a negotiated filing fee the city pays for all cases filed in district court. Another method is a negotiated "lump sum" payment which reflects the administrative and judicial cost to the county for handling city matters. Frequently, cities that contract with the county for court services retain a violations bureau to receive payments for parking violations and uncontested traffic infractions.

Education

The courts of limited jurisdiction have specific educational needs, and efforts are made to tailor programs to those needs. In general, judges concentrate on matters of law, and administrators on court and case management. The active involvement of judicial and administrative education committees in planning seminars and conferences ensures that programs will meet the needs of the membership. The committees plan cooperatively with the Board for Trial Court Education.

District and Municipal Court Judges: Programs developed by the education committee of the District and Municipal Court Judges Association during 1988 included the Spring Conference and two regional seminars. The regionals provided an in-depth look at Miranda in Washington, landlord/tenant laws, consumer protection, and domestic violence. The Spring Conference, with a mix of general and choice sessions, included evidence, rural courts, civil benchbook, domestic violence, legislative update, law-related education, criminal traffic, problem solving, alcohol's impact on the courts, and constitutional law.

District and Municipal Court Administrators: The 1988 Spring Conference focused on computer technology and court automation. The Summer Updates and Fall Conference included presentations on legislative process, jury management, statistics, records retention, domestic violence, risk management, and budgeting strategies. A new program, Introduction to Court Procedures, provided an orientation to district and municipal court personnel. Topics included court rules, records management, ethics for court personnel, small claims, electronic recording, and bail bonds.

Court Revenue Distribution Workshops: Six one-day sessions were held throughout the state to present new information on recoupment of criminal costs and BARS (bar code construction). The workshops also provided time for work groups for each court level. The programs were attended by court personnel and local government representatives responsible for court revenues.

Lay Judge/Commissioners

As required by statute and by Supreme Court rule, examinations for non-attorney judges and court commissioners are given every six months. Topics include traffic infractions, criminal evidence, and judicial conduct. District court judges and commissioners are also tested on civil matters.

The examination is maintained and administered by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts. An examination committee oversees examination grading and policy.

Responding to an issue raised by the King County Superior Court in 1987, the State Attorney General issued an opinion in 1988 that lay judges and commissioners can be used only in districts with a population of 10,000 or less.

Administration

Technical Assistance

Several technical assistance studies were undertaken by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts during 1988 at the request of courts of limited jurisdiction.

Grant County District Court: Workflow and document processing were the foci of a study conducted at the Grant County District Court. The study produced recommendations regarding reallocation of work within the clerk's office and enhanced work procedures.

Thurston County District Court: The focus of a study at Thurston County District Court was facilities management and staffing. Recommendations included projected number of staff needed in the year 2000 and projected amount of space necessary for those employees.

Grays Harbor District Court: Facilities management was also the subject of a study conducted at Grays Harbor District Court. The study recommended areas in need of improvement to comport with the facilities standards.

Cowlitz District and Longview Municipal Courts: A study focused on staffing needs. The study projected staffing needs based on comparison with other courts in the state.

Mason County District Court: Workflow and document processing were the focus of a study conducted at the Mason County District Court. The study produced recommendations regarding reallocation of work within the clerk's office and enhanced work procedures.

Judicial Council Task Force on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

The Judicial Council Task Force on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction was formed in May 1988 at the request of the Legislature to "study the effects on the administration of justice of consolidating the district and municipal courts into a single level court of limited jurisdiction." The Task Force, chaired by Judge W. Edward Allan of the Grant County District Court, was composed of representatives from the Legislature, the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, the Washington State Bar Association, the Superior Court Judges' Association, the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, the Washington State Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, the Washington State Association of Municipal Attorneys, the League of Women Voters, Association of Washington Cities, Washington State Association of Counties, and the Administrator for the Courts.

A portion of the final report contained minimum standards for courts of limited jurisdiction which were developed and approved by the District and Municipal Court Judges Association. The report, including a proposal for consolidation of courts of limited jurisdiction, was submitted to the Judicial Council and the Washington State Legislature.

The Task Force's report, contains the Judicial Council recommendations, summarized as follows:

- Municipalities should have the option of contracting with the district court or maintaining their own independent municipal court or traffic violations bureau, provided that the minimum standards for courts of limited jurisdiction established by the Washington State Legislature based upon recommendations from the Judicial Council are met.
- Based upon recommendations from the Judicial Council, the Washington State Legislature should set minimum standards including but not limited to: staffing (judicial officers and court staff), necessary support services, facilities and equipment, and other operational standards with which all courts of limited jurisdiction shall comply.
- The number of district court judges should be dictated by population as now provided in RCW 3.34.020, with additional judicial positions mandated by the weighted caseload methodology.
- All statutory references to non-attorney judges should be repealed with a grandfather clause for all existing non-attorney judges running with the person and not the term of office.
- Part-time district court districts should be combined to create full-time judicial positions wherever possible but this is not required. Court would be conducted in any contracting municipality where a proper facility is provided.
- The Public Safety and Education Assessment (PSEA) (RCW 3.62.090) should be increased to one hundred percent of fines, forfeitures, and penalties assessed

and collected, other than for parking infractions. For district courts and contracting municipalities, the split would be 60 percent for the county/city and 40 percent for the state. For municipalities which maintain their own municipal courts and traffic violations bureaus, the split would be 57 percent for the municipalities and 43 percent for the state.

- The state should pay one-half of the salary and all of the benefits of district court judges from the general fund.

Collections

Outstanding Balances Study

Over the last two years, the development of informational resources designed to improve revenue collections in the courts of limited jurisdiction has been pursued. In February 1987 a comprehensive list of the various collection techniques and tools, developed by the courts and Office of the Administrator for the Courts, was created for the initial Court Collections Task Force report.

During 1988 research to address, 1) the effectiveness of existing standard collection methods, such as time-pay programs, and 2) the estimation of annual statewide potential receivables was conducted. The research objective was to provide decision makers, at both the local and state government levels, with accurate information concerning the extent of the collections problem and the effectiveness of the current techniques employed.

Using the District and Municipal Court Information System (DISCIS) and the Monthly Caseload Report statistics reported by the courts of limited jurisdiction, the study was developed to:

- Estimate statewide collections and outstanding receipts, by casetype, collection technique, and case status.
- Estimate total potential receivables, at a statewide level, for the calendar year 1987.

The complete study, *Estimation of Potential Receivables In The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction of the State of Washington,* is available from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts. The following is a summary of the study's results and conclusions.

- Criminal and infraction filings for 1987 generated fines and penalties accumulating to approximately $63.8 million, of which $44.6 million (70 percent) has been collected.
- Outstanding potential receivables for 1987 filings currently total $17 million, of which $7.26 million is the state portion and $9.73 million is the local portion.
- Of the $44.6 million collected, $42.2 million or 95 percent came from cases Paid In Full in a single timely payment.
- Eighty percent of all defendants clear their debt to the court using the Paid In Full procedure.
- For cases Paid In Full: 50 percent paid within one month; 70 percent paid within two months; and 90 percent paid within five months.
- Of the $17 million currently outstanding, 50 percent or $8.4 million is owed by only 11 percent of the population of violators. These defendants are identified as those who never responded to the ticket.
- Of the $5 million to be paid off under a time-pay agreement, nearly $3.6 million or 70 percent remains outstanding. Of the $3.6 million outstanding, $2.7 million is considered delinquent.
- Criminal cases represent 95 percent of all time-pay cases.
- Warrants and FTAs (Failure to Appear) are heavily associated with outstanding revenues and are only slightly associated with collected revenues.

Based on information derived from the study, the vast majority of people who will pay their fines, will pay promptly. The remaining 30 percent of the total outstanding fines and penalties are owed by only 20 percent of the violators. One-half of these people fail to respond to the ticket.

At the aggregate level, individuals cited with infractions and defendants in criminal matters seem to react in a similar fashion when confronted with paying their fines. Both groups demonstrated a 70 percent collection rate. However, at a slightly more detailed level, it became apparent that the two groups adhere to different methods of avoiding the payment of fines.

Criminal defendants typically established some record of payment; then became delinquent early on in the collection process. The defendants of infractions, on the other hand, more often simply disregarded the ticket by failing to respond. It is important to note that the latter strategy is available only because of the decriminalized nature of infraction offenses.

If policies are to be adjusted in an attempt to improve collections, the emphasis must be directed toward correcting the procedures which allow the partial paid and non-response groups to exist. They represent only 20 percent of the total defendants, yet are responsible for nearly all of the outstanding fines and penalties.

Policy Review: Based on this information, there are two areas for potential legislature policy review: 1) Tracking and collecting from traffic violators who fail to act on traffic infractions; 2) Evaluating and standardizing time pay rules to improve enforcement of the agreements. Action in these two areas could ultimately reduce the level of uncollectible fines and penalties owed in the courts.

Technology

DISCIS Conversion

In February 1988 the Office of the Administrator for the Courts contracted with Weyerhaeuser Information Systems to convert the DISCIS system from Wang to an IBM compatible mainframe using DB2. This project has encompassed nearly every part of the OAC and dozens of court staff. It has involved redesigning both the data base and the screens of DISCIS to meet many outstanding requests for improvements. The DISCIS Conversion Project Committee, comprised of judges and administrative staff from limited jurisdiction courts, superior courts, and the OAC, has overseen the development.

By the end of 1988 a new system had been designed and programming was just beginning. Upon completion and successful pilot site installation, twelve additional courts will receive the new DISCIS.

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Court Receivables Tracking System (CORTS)

Court Receivables Tracking System (CORTS) is a software program for stand-alone microcomputers to assist small district and municipal courts in tracking and billing their time-pay accounts. The program tracks accounts receivable and generates statements and delinquency notices.

Grant County District Court has successfully used CORTS for reducing its large backlog of accounts receivable. Thirty-four more courts will be using CORTS in 1989.

Staffing

Judicial Positions

Judicial positions for district court judges are based on the population of the district as specified in RCW 3.34.020. This is unlike superior court judicial positions, which are determined by caseload. However, the 1987 Legislature mandated that a weighted caseload methodology be developed for district courts. This study will not be completed until January 1990.

The current statute specifies the following judgeships based on population.

Population	Number of Judges
40,000 - 59,999	1
60,000 - 124,999	2
125,000 - 199,999	3
200,000 +	one judge per 100,000

District court judges are elected for a four-year term. Municipal court judges may be elected or appointed, depending on the statutory provisions under which they were established.

There were 202 judges in the courts of limited jurisdiction as of December 1988. Of the 107 district court judges, 78 (73 percent) were full-time attorney judges, while 67 (71 percent) of the 95 municipal court judges were part-time attorney judges. Of the 26 non-attorney judges, 19 serve in municipal courts. In addition, 26 judges serve both district and municipal courts.

Judicial Positions, 1988

	Attorney Judges			Non-Attorney	
Jurisdiction	Full Time	Part-Time	Total	Part-Time	Total
District	78	22	100	7	107
Municipal	9	67	76	19	95
Total	**87**	**89**	**176**	**26**	**202**

Population, Filings, and Judges

Counties exhibit a striking range of variation in filings per population, indicating that population alone is not sufficient to determine demand for judicial service. The table on page 5.7 presents 1988 filings per 1000 residents for traffic infractions, DWI/physical control, non-traffic misdemeanors, and total filings for each county. Associated ranks are also displayed. Note the absence of a clear pattern in filings/population ratios. Traffic filings per population vary from a low 5.5 per 1000 in Skamania County to a high of 334.4 per 1000 in Kittitas County.

This variation has significant consequence for the current scheme of approving additional district court judicial positions on the basis of population. Population-based judgeships assumes that a given population requires a specific number of judges. These ratios dramatically demonstrate there is no consistent proportion between population and filings. By implication, there is no consistent relationship between population and necessary number of judgeships in a specific area. It is true that areas with larger populations generally require more judges, however, population alone is not sufficient to determine appropriate judgeships.

This principle is illustrated by closer investigation of traffic infractions. No reliable pattern of traffic infraction filings relative to population can be discerned. Geographic location, however, does lend insight to filing rates from county to county.

The highest rate of filings (over 200/1000 population) occurred in eight counties (Group 1). Seven of the eight are eastern Washington counties and only one is in the west. Correspondingly, 15 counties exhibited a middle range of filings (150-200 per 1000 population). These 15 (Group 2) are almost evenly divided between geographic regions, with eight in western Washington and seven in the east. Finally, western counties are over-represented in Group 3, with nine western counties exhibiting the lowest filings/population ratio (under 150 per 1000) compared to only six eastern counties. In conclusion, eastern Washington counties generally have a notably higher traffic infraction filing rate than do western Washington counties, despite generally lower population.

Transportation Routes: Another significant factor which, in combination with population, affects traffic infraction filing rates is the presence of major transportation routes. Interstate 90 notably influences filings in eastern Washington. Four of the six counties bordering or traversed by Interstate 90 exhibit very high filing rates (Group 1 - over 200/1000) and two exhibit middle-range rates of Group 2 (150-200/1000).

Note that in western Washington, where population may have reached some "saturation level" whereby additional population increases no longer translate directly into elevated filings, counties along I-5 have the highest population density yet do not have the highest traffic infraction rates.

Viewed alternatively, consider the eight counties with over 200 traffic infraction filings per 1000 population. Only one of these eight counties is in western Washington. Four of the seven eastern Washington counties in this group straddle I-90. By comparision, none of the 15 counties with less than 150/1000 filings are I-90 counties. In contrast, four of the nine I-5 counties are in Group 3 (under 150/1000), four are in Group 2, and only one is in Group 1 (highest filings), suggesting that I-90 contributes to a higher traffic filing rate than does I-5.

Unemployment rates were analyzed for possible impact on per capita filings, with emphasis on DWI/physical control and non-traffic misdemeanor cases. No simple relationship between unemployment rates and filings per population was discovered.

Analyses of 1986 and 1987 filings per capita bear out these findings, demonstrating that population is not a sufficient indicator of demand for

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Filings Per 1000 Residents, 1988

County	Population	Location	I-5 County	I-90 County	Traffic Infract	Rank	DWI/Phys Control	Rank	NonTraff. Misdem.	Rank	Total [a]	Rank
Adams	14,000	East	N	Y	322.4	2	13.7	4	84.1	1	559.2	3
Asotin	17,400	East	N	N	122.1	34	4.3	35	19.5	36	204.2	36
Benton	104,100	East	N	N	142.4	28	8.6	22	39.8	21	258.8	25
Chelan	49,700	East	N	N	228.4	5	13.7	3	79.8	2	416.7	11
Clallam	54,400	West	N	N	148.3	24	11.8	10	42.9	19	249.4	27
Clark	214,500	West	Y	N	137.8	29	6.2	27	31.0	28	444.5	8
Columbia	4,100	East	N	N	133.4	31	1.9	37	62.4	5	241.9	31
Cowlitz	80,500	West	Y	N	189.8	11	12.3	7	49.0	11	337.8	18
Douglas	24,100	East	N	N	151.5	23	7.1	25	28.1	29	247.1	28
Ferry	6,100	East	N	N	39.0	37	9.0	18	35.7	25	112.1	37
Franklin	35,500	East	N	N	172.8	16	2.6	36	9.8	37	242.3	30
Garfield	2,400	East	N	N	310.4	3	5.8	30	63.7	3	415.8	12
Grant	52,600	East	N	Y	211.0	6	11.1	13	45.0	17	332.1	19
Grays Harbor	63,400	West	N	N	178.2	14	12.3	8	58.2	6	346.3	17
Island	53,400	West	N	N	152.7	22	6.7	26	23.8	32	218.5	35
Jefferson	18,600	West	N	N	198.9	9	12.1	9	46.9	13	295.6	21
King	1,413,900	West	Y	Y	198.5	10	5.8	31	45.9	15	711.0	2
Kitsap	177,300	West	N	N	170.8	17	5.9	29	21.7	35	471.7	6
Kittitas	25,000	East	N	Y	334.4	1	11.3	12	50.8	10	515.6	5
Klickitat	16,600	East	N	N	230.7	4	8.7	20	46.0	14	349.7	16
Lewis	57,400	West	Y	N	185.7	12	13.0	5	33.6	26	352.8	15
Lincoln	9,700	East	N	Y	205.4	8	5.4	33	23.5	33	271.9	23
Mason	36,800	West	N	N	104.9	35	8.8	19	47.7	12	235.2	33
Okanogan	31,700	East	N	N	176.1	15	25.9	1	63.4	4	354.5	14
Pacific	17,600	West	N	N	127.2	33	10.9	14	54.1	7	228.4	34
Pend Oreille	8,800	East	N	N	147.7	25	9.7	15	45.3	16	265.3	24
Pierce	547,700	West	Y	N	144.2	27	5.7	32	27.7	30	312.9	20
San Juan	9,600	West	N	N	76.1	36	4.4	34	32.0	27	437.8	9
Skagit	70,800	West	Y	N	206.8	7	12.7	6	52.0	9	355.2	13
Skamania	8,000	East	N	N	5.5	38	3	38	1.0	38	8.2	38
Snohomish	409,500	West	Y	N	145.7	26	8.2	24	24.2	31	247.0	29
Spokane	354,100	East	N	Y	158.5	19	9.2	17	37.3	23	517.3	4
Thurston	149,300	West	Y	N	154.7	20	8.3	23	36.6	24	459.1	7
Wahkiakum	3,500	West	N	N	128.0	32	15.7	2	37.4	22	236.2	32
Walla Walla	48,300	East	N	N	162.6	18	6.0	28	52.1	8	419.8	10
Whatcom	119,100	West	Y	N	133.7	30	11.5	11	43.7	18	726.6	1
Whitman	39,000	East	N	N	181.5	13	8.6	21	22.4	34	253.6	26
Yakima	186,300	East	N	N	153.0	21	9.6	16	40.3	20	287.8	22
State [b]	**4,534,800**				**170.5**		**7.7**		**38.5**		**277.9**	

Note

[a] Total filings include infractions, misdemeanors, civil/small claims, domestic violence, and felonies. Parking filings are excluded.

[b] State Total does not include Stevens county, which did not report caseload information during 1988.

judicial services. The weighted caseload methodology, which utilizes filings and judicial time required per filing, would improve the accuracy of estimating judicial position estimates.

Per Capita Filings

Statewide, the total filing rate during 1988 was 277.9 per 1000 residents. Repeat offenders contribute substantially to these filings. (See also "Population, Filings, and Judges.")

Court Support Staffing

Courts of limited jurisdiction are served by administrative support staff. The staff is responsible for maintaining the court's fiscal and administrative records under the direction of the presiding judge of the particular court.

The accompanying table displays staffing levels as of December 31, 1988 based on the 80 limited jurisdiction courts with the largest numbers of total filings. The individual court staffing information is provided in the *Staff FTEs, 80 Largest Courts Ranked by Filings, 1988* table in the Court Statistical Tables section of this chapter.

Position FTEs*--80 Largest Courts	
Full Time Judges	87.0
Part-Time Judges	17.0
Total Judges	104.0
Commissioners	22.5
Total Judicial Officers	126.5
Administrative	980.9

* FTE based on 35-hour week.

Full time judges reflect the number of judges employed on a full-time basis by a single court. In order to standardize information across courts with different work weeks (see right-most column of table), all staffing levels other than full time judges' were converted to full time equivalents based on a 35-hour workweek. Resulting "FTE's" are displayed in the table.

In some courts, the court administrator also serves as a court commissioner, qualifying under General Rule 8. Where time spent as a commissioner routinely involves a distinguishable portion of the administrator's work day, an attempt was made to estimate the prorated FTE.

Staff to Judicial Officers: Totals for the 80 courts indicate an average of 9.4 administrative FTE's per judge. When commissioners are considered, 7.8 administrative FTE's are available per judicial-officer FTE.

It should be noted this provides an initial, broad approximation of staffing needs. A more thorough and rigorous understanding would require the conduct of a weighted caseload study or a time-distribution analysis.

Additionally, this table does not distinguish among the different positions collectively operating as administrative staff (e.g., court administrators, chief clerks, and other clerks). It is recognized that different overall court efficiencies may be gained from various assignments of responsibility between personnel holding such distinct positions.

For a more detailed understanding of elements presented in this table, see definitions appearing in the glossary under "Judicial Staffing."

District Court Weighted Caseload

Chapter 363, Laws of 1987 requires that the Office of the Administrator for the Courts examine the need for new district court judicial positions using a weighted caseload analysis. A weighted caseload system is a means for measuring court workloads based on weighting filing types by the time required to dispose of them.

A weighted caseload system is based on the knowledge that the amount of judicial time required to dispose of court cases varies according to the type of case (e.g., the disposition of a serious criminal offense generally involves more judicial time than does the disposition of a traffic infraction). By measuring the time expended on a set of sample cases drawn from each court, "weights" can be computed that depict the average judicial time necessary to dispose of each case type. Similarly, the average judicial time for various noncase activities (e.g., research, administration, judicial meetings) can also be determined.

In response to the legislative mandate, the District Court Weighted Caseload Committee, chaired by Judge Gary Utigard of Southwest District Court, devised an innovative methodology to determine the time required for measuring both case and noncase related judicial activities among district courts. Information generated from this study may provide the Legislature and the counties with a tool for determining judgeship requirements.

In 1988, significant effort was expended by judges and court personnel on the phase of this research that determines the average amount of judicial time spent on various types of cases. Toward that end, judge time is being recorded on more than 55,000 cases to ensure the resulting weights are sufficiently precise. In addition, the second and final phase of this research was initiated during 1988. This aspect of the study determines what proportion of judge time is available for processing district court cases, after accounting for the time needed for administration, general research, and other noncase activities.

The study will be completed in the fall of 1989, and shall be presented to the Legislature in 1990.

1988 Caseload

History of Limited Jurisdiction Courts Established Throughout Washington

The accompanying table indicates the number of municipal courts, district courts, and associated contracting municipalities from 1980 to the present. Since 1980 district courts have decreased from 72 to 60 (plus 7 branch sites).

Trends regarding municipal courts are less clear, ranging from a high of 149 independent municipal courts in 1980-81 to a low of 129 in 1987. Generally, this suggests a trend away from maintenance of independent municipal courts and toward establishment of service contracts with district courts.

However, prevailing local options fluctuate from year to year, depending to a large degree on projected municipal expenses. As local economies and populations change, municipalities may move from one system for conducting court activity to the other. It is not uncommon for a single municipality to alternate every year or two between the two methods for providing court service. Since one municipality's change to a contract is frequently counterbalanced by another municipality's establishment of an independent municipal court, aggregate statistics do not reflect the large number of court identities which change from year to year.

It should also be noted that the nature of contracts between municipalities and district courts vary with local needs.

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History of District Courts, Contracting Municipalities, and Independent Municipal Courts

	District Courts	Branch Sites	Municipalities Contracting with District Courts	Municipal Courts
1980	72	*	93	149
1981	72	*	93	149
1982	72	*	96	133
1983	68	*	87	139
1984	64	4	96	136
1985	64	4	95	132
1986	64	3	86	135
1987	62	6	92	129
1988	60	7	96	132

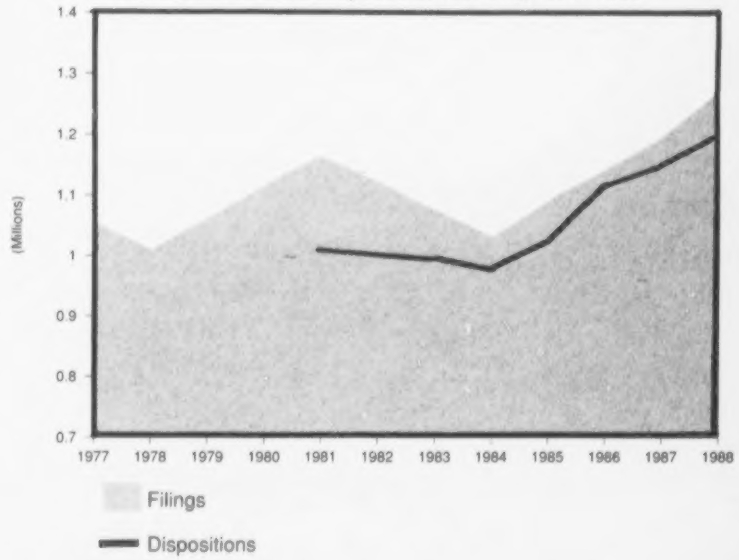
* Prior to 1984, branch sites were included in the district court figure.

For example, a few municipalities retain local municipal courts together with a contract for a limited range of services from the district court. An example of a "partial" contracting relationship is provided by Olympia, which engages Thurston District Court to conduct all trials; all other case-related activity is conducted by Olympia Municipal Court. This contrasts with the full contracting relationship between Lacey and Thurston District Court, wherein the latter conducts all activity arising from Lacey cases; Lacey does not maintain a municipal court.

Statistical Highlights

- Total filings increased 10 percent, continuing the trend of the last several years.
- Non-traffic infractions went up 53 percent in 1988.
- Felonies increased 18 percent in the last year.
- Domestic violence petitions for protection (down 3 percent) are the only category of limited jurisdiction filings to decrease in 1988.
- Parking infractions climbed 17 percent.
- Overall dispositions increased 8 percent in 1988, but not all casetypes shared in this gain.
- Dispositions of DWI/Physical Control, domestic violence petitions and small claims cases experienced modest declines during 1988.
- Significant increases in dispositions were experienced by non-traffic infractions (up 77 percent from 1988) and felony preliminary cases (up 24.5 percent).
- Both jury and non-jury trials declined in 1988 (down 6.7 and 2.5 percent, respectivelyl), as contested hearings increased (infractions up 10.3 percent; parking hearings up 19 percent).
- $72,005,177 in revenue was received during 1988, representing an 8.5 percent increase from 1987. The 30 percent Public Safety and Education funds climbed 25.8 percent to $9,297,208.
- Only DWI cases experienced a decline (albeit a negligible -1.2 percent) in receipts. Revenues from all other casetypes increased.
- The biggest revenue increases occurred for civil cases (up 23 percent) and parking (up 11 percent).
- Criminal court costs recovered from convicted defendants increased 11.5 percent. Legislation in 1988 determined these funds to be 100 percent retainable locally.

Total Cases Filed and Disposed at Year End, 1977 - 1988



The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Court Effectiveness

With 2,150,765 filings in 1988, as compared to 185,220 in the superior courts, district and municipal courts are most likely to be the first contact that members of the public have with the judicial system. Appeals provide one measure of public satisfaction with the courts, and in 1988 only 1656 district and municipal court cases were appealed. This represents less than one-tenth of one percent of cases filed. DWI cases have the highest appeal rate of any casetype handled by courts of limited jurisdiction--and that rate is only 1.15 percent (403) of DWI filings.

Furthermore, appeals from lower-jurisdiction courts comprise a very small proportion of superior court caseload. In 1988 superior courts handled 1317 criminal appeals, constituting 4.9 percent of their criminal caseload. Similarly, 733 (less than seven-tenths of one percent) of superior courts' 105,888 civil filings were appeals. In conclusion, district and municipal courts effectively resolve cases before them and contribute negligibly to the workload of superior courts.

Good Housekeeping

Limited jurisdiction courts dismissed a number of old cases during 1988. Several courts dismissed infractions and misdemeanors with outstanding failure-to-respond or warrant status more than four years old.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Traffic Infractions	655,390	672,770	2.6%	708,635	5.3%	739,882	4.4%	773,313	4.5%
Non-Traffic Infractions	1,026	2,087	103.4%	3,125	49.7%	3,172	1.5%	4,864	53.3%
DWI/Physical Control	37,897	36,151	-4.6%	38,041	5.2%	33,848	-11.0%	34,920	3.1%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	106,217	121,374	14.2%	126,494	4.2%	146,034	15.4%	156,882	7.4%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	130,520	151,186	15.8%	157,087	3.9%	163,748	4.2%	174,780	6.7%
Felony Preliminary	4,836	5,028	3.9%	3,732	-25.7%	4,541	21.6%	5,355	17.9%
Civil	66,658	69,743	4.6%	73,164	4.9%	73,253	0.1%	78,611	7.3%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	4,300	---	2,918	-32.1%	2,889	-0.9%	2,798	-3.1%
Small Claims	26,433	28,180	6.6%	29,910	6.1%	28,230	-5.6%	28,828	2.1%
Total	1,028,977	1,090,819	6.0%	1,143,106	4.7%	1,195,597	4.5%	1,260,351	5.4%
Parking	731,078	692,619	-5.2%	733,042	5.8%	760,570	3.7%	890,414	17.0%
Total Filings	**1,760,055**	**1,783,438**	**1.3%**	**1,876,148**	**5.1%**	**1,956,167**	**4.2%**	**2,150,765**	**9.9%**
Dispositions									
Traffic Infractions	683,106	695,787	1.8%	735,429	5.6%	766,678	4.2%	821,332	7.1%
Non-Traffic Infractions	707	1,614	128.2%	2,067	28.0%	1,844	-10.7%	3,264	77.0%
DWI/Physical Control	24,239	23,743	-2.0%	24,315	2.4%	20,869	-14.1%	19,992	-4.2%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	93,390	102,468	9.7%	115,349	12.5%	119,281	3.4%	125,061	4.8%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	98,305	119,757	21.8%	142,171	18.7%	147,226	3.5%	133,319	-9.4%
Felony Preliminary	4,032	4,721	17.0%	8,931	89.1%	8,889	-0.4%	11,067	24.5%
Civil	56,023	51,609	-7.8%	60,327	16.8%	59,310	-1.6%	60,518	2.0%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	4,008	---	2,618	-34.6%	2,679	2.3%	2,619	-2.2%
Small Claims	18,857	20,759	10.0%	22,601	8.8%	22,098	-2.2%	21,501	-2.7%
Total	978,659	1,024,466	4.6%	1,113,808	8.7%	1,148,874	3.1%	1,198,673	4.3%
Parking	603,247	566,071	-6.1%	599,808	5.9%	573,947	-4.3%	657,012	14.4%
Total Dispositions	**1,581,906**	**1,590,537**	**0.5%**	**1,713,616**	**7.7%**	**1,722,821**	**0.5%**	**1,855,685**	**7.7%**
Contested Proceedings									
Jury Trials	2,815	2,750	-2.3%	2,715	-1.2%	2,345	-13.6%	2,187	-6.7%
Non-Jury Trials and Contested Small Claims	46,184	44,670	-3.2%	41,737	-6.5%	40,055	-4.0%	39,027	-2.5%
Contested Infraction Hearings	30,512	33,530	9.8%	41,361	23.3%	49,116	18.7%	54,223	10.3%
Contested Parking Hearings	2,499	2,659	6.4%	2,730	2.6%	3,049	11.6%	3,631	19.0%
Total	**82,010**	**83,609**	**1.9%**	**88,543**	**5.9%**	**94,565**	**6.8%**	**99,068**	**4.7%**
Revenue									
Traffic/Non-Traffic Infract.	25,218,329	27,218,142	7.9%	32,190,136	18.2%	33,192,386	3.1%	36,480,491	9.9%
DWI/Physical Control	3,523,262	5,774,336	63.8%	6,437,859	11.4%	5,756,853	-10.5%	5,686,847	-1.2%
Traffic Misdemeanors	13,538,474	10,418,701	-23.0%	9,437,498	-9.4%	9,614,365	1.8%	10,397,206	8.1%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	6,869,433	7,674,209	11.7%	7,283,913	-5.0%	7,026,739	-3.5%	7,264,853	3.3%
Criminal Court Costs	---	416,016	---	1,107,528	166.2%	1,572,516	41.9%	1,754,210	11.5%
Civil	1,326,980	1,387,262	4.5%	1,459,591	5.2%	1,591,869	9.0%	1,956,191	22.8%
Domestic Viol. Protection	---	35,695	---	33,329	-6.6%	25,124	-24.6%	25,404	1.1%
Small Claims	264,334	282,859	7.0%	301,763	6.6%	280,577	-7.0%	300,304	7.0%
Total	50,740,812	53,207,220	4.8%	58,251,617	9.4%	59,060,429	1.3%	63,865,506	8.1%
Parking	5,326,523	5,515,042	3.5%	6,180,778	12.0%	7,301,667	18.1%	8,139,671	11.4%
Total Revenue	**56,067,335**	**58,722,262**	**4.7%**	**64,432,395**	**9.7%**	**66,362,096**	**2.9%**	**72,005,177**	**8.5%**
30% PSEA	---	---	---	3,442,424	---	7,387,926	114.6%	9,297,208	25.8%

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Filings By Jurisdiction, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
District Court Matters									
Traffic Infractions	328,259	359,283	9.4%	394,550	9.8%	406,628	3.0%	411,357	1.1%
Non-Traffic Infractions	603	725	20.2%	1,226	69.1%	1,415	15.4%	2,286	61.5%
DWI/Physical Control	20,173	20,307	0.6%	22,341	10.0%	19,882	-11.0%	21,165	6.4%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	44,714	55,795	24.7%	63,243	13.3%	66,586	5.2%	71,927	8.0%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	54,575	60,938	11.6%	62,478	2.5%	63,806	2.1%	72,991	14.3%
Felony Preliminary	4,836	5,028	3.9%	3,732	-25.7%	4,541	21.6%	5,355	17.9%
Civil	64,224	67,419	4.9%	70,420	4.4%	70,677	0.3%	74,956	6.0%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	3,063	---	2,197	-28.2%	2,271	3.3%	2,258	-0.5%
Small Claims	26,433	28,180	6.6%	29,910	6.1%	28,230	-5.6%	28,828	2.1%
Total District Court	**543,817**	**600,738**	**10.4%**	**650,097**	**8.2%**	**664,036**	**2.1%**	**691,123**	**4.0%**
Municipal Matters *									
Traffic Infractions	327,131	313,487	-4.1%	314,085	0.1%	333,254	6.1%	361,956	8.6%
Non-Traffic Infractions	423	1,362	221.9%	1,899	39.4%	1,757	-7.4%	2,578	46.7%
DWI/Physical Control	17,724	15,844	-10.6%	15,700	-0.9%	13,966	-11.0%	13,755	-1.5%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	61,503	65,579	6.6%	63,251	-3.5%	79,448	25.6%	84,955	6.9%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	75,945	90,248	18.8%	94,609	4.8%	99,942	5.6%	101,789	1.8%
Civil	2,434	2,324	-4.5%	2,744	18.0%	2,576	-6.1%	3,655	41.8%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	1,237	---	721	-41.7%	618	-14.2%	540	-12.6%
Total Municipal	**485,160**	**490,081**	**1.0%**	**493,009**	**0.5%**	**531,561**	**7.8%**	**569,228**	**7.0%**

* Municipal matters include filings in both contracting municipalities and independent municipal courts, as well as traffic violations bureaus.

Charging Practices and Jurisdiction Discretion

Charging practices influence the caseloads of district and municipal courts in a variety of ways. Perhaps most evident is the impact of increased (or, conversely, decreased) enforcement on the work of the courts. Additionally, many offenses may be cited under either municipal or state statute. Officers' discretion in citing authority influences caseload of district relative to municipal courts. Prevailing citing practices also have implications for all costs associated with prosecution, including incarceration and defense, by determining county or municipal responsibility for these costs.

Infraction Activity, 1988

	Traffic	Non-Traffic	Subtotals	Parking	Totals
Filings					
Notices of Infraction Filed	773,313	4,864	778,177	890,414	1,668,591
Number of Violations Charged	844,953	5,257	850,210	890,108	1,740,318
Proceedings					
Mitigation Hearings	216,548	680	217,228	20,236	237,464
Contested Hearings	54,023	200	54,223	3,631	57,854
Show Cause Hearings	4,863	18	4,881	1,677	6,558
Other Hearings on the Record	26,862	239	27,101	759	27,860
Total Proceedings	**302,296**	**1,137**	**303,433**	**26,303**	**329,736**
Dispositions					
Paid	345,981	1,915	347,896	562,667	910,563
Committed - Failure to Appear/Respond	192,374	272	192,646	37,634	230,280
Committed	226,636	749	227,385	26,729	254,114
Not Committed	7,568	91	7,659	677	8,336
Dismissed	48,773	237	49,010	29,305	78,315
Total Dispositions	**821,332**	**3,264**	**861,761**	**657,012**	**1,521,025**
Appeals to Superior Court	182	3	185	3	188
Total Revenue	**36,358,448**	**122,043**	**36,480,491**	**8,139,671**	**44,620,162**

Infractions

Infraction Enforcement Impact

In 1984 and 1985 approximately 22 percent of people issued notices of infractions failed to appear as they had promised. In response to this problem, the 1987 Legislature enacted a bill allowing police officers to arrest anyone stopped, after verifying with DOL that the driver has two or more failures to appear on the driving record. To address the problem of out-of-state drivers who fail to appear on a notice of infraction, the Legislature authorized law enforcement officers to require the posting of a bond or cash security in the amount of the infraction penalty when out-of-state drivers are stopped. These laws became effective July 1, 1987.

To date, there has not been uniform implementation. As these practices become more routine, a decline in the number of failures to appear may be expected.

Non-Traffic Infractions

In recent years, municipalities have decriminalized a number of offenses under municipal code. (See *Misdemeanors - Decriminalization*, on page 5.15, and RCW 7.80 pertaining to civil infractions.) Some courts apply civil court rules to the civil infractions and assess a filing fee. Others process such cases as non-traffic infractions. Draft rules to clearly regulate civil infractions are presently being considered by the Supreme Court.

The 4864 non-traffic infractions filed during 1988 represents a 53 percent increase over such filings in 1987 and underscores a notable trend toward decriminalization. Non-traffic infractions still, however, constitute only slightly more than two-tenths of one percent of total state filings.

Fewer Paids, More Contested Infraction Cases, and PSEA Surcharge

A legislatively mandated surcharge on fines and penalities became effective in May 1986. This surcharge increased the 60 percent PSEA by 50 percent, increasing the total amount owed by approximately 19 percent. Since 1986 the receipt per committed charge has increased from $41.08 to $47.52, a 16 percent increase.

In 1985 the year prior to the surcharge, 51 percent of infraction dispositions were "Paid." In 1988 42 percent of charges were disposed as "Paid". Since 1985, proceedings for infractions increased by 44.3 percent, with contested hearings having a substantial 61.7 percent increase since 1985. The ratio of proceedings per filing between 1985 (31 per 100) and 1988 (39 per 100) increased by 26 percent, demonstrating that more citations are being contested.

It appears that the increased dollar penalty resulted in fewer citations being paid, more being contested, and a corresponding increase in contested and mitigation hearings in order to reduce the fine.

In conclusion, the PSEA Surcharge has increased infraction receipts by 16 percent but not without the cost of increasing proceedings per filing by 26 percent.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Traffic Infraction Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Notices of Infraction	655,390	672,770	2.6%	708,635	5.3%	739,882	4.4%	773,313	4.5%
Charges	705,114	725,688	2.9%	763,503	5.2%	807,719	5.7%	844,953	4.6%
Dispositions									
Committed-Paid	346,149	358,006	3.4%	372,031	3.9%	351,870	-5.4%	345,981	-1.6%
Committed-FTR/FTA	141,006	149,736	6.1%	143,557	-4.1%	169,300	17.9%	192,374	13.6%
Committed	163,940	153,651	-6.2%	179.524	16.8%	194,954	8.5%	226,636	16.2%
Total Committed	651,095	661,393	1.5%	695,112	5.0%	716,124	3.0%	764,991	6.8%
Not Committed	5,546	5,106	-7.9%	6,374	24.8%	7,337	15.1%	7,568	3.1%
Dismissed	26,465	29,288	10.6%	33,943	15.8%	43,217	27.3%	48,773	12.8%
Total Dispositions	**683,106**	**695,787**	**1.8%**	**735,429**	**5.6%**	**766,678**	**4.2%**	**821,332**	**7.1%**
Proceedings									
Mitigation Hearing	155,914	154,039	-1.2%	173,463	12.6%	191,441	10.3%	216,548	13.1%
Contested Hearing	30,454	33,402	9.6%	41,192	23.3%	48,931	18.7%	54,023	10.4%
Show Cause Hearing	3,730	3,800	1.8%	3,903	2.7%	3,899	-0.1%	4,863	24.7%
Other Hearing on the Record	21,293	19,181	-9.9%	18,792	-2.0%	26,252	39.6%	26,862	2.3%
Total Proceedings	**211,391**	**210,422**	**-0.4%**	**237,350**	**12.7%**	**270,523**	**13.9%**	**302,296**	**11.7%**
Appeals	89	100	12.3%	144	44.0%	345	139.5%	182	-47.2%
Revenue	**25,203,494**	**27,174,679**	**7.8%**	**32,055,797**	**17.9%**	**33,101,881**	**3.2%**	**36,358,448**	**9.8%**
Revenue Per Committed	**38.70**	**41.08**	**6.1%**	**46.11**	**12.2%**	**46.22**	**0.2%**	**47.52**	**2.8%**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Misdemeanor Activity, 1988

	DWI/ Physical Control	Other Traffic	Subtotals	Non-Traffic	Totals
Filings					
Citations/Complaints Filed	34,920	156,882	191,802	174,780	366,582
Number of Violations Charged	43,555	173,550	217,105	192,264	409,369
Settings					
Non-Jury Trials Set	15,315	44,873	60,188	48,061	108,249
Jury Trials Set	30,994	26,415	57,409	39,682	97,091
Total Trials Set	**46,309**	**71,288**	**117,597**	**87,743**	**205,340**
Proceedings					
Arraignments	25,676	105,841	131,517	121,870	253,387
Non-Jury Trials	2,408	9,722	12,130	12,999	25,129
Jury Trials	918	355	1,273	883	2,156
Total Trials	3,326	10,077	13,403	13,882	27,285
Stipulations to the Record	6,200	13,924	20,124	15,314	35,438
Other Hearings on the Record	84,340	162,352	246,692	168,191	414,883
Total Proceedings	**119,542**	**292,194**	**411,736**	**319,257**	**730,993**
Dispositions					
Bail Forfeiture	356	15,218	15,574	13,907	29,481
Guilty	14,605	84,562	99,167	67,848	167,015
Not Guilty	565	1,637	2,202	3,072	5,274
Dismissed *	4,466	23,644	28,110	48,492	76,602
Total Dispositions	**21,247**	**131,937**	**153,184**	**139,746**	**292,930**
Reduced/Amended to Lesser Charge	6,071				
Deferred Prosecution					
Prosecution Deferred	6,085	702	6,787	3,379	10,166
Prosecution Resumed	447	51	498	191	689
Appeals to Superior Court	403	275	678	493	1,171
Revenue	5,686,847	10,397,206	16,084,053	7,264,853	23,348,906
Criminal Court Costs Recovered					1,754,210
State Assessment					9,297,208

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

Misdemeanors

Decriminalization

Legislation passed in 1987 (Chapter 438) established a task force to review misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors to determine if these criminal offenses might appropriately be decriminalized to civil infractions, or if the penalty for the offense should be eliminated or otherwise modified. A mechanism for enforcement of civil infractions was established by the Legislature and maximum penalty amounts for class 1 through class 4 infractions were delineated. The task force will submit a report to the Legislature by June 30, 1989. (See related discussion, *Non-Traffic Infractions*, page 5.13.)

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

DWI/Physical Control Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Citations	37,897	36,151	-4.6%	38,041	5.2%	33,848	-11.0%	34,920	3.1%
Charges	45,746	44,583	-2.5%	44,664	0.1%	42,119	-5.6%	43,555	3.4%
Dispositions									
Guilty	18,463	17,530	-5.0%	19,086	8.8%	15,528	-18.6%	14,605	-5.9%
Bail Forfeiture	355	274	-22.8%	312	13.8%	600	92.3%	356	-40.6%
Not Guilty	1,008	1,207	19.7%	723	-40.0%	640	-11.4%	565	-11.7%
Dismissed*	4,413	4,732	7.2%	4,194	-11.3%	4,101	-2.2%	4,466	8.9%
Total Dispositions	**24,239**	**23,743**	**-2.0%**	**24,315**	**2.4%**	**20,869**	**-14.1%**	**19,992**	**-4.2%**
Reduced/Amended to Lesser Charge	4,936	5,298	7.3%	5,506	3.9%	6,407	16.3%	6,071	-5.2%
Prosecution Deferred	6,151	5,541	-9.9%	5,431	-1.9%	5,322	-2.0%	6,085	14.3%
Prosecution Resumed	635	583	-8.1%	537	-7.8%	479	-10.8%	447	-6.6%
Proceedings									
Jury Trial	1,494	1,345	-9.9%	1,252	-6.9%	1,104	-11.8%	918	-16.8%
Non-Jury Trial	5,615	5,285	-5.8%	3,369	-36.2%	2,515	-25.3%	2,408	-4.2%
Stipulation to the Record	6,409	6,797	6.0%	6,706	-1.3%	6,445	-3.8%	6,200	-3.8%
Arraignment	27,767	26,673	-3.9%	25,402	-4.7%	24,357	-4.1%	25,676	5.4%
Other Hearing on the Record	75,636	80,131	5.9%	84,303	5.2%	79,112	-6.1%	84,340	6.6%
Total Proceedings	**116,921**	**120,231**	**2.8%**	**121,032**	**0.6%**	**113,533**	**-6.1%**	**119,542**	**5.2%**
Trial Settings									
Jury Trial Settings	17,449	20,820	19.3%	23,942	14.9%	26,955	12.5%	30,994	14.9%
Settings per Jury Trial	11.6	15.4	32.5%	19.1	23.5%	24.4	27.6%	33.7	38.2%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	18,868	17,029	-9.7%	14,492	-14.8%	13,861	-4.3%	15,315	10.4%
Settings per Non-Jury Trial	3.3	3.2	-4.1%	4.3	33.5%	5.5	28.1%	6.3	15.3%
Appeals	**387**	**488**	**26.0%**	**384**	**-21.3%**	**547**	**42.4%**	**403**	**-26.3%**
DWI/Physical Revenue	**3,523,262**	**5,774,336**	**63.8%**	**6,437,859**	**11.4%**	**5,756,853**	**-10.5%**	**5,686,847**	**-1.2%**

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

Driving While Intoxicated/ Physical Control

In 1988, 34,920 DWI cases were filed, representing a second year of low filings relative to the 1986 peak at 38,041. One view suggests these filings have been suppressed awaiting the outcome of 1988 Supreme Court decisions regarding DWI (see article below). Statistics supporting this view include large increases in filings in the other criminal traffic category, the 1987 increase in reduced/amended DWI filings (leveling off in 1988), and increased trial settings in both years. Significantly, 1987 appeals rose 42 percent to 547 (1.6 percent of filings) and dropped back to 403 (1.1 percent of filings) in 1988.

DWI filings in 1989 will lend insight as to whether the decline of the last two years represents a change in social behavior or was an artifact of charging practices.

DWI/Physical Control cases move through the system on a variety of paths.

Deferred Prosecution: During 1988, 17 percent of DWI cases were diverted into deferred prosecution. The success of this program has lead to greater utilization (up 14 percent in 1988). Upon successful completion of the terms of deferred prosecution, these cases will be dismissed.

Trials: Other cases, including those which did not qualify for deferred prosecution and those in which terms of deferred prosecution were not successfully met, may be tried.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

In 1988, 30,994 jury trials and 15,315 non-jury trials were scheduled for DWI cases. Yet, only 918 (3 percent) and 2408 (16 percent) of these, respectively, were conducted. This represents a 16.8 percent drop in jury trials and 4.2 percent drop in non-jury trials since 1987. This has a substantial impact on court workload and congestion.

Administrators and clerks scheduled an average 33.7 jury trials for every one which took place. And this rate has been steadily climbing over the last five years, up 38 percent from one year ago and almost triple the rate in 1984. A variety of factors contribute to the continuances which require repeated reschedulings. Attorney case preparation, plea bargaining and awaited Supreme Court decisions regarding DWI (see article below) may all have contributed during 1988.

Reduced/Amended: Finally, DWI cases which are neither deferred nor disposed by trial may be reduced or amended to a lesser charge such as negligent driving. In 1988, 6071 cases (17 percent of filings) were amended. All subsequent case activity is recorded under Other Traffic Misdemeanors rather than DWI. Generally, these cases are disposed as guilty and are included in the 84,562 Other Traffic Misdemeanor guilty dispositions.

DWI Ignition Interlock

First-time DWI offenders may qualify for deferred prosecution. Deferred prosecution typically includes imposing special conditions, such as the offender's participation in an alcohol treatment program. Successful completion of these conditions results in the charges against the offender being dropped.

If a person qualifies for deferred prosecution, RCW 46.20, as amended in 1987, allows a judge to impose as a condition of deferred prosecution the installation of an ignition interlock device. Ignition interlock devices were developed to prevent a driver from starting a motor vehicle if the driver has more than a certain amount of alcohol on their breath. Standards were established in 1987 for certification, installation, repair, and removal of interlock equipment (WAC 204-50). Four vendors of this equipment have applied for certification, but only one has been approved.

Although several courts have begun to order the use of the devices, there have been some difficulties in procurement of the equipment and in procedures. The Office of the Administrator for the Courts is working with the Department of Licensing and the district courts to facilitate the process.

DWI Supreme Court Decisions

In 1988 the Washington State Supreme Court issued rulings on two cases which dealt with DWI issues.

State v. Ford challenged the reliability of the BAC Verifier DataMaster. The Supreme Court held that the state toxicologist's approval of the DataMaster machine was not arbitrary and capricious, reversing a superior court ruling that suppressed breath alcohol test results.

State v. Brayman dealt with the constitutionality of the statute (RCW 46.61.502) which allows breath alcohol testing. In 1988 the Supreme Court held that RCW 46.61.502(1) does not violate due process, equal protection, or the Equal Rights Amendment and was not the product of discriminatory legislative intent, and that breath test evidence is admissible to prove the crime of driving while intoxicated.

Deferred Prosecution Successful

During 1988, 6085 DWI/physical control cases were placed on deferred prosecution. This represents over 17 percent of all DWI/physical control cases filed. Prosecution resumed in 447 cases, suggesting only a small proportion of deferred cases ultimately re-enter the system. The substantial majority of persons placed on deferred prosecution successfully complete the terms and have their cases dismissed.

Comparable successful completion rates were also demonstrated for other criminal traffic and non-traffic misdemeanor cases.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Other Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Citations	106,217	121,374	14.2%	126,494	4.2%	146,034	15.4%	156,882	7.4%
Charges	117,584	135,146	14.9%	139,406	3.1%	162,742	16.7%	173,550	6.6%
Dispositions									
Guilty	64,045	69,913	9.1%	78,800	12.7%	82,126	4.2%	84,562	2.9%
Bail Forfeiture	13,217	13,372	1.1%	16,264	21.6%	16,476	1.3%	15,218	-7.6%
Not Guilty	1,629	1,754	7.6%	1,368	-22.0%	1,292	-5.5%	1,637	26.7%
Dismissed*	14,499	17,429	20.2%	18,917	8.5%	19,387	2.4%	23,644	21.9%
Total Dispositions	93,390	102,468	9.7%	115,349	12.5%	119,281	3.4%	125,061	4.8%
Prosecution Deferred	696	562	-19.2%	598	6.4%	640	7.0%	702	9.6%
Prosecution Resumed	215	77	-64.1%	58	-24.6%	31	-46.5%	51	64.5%
Proceedings									
Jury Trial	348	345	-0.8%	439	27.2%	362	-17.5%	355	-1.9%
Non-Jury Trial	11,629	11,519	-0.9%	10,491	-8.9%	9,937	-5.2%	9,722	-2.1%
Stipulation to the Record	7,424	7,750	4.3%	9,685	24.9%	11,712	20.9%	13,924	18.8%
Arraignment	65,943	71,153	7.9%	83,169	16.8%	95,191	14.4%	105,841	11.1%
Other Hearing on the Record	105,491	113,169	7.2%	136,935	21.0%	146,923	7.2%	162,352	10.5%
Total Proceedings	190,835	203,936	6.8%	240,719	18.0%	264,125	9.7%	292,194	10.6%
Trial Settings									
Jury Trial Settings	9,247	12,925	39.7%	19,295	49.2%	23,543	22.0%	26,415	12.1%
Settings per Jury Trial	26.5	37.4	40.9%	43.9	17.3%	65.0	47.9%	74.4	14.4%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	29,054	29,929	3.0%	33,156	10.7%	38,262	15.3%	44,873	17.2%
Settings per Non-Jury Trial	2.4	2.5	3.9%	3.1	21.6%	3.8	21.8%	4.6	19.8%
Appeals	149	201	34.8%	264	31.3%	205	-22.3%	275	34.1%
Revenue	13,538,474	10,418,701	-23.0%	9,437,498	-9.4%	9,614,365	1.8%	10,397,206	8.1%

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

Other Traffic Misdemeanors

Other traffic misdemeanors includes all citations/complaints other than those in the DWI/Physical Control category that pertain to the operation or use of a vehicle. Four out of every five citations/complaints for traffic-related misdemeanors are in this other criminal traffic category.

During 1988, 156,882 other traffic misdemeanors were filed, a 7 percent increase over 1987. It should be noted however, that new legislation authorizing the filing of a criminal charge for a second failure-to-respond to a citation did not contribute to this increase (see "Infraction Enforcement Impact"). As the new legislation is more widely implemented, additional increases in Other Traffic Misdemeanor filings are expected.

Plea bargaining of DWI cases (perhaps accelerated by pending Supreme Court decisions; see discussion under DWI) contributes to other traffic misdemeanor caseload. This practice elicits a guilty plea, and is reflected in the lower trial rate for other traffic misdemeanors. Trials were conducted for 6.4 percent of these cases in 1988, compared to 9.5 percent of DWI cases.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Citations	130,520	151,186	15.8%	157,087	3.9%	163,748	4.2%	174,780	6.7%
Charges	142,139	166,978	17.4%	171,315	2.5%	179,710	4.9%	192,264	6.9%
Dispositions									
Guilty	50,320	62,531	24.2%	80,339	28.4%	79,921	-0.5%	67,848	-15.1%
Bail Forfeiture	15,760	15,772	0.0%	15,228	-3.4%	14,070	-7.6%	13,907	-1.1%
Not Guilty	3,012	3,144	4.3%	3,040	-3.3%	3,273	7.6%	3,072	-6.1%
Dismissed*	29,213	38,310	31.1%	43,564	13.7%	49,962	14.6%	48,492	-2.9%
Total Dispositions	**98,305**	**119,757**	**21.8%**	**142,171**	**18.7%**	**147,226**	**3.5%**	**133,319**	**-9.4%**
Prosecution Deferred	2,477	2,335	-5.7%	2,754	17.9%	3,213	16.6%	3,379	5.1%
Prosecution Resumed	333	234	-29.7%	314	34.1%	184	-41.4%	191	3.8%
Proceedings									
Jury Trial	913	996	9.0%	993	-0.3%	845	-14.9%	883	4.4%
Non-Jury Trial	12,751	13,157	3.1%	12,128	-7.8%	11,969	-1.3%	12,999	8.6%
Stipulation to the Record	8,898	12,346	38.7%	13,586	10.0%	13,850	1.9%	15,314	10.5%
Arraignment	90,890	99,001	8.9%	101,398	2.4%	116,172	14.5%	121,870	4.9%
Other Hearing on the Record	117,337	139,324	18.7%	153,732	10.3%	156,589	1.8%	168,191	7.4%
Total Proceedings	**230,789**	**264,824**	**14.7%**	**281,837**	**6.4%**	**299,425**	**6.2%**	**319,257**	**6.6%**
Trial Settings									
Jury Trial Settings	16,067	24,180	50.4%	30,832	27.5%	34,657	12.4%	39,682	14.4%
Settings per Jury Trial	17.5	24.2	37.9%	31.0	27.8%	41.0	32.0%	44.9	9.5%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	36,604	43,050	17.6%	40,199	-6.6%	42,984	6.9%	48,061	11.8%
Settings per Non-Jury Trial	2.8	3.2	13.9%	3.3	1.3%	3.5	8.3%	3.6	2.9%
Appeals	414	405	-2.1%	443	9.3%	598	34.9%	493	-17.5%
Revenue	**6,869,433**	**7,674,209**	**11.7%**	**7,283,913**	**-5.0%**	**7,026,739**	**-3.5%**	**7,264,853**	**3.3%**

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Civil Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings	**66,658**	**69,743**	**4.6%**	**73,164**	**4.9%**	**73,253**	**0.1%**	**78,611**	**7.3%**
Dispositions									
Default Judgment	33,846	37,131	9.7%	41,605	12.0%	41,492	-0.2%	42,404	2.1%
Other Pretrial Judgment	16,809	10,541	-37.2%	13,465	27.7%	13,221	-1.8%	14,603	10.4%
Judgment After Trial	5,368	3,937	-26.6%	5,257	33.5%	4,597	-12.5%	3,511	-23.6%
Total Dispositions	**56,023**	**51,609**	**-7.8%**	**60,327**	**16.8%**	**59,310**	**-1.6%**	**60,518**	**2.0%**
Post-Judgment Writs	27,169	30,015	10.4%	36,771	22.5%	37,323	1.5%	37,364	0.1%
Proceedings									
Jury Trial	60	64	6.6%	31	-51.5%	34	9.6%	31	-8.8%
Non-Jury Trial	5,556	3,492	-37.1%	3,996	14.4%	4,019	0.5%	3,378	-15.9%
Other Hearing	11,288	8,776	-22.2%	13,417	52.8%	13,401	-0.1%	13,745	2.5%
Total Proceedings	**16,904**	**12,332**	**-27.0%**	**17,444**	**41.4%**	**17,454**	**0.0%**	**17,154**	**-1.7%**
Trial Settings									
Jury Trial Settings	352	268	-23.8%	260	-2.9%	267	2.6%	216	-19.1%
Settings per Jury Trial	5.8	4.1	-28.6%	8.3	100.2%	7.8	-6.3%	6.9	-11.2%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	17,254	11,825	-31.4%	12,811	8.3%	13,205	3.0%	11,450	-13.2%
Settings per Non-Jury Trial	3.1	3.3	9.0%	3.2	-5.3%	3.2	2.4%	3.3	3.1%
Appeals	177	132	-25.4%	198	50.0%	172	-13.1%	130	-24.4%
Revenue	**1,326,980**	**1,387,262**	**4.5%**	**1,459,591**	**5.2%**	**1,591,869**	**9.0%**	**1,956,191**	**22.8%**

Civil/Small Claims

Civil: Civil cases include all complaints or petitions filed by a private or corporate party (the plaintiff or petitioner) against another private or corporate party requesting the enforcement or protection of a civil right, alleging civil damages, or the redress or prevention of a wrong. Civil cases filed in Washington's district courts are limited in that the damages claimed may not exceed $10,000. Whereas such civil cases generally must be filed in district courts, Seattle Municipal Court is an exception. It has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court over civil cases.

Civil cases may also include civil infractions offenses decriminalized under municipal code for those courts which apply civil court rules to those cases. (See *Non-Traffic Infractions* discussion, page 5.13.)

Small Claims: Small claims courts in Washington are organized as a distinct department of the district court. The primary objective of small claims courts is to simplify the court process for a specified range of smaller civil disputes--those in which the plaintiff is seeking redress through damages only, the damages do not exceed a fixed dollar amount, and parties are not represented by attorneys (Chapter 12.40 of the Revised Code of Washington). Proceedings for small claims courts are generally conducted in an informal manner.

Civil Filing Location Change

Requiring that civil actions be filed in the district where the defendant resides sometimes causes difficulties. Defendants may refuse to provide a current address, work in a district other than their residence, or continuously move to avoid suit. Chapter 71, Laws of 1988 amended RCW 3.66.040 to allow most civil actions to be brought in the district in which the defendant's actual physical employment is located if the defendant's residence is not ascertained by reasonable efforts. This may account for the 7.3 percent increase in statewide civil filings experienced during 1988.

Small Claims Jurisdiction Increased

Civil Chapter 85, Laws of 1988 raised the jurisdiction of small claims court from $1000 to $2000. Restrictions on the right to appeal apply only where the amount claimed was less than $1000. Where the amount claimed is over $1000 the right of appeal to a new review in superior court is provided plaintiffs and cross-claimants as well as defendants.

Since small claims was established to simplify the process for resolving small disputes, increasing the limit allows a larger number of disputes to be addressed through this simplified process.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Small Claims Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings	**26,433**	**28,180**	**6.6%**	**29,910**	**6.1%**	**28,230**	**-5.6%**	**28,828**	**2.1%**
Dispositions									
Default Judgment	6,273	7,040	12.2%	7,452	5.8%	7,285	-2.2%	6,872	-5.6%
Other Pretrial Judgment	4,512	5,351	18.5%	6,346	18.5%	6,361	0.2%	6,807	7.0%
Trial Judgment	8,072	8,368	3.6%	8,803	5.1%	8,452	-3.9%	7,822	-7.4%
Total Dispositions	**18,857**	**20,759**	**10.0%**	**22,601**	**8.8%**	**22,098**	**-2.2%**	**21,501**	**-2.7%**
Transferred to Civil for Satisfaction of Judgment	3,395	3,585	5.5%	4,498	25.4%	4,071	-9.4%	4,168	2.3%
Proceedings									
Trial/Contested Hearing	10,633	11,217	5.4%	11,753	4.7%	11,615	-1.1%	10,520	-9.4%
Other Participatory Hearing	3,689	4,978	34.9%	5,223	4.9%	5,663	8.4%	6,456	14.0%
Total Proceedings	**14,322**	**16,195**	**13.0%**	**16,976**	**4.8%**	**17,278**	**1.7%**	**16,976**	**-1.7%**
Appeals	130	160	23.0%	141	-11.8%	336	138.2%	167	-50.2%
Revenue	**264,334**	**282,859**	**7.0%**	**301,763**	**6.6%**	**280,577**	**-7.0%**	**300,304**	**7.0%**

The Office of the Administrator for the Courts provides a brochure on procedures to all small claims departments in the state to be made available to all parties in any small claims case.

Alternate Dispute Resolution

In response to burgeoning caseloads and issues of case-delay, a number of district courts have embarked upon programs (some state-certified) to divert small claims cases to alternate processes for dispute resolution. Several counties have reported considerable success in minimizing judicial time necessary to handle these cases.

South District Court in Snohomish County has one of the state's several alternate resolution programs.

Domestic Violence Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984[a]	1985	% Chg	1986[b]	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings	---	**4,300**	---	**2,918**	**-32.1%**	**2,889**	**-0.9%**	**2,798**	**-3.1%**
Proceedings									
Ex Parte Hearings	---	1,473	---	2,342	58.9%	2,393	2.1%	2,464	2.9%
Full Order Hearings	---	4,565	---	1,041	-77.1%	1,053	1.1%	1,011	-3.9%
Total Hearings	---	**6,038**	---	**3,383**	**-43.9%**	**3,446**	**1.8%**	**3,475**	**0.8%**
Dispositions									
Full Orders Granted	---	2,095	---	924	-55.8%	984	6.4%	1,133	15.1%
Denied/Dismissed	---	1,443	---	621	-56.9%	665	7.0%	547	-17.7%
Transferred To Superior Court	---	470	---	1,073	128.2%	1,030	-4.0%	939	-8.8%
Total Dispositions	---	**4,008**	---	**2,618**	**-34.6%**	**2,679**	**2.3%**	**2,619**	**-2.2%**
Revenue	---	**35,695**	---	**33,329**	**-6.6%**	**25,124**	**-24.6%**	**25,404**	**1.1%**

[a] Domestic Violence Protection Act enacted in 1984; the first full year of data collection occurred in 1985.

[b] Domestic Violence Protection Act revised in September 1985, shifting workload to superior courts in 1986.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

South District Court reports two of its program's primary effects: an increase in cases successfully resolved prior to filing, and an increase in filings resolved prior to trial. Caseload statistics for 1988 reveal 142 (12.7 percent) of the 1121 small claims cases disposed by South District Court were disposed by trial. This is down from 22.8 percent disposed by trial in 1987. Correspondingly, pretrial judgments (other than default judgments) increased from 48.7 percent to 58.3 percent of total dispositions. As a consequence, South District Court has been able to eliminate a sizable backlog which existed prior to the program's implementation.

The Dispute Resolution Center of Spokane County is another program which has reported considerable success. Their 1988 Annual Report notes that such programs frequently provide innovative resolutions in previously stalemated conflicts.

Growing development of alternate dispute resolution programs around the state may have contributed to the negligible (2.1 percent) increase in statewide small claims filings during 1988--despite the increase in jurisdiction from $1000 to $2000. Furthermore, a 9.4 percent decline in small claims trials and a 15.9 perrcent drop in civil trials during 1988 may be attributable in part to dispute resolution programs.

Felony Activity

All persons arrested on probable cause or held for investigation may be held for a maximum of 72 hours (exclusive of holidays). During that period a preliminary appearance may be conducted in district court. At this hearing, a defendant is informed of the nature of the charges and bail may be set.

Approximately 22 district courts conducted a total of 14,995 preliminary appearances during 1988, with eight courts (Seattle, Spokane, Everett, Skagit, Benton, Douglas, Okanogan, and Franklin District Courts) handling the bulk (approximately 98 percent). Preliminary appearances increased 43 percent over those held in 1987.

In 1988, 5355 felony complaints were filed with district courts, up 18 percent from last year. These were principally filed in Seattle, Spokane, Everett, Benton, Skagit, Grays Harbor and Franklin District Courts. Superior courts have jurisdiction for trying felony complaints. The jurisdiction of district courts is to provide a preliminary hearing, determining whether the case is dismissed, reduced to misdemeanor, or bound over to superior court for trial. Prosecutors have discretion over whether preliminary hearings are conducted in district or superior court, and practices frequently depend on relative location of jail and prosecutor office to the courts.

With felony activity increasing for all phases of district court involvement (filings up 18 percent, in-custody defendants up 13 percent, proceedings up 17 percent and dispositions up 25 percent), a trend toward greater utilization of the courts for felony cases is evident. Furthermore, this increased activity is borne by a small number of courts. A continuation of this trend will have notable consequences for judicial and administrative workload.

The divergent nature and type of activity conducted by various district courts has led to discrepancies in the manner in which felony case activity is reported. Increasing court involvement with felony cases recommends that caseload reporting definitions and practices be reviewed. The statistics committee for limited jurisdiction courts plans to conduct this review and implement necessary changes during 1989.

Felony Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Complaints	4,836	5,028	3.9%	3,732	-25.7%	4,541	21.6%	5,355	17.9%
In-Custody Defendants	7,704	8,258	7.1%	11,323	37.1%	11,358	0.3%	12,779	12.5%
Dispositions									
Dismissed	1,387	1,957	41.0%	5,975	205.3%	5,962	-0.2%	7,210	20.9%
Bound Over to Superior Court	1,603	1,897	18.3%	2,084	9.8%	1,647	-20.9%	2,230	35.3%
Reduced to Misdemeanor	1,042	867	-16.7%	872	0.5%	1,280	46.7%	1,627	27.1%
Total Dispositions	**4,032**	**4,721**	**17.0%**	**8,931**	**89.1%**	**8,889**	**-0.4%**	**11,067**	**24.5%**
Proceedings									
Preliminary Hearing	1,475	1,470	-0.3%	1,053	-28.3%	1,176	11.6%	1,408	19.7%
Formal Charge Hearing	2,053	2,039	-0.6%	1,737	-14.8%	2,240	28.9%	2,968	32.5%
Preliminary Appearance	10,047	10,349	3.0%	10,664	3.0%	10,458	-1.9%	14,995	43.3%
Other Participatory Hearing	1,662	2,500	50.4%	5,166	106.6%	5,263	1.8%	3,011	-42.7%
Total Proceedings	**15,237**	**16,358**	**7.3%**	**18,620**	**13.8%**	**19,137**	**2.7%**	**22,382**	**16.9%**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Understanding Caseload Tables

The following tables contain statistical information summarizing the judicial caseloads of all Washington Courts of Limited Jurisdiction for calendar year 1988. Information presented here was provided by court administrators and clerks of each district court, municipal court, and traffic violations bureau via monthly reports. Following administrator/clerk verification of the courts' data, prosecutors were given an opportunity to review information for their county prior to publication.

Reporting courts are listed by county and categorized into four types: district courts (which may sponsor branch locations in addition to the primary site), municipalities that contract for services from district courts (indented under the appropriate district court), independent municipal courts and traffic violation bureaus (listed alphabetically after the district courts). These are presented in the following scheme:

Categorization in Table

County
.District Court
..Branch 1 (primary site)
...Contracting Municipalities
..Site Total
..Branch 2
...Contracting Municipalities
..Site Total
.District Total
.Independent Municipal Courts
.Traffic Violations Bureaus
County Total

The designation "N" indicates that no information was received from the court for the specified item. The designation "P" indicates that information was received for only part of the year. Incomplete data are not included in state totals. (See OAC Policy on Partial Reporting and Incomplete Data.)

The number of cases transferred from a court or traffic violations bureau to another court have been deducted from the filings in the originating court.

A glossary is included in this chapter. Please consider the definitions and reporting conventions detailed in the glossary when interpreting statistics provided in the following tables. Additional information can be attained from *Collecting and Reporting Court Statistics: A Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.*

More detailed information regarding the activities of individual courts during 1988 can be attained from *Caseloads of the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction of Washington State, 1988*, a report produced annually by Research and Statistics, Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

Eighty Largest Courts

The following tables present activity of the eighty largest courts of limited jurisdiction, as determined by total filings during calendar year 1988. Statistics for district courts include filings from associated contracting municipalities and branch sites. The table entitled, "Cases Filed 80 Largest Courts, 1988" orders these by descending rank, with the court having the largest number of total filings (Seattle Municipal Court) appearing in the first position.

Order: All subsequent tables retain the order determined by total filings. To scan a court's activity from casetype to casetype, locate the court in the first table, "Cases Filed," then trace horizontally across the tables. The court will appear in the same location throughout.

Ranking: Numbers appearing to the left of the courts indicate ranking with respect to filings of the single casetype detailed in that table. A decimal point following the rank indicates a tie.

Policy on Partial Reporting and Incomplete Data

The *Annual Report of the Courts of Washington* is the sole source of statewide statistics regarding operation of this state's courts. In order to serve as a reliable document it is imperative the statistics accurately reflect court activity.

All data collected by the Research and Statistics Section are reported to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts on a monthly basis by court administrators and chief clerks in the state's courts.

Virtually all courts provide complete reporting of statistical data, as mandated by RCW 2.56.050. Occasionally a court does not report complete statistics. This "partial reporting" falls into two categories: (1) reports are not submitted for every month in a calendar year, or (2) certain items within the report are not submitted for every month.

Partial reporting creates a dilemma. For courts with partial reporting, it is not feasible to indicate the number of months on which each item is based. Therefore, inaccurate conclusions and relationships could be derived from figures representing some unknown portion of the year.

As a consequence, it is the policy of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts that only those items with all twelve months of data will appear in *The Annual Report of the Courts of Washington* and all other year-end compilations and summaries provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

"P" (partially reported) appears in lieu of statistical counts for any item missing one or more months' data. It follows that "P" will appear in ***all*** items for any court missing one or more monthly reports. "N" (not reported) is used to indicate that ***no*** data was received during the year.

Exceptions: Courts are occasionally established, dissolved, or experience a change in contracting relationships in the middle of a calendar year. In such a case, the court would not have activity to report for that portion of the calendar year in which it is not active. Providing the court's statistics are submitted for the months in which it is active, full reporting has taken place. Figures will be presented in the *Annual Report* and other year-end compilations and summaries.

There may be unusual circumstances warranting exception to this policy. These will be evaluated by the Research and Statistics Section on an individual basis, and a decision will be made with respect to consequent impact upon the integrity of statewide statistics.

Courts which have difficulty in reporting complete statistics throughout the year are encouraged to contact the Office of the Administrator for the Courts. We may be able to provide assistance.

Court Statistical Tables

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—									
County/Court	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Compint	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Adams County												
.Othello D	1,567	3	49	280	181	7	137	47	0	2,271	2	2,273
...Othello M	295	11	43	223	303	10	0	0	0	885	38	923
.Othello D Total	1,862	14	92	503	484	17	137	47	0	3,156	40	3,196
.Ritzville D	2,407	374	84	674	615	2	30	34	0	4,220	0	4,220
...Ritzville M	245	1	16	73	79	0	0	0	0	414	0	414
.Ritzville D Total	2,652	375	100	747	694	2	30	34	0	4,634	0	4,634
Adams County Total	**4,514**	**389**	**192**	**1,250**	**1,178**	**19**	**167**	**81**	**0**	**7,790**	**40**	**7,830**
Asotin County												
.Asotin D	1,249	56	28	250	190	4	118	104	0	1,999	17	2,016
...Asotin M	18	0	1	8	5	0	0	0	0	32	1	33
...Clarkston M	859	39	46	232	145	0	0	0	0	1,321	184	1,505
.Asotin D Total	2,126	95	75	490	340	4	118	104	0	3,352	202	3,554
Asotin County Total	**2,126**	**95**	**75**	**490**	**340**	**4**	**118**	**104**	**0**	**3,352**	**202**	**3,554**
Benton County												
.Benton D	7,929	144	397	1,497	1,361	24	1,749	451	934	14,486	24	14,510
...Benton City M	72	0	11	54	92	0	0	0	0	229	0	229
...Kennewick M	3,539	136	240	846	1,682	0	0	0	0	6,443	29	6,472
...Richland M	2,645	65	152	591	578	0	0	0	0	4,031	110	4,141
...West Richland M	219	10	26	56	66	0	0	0	0	377	0	377
.Benton D Total	14,404	355	826	3,044	3,779	24	1,749	451	934	25,566	163	25,729
.Prosser M	428	0	74	250	373	0	0	0	0	1,125	94	1,219
Benton County Total	**14,832**	**355**	**900**	**3,294**	**4,152**	**24**	**1,749**	**451**	**934**	**26,691**	**257**	**26,948**
Chelan County												
.Chelan D	9,481	25	441	1,523	1,756	0	887	225	178	14,516	95	14,611
...Wenatchee M	1,136	17	189	917	1,477	0	0	0	0	3,736	31	3,767
.Chelan D Total	10,617	42	630	2,440	3,233	0	887	225	178	18,252	126	18,378
.Cashmere M	167	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	109	279
.Chelan M	512	19	54	137	738	22	0	0	0	1,482	266	1,748
.Leavenworth M	57	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	249	308
.Wenatchee TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chelan County Total	**11,353**	**66**	**684**	**2,577**	**3,971**	**22**	**887**	**225**	**178**	**19,963**	**750**	**20,713**
Clallam County												
.Clallam 1 D	5,063	0	476	1,229	1,269	11	387	368	7	8,810	0	8,810
...Pt. Angeles M	1,943	0	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	2,162	0	2,162
...Sequim M	192	0	33	72	128	0	0	0	0	425	0	425
.Clallam 1 D Total	7,198	0	509	1,301	1,616	11	387	368	7	11,397	0	11,397
.Clallam 2 D	871	0	135	292	720	63	73	19	1	2,174	0	2,174
Clallam County Total	**8,069**	**0**	**644**	**1,593**	**2,336**	**74**	**460**	**387**	**8**	**13,571**	**0**	**13,571**
Clark County												
.Clark D	22,812	1	940	5,557	3,655	0	1,742	1,960	0	36,667	202	36,869
...La Center (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Ridgefield M	27	10	13	37	30	0	0	0	0	117	1	118
...Vancouver M	4,044	6	96	2,494	2,237	0	0	0	0	8,877	455	9,332
...Yacolt M	9	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
.Clark D Total	26,892	17	1,049	8,094	5,923	0	1,742	1,960	0	45,677	658	46,335
.Battle Ground M	416	0	35	140	206	0	0	0	0	797	17	814
.Camas M	582	16	80	408	307	0	0	0	0	1,393	127	1,520
.La Center M	146	0	19	90	42	0	0	0	0	297	0	297
.Washougal M	524	18	149	314	185	0	0	0	0	1,190	1	1,191
.Camas TVB	958	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,009	1,788	2,797
.Ridgefield TVB	46	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	48	35	83
.Vancouver TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,322	42,322
Clark County Total	**29,564**	**102**	**1,332**	**9,048**	**6,663**	**0**	**1,742**	**1,960**	**0**	**50,411**	**44,948**	**95,359**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	Contested Proceedings			Receipts						
	Trials				Misdemn					
County/Court	Jury	Non-Jury	Contest Infracts	Infracts	Traffic	Non-Traf	Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Adams County										
.Othello D	0	208	66	88,607	33,157	9,616	7,465	22,215	4,793	165,853
...Othello M	0	163	28	17,295	33,826	13,178	5,070	9,143	180	78,692
.Othello D Total	0	371	94	105,902	66,983	22,794	12,535	31,358	4,973	244,545
.Ritzville D	1	40	102	133,436	43,821	28,517	7,038	38,012	1,136	251,960
...Ritzville M	0	1	8	8,856	7,503	1,168	601	2,789	0	20,917
.Ritzville D Total	1	41	110	142,292	51,324	29,685	7,639	40,801	1,136	[illegible]
Adams County Total	**1**	**412**	**204**	**248,194**	**118,307**	**52,479**	**20,174**	**72,159**	**6,109**	**517,422**
Asotin County										
.Asotin D	1	22	40	56,111	18,732	6,769	871	10,580	4,266	97,329
...Asotin M	0	0	0	1,020	76	105	0	224	0	1,425
...Clarkston M	2	6	53	40,266	18,723	4,121	120	9,849	0	73,079
.Asotin D Total	3	28	93	97,397	37,531	10,995	991	20,653	4,266	171,833
Asotin County Total	**3**	**28**	**93**	**97,397**	**37,531**	**10,995**	**991**	**20,653**	**4,266**	**171,833**
Benton County										
.Benton D	25	141	411	421,868	144,034	84,962	6,431	110,687	52,844	820,826
...Benton City M	7	4	6	3,367	6,192	1,465	260	1,630	0	12,914
...Kennewick M	39	77	240	180,644	82,788	55,532	5,318	54,627	0	378,909
...Richland M	4	42	213	137,946	64,343	22,349	1,350	37,775	0	263,763
...West Richland M	0	5	36	14,455	12,827	1,150	260	4,177	0	32,869
.Benton D Total	75	269	906	758,280	310,184	165,458	13,619	208,896	52,844	1,509,281
.Prosser M	3	263	50	20,991	39,292	14,211	0	8,526	0	83,020
Benton County Total	**78**	**532**	**956**	**779,271**	**349,476**	**179,669**	**13,619**	**217,422**	**52,844**	**1,592,301**
Chelan County										
.Chelan D	4	97	188	452,333	321,465	125,985	7,261	129,987	28,277	1,065,308
...Wenatchee M	4	45	98	36,994	190,023	76,831	5,248	36,442	0	345,538
.Chelan D Total	8	142	286	489,327	511,488	202,816	12,509	166,429	28,277	1,410,846
.Cashmere M	0	0	12	7,610	0	0	0	0	0	7,610
.Chelan M	0	10	19	21,659	31,315	49,128	41	15,492	1,107	118,742
.Leavenworth M	0	0	1	3,485	0	0	0	0	0	3,485
.Wenatchee TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chelan County Total	**8**	**152**	**318**	**522,081**	**542,803**	**251,944**	**12,550**	**181,921**	**29,384**	**1,540,683**
Clallam County										
.Clallam 1 D	41	41	228	227,614	124,747	56,278	2,764	60,618	13,175	485,196
...Pt. Angeles M	4	16	130	76,622	35,130	24,573	408	19,074	0	155,807
...Sequim M	5	11	9	8,979	14,093	6,657	516	3,838	0	34,083
.Clallam 1 D Total	50	68	367	313,215	173,970	87,508	3,688	83,530	13,175	675,086
.Clallam 2 D	14	14	33	48,533	81,668	57,862	0	17,799	2,348	208,210
Clallam County Total	**64**	**82**	**400**	**361,748**	**255,638**	**145,370**	**3,688**	**101,329**	**15,523**	**883,296**
Clark County										
.Clark D	58	63	1,685	1,308,353	784,068	253,151	68,293	372,178	62,071	2,848,114
...La Center (w/D.) M	0	0	0	333	582	862	0	286	0	2,063
...Ridgefield M	0	0	1	1,621	5,075	2,118	375	1,230	0	10,419
...Vancouver M	10	14	411	191,040	231,052	109,652	17,569	84,025	2	633,340
...Yacolt M	0	0	28	357	774	0	0	202	0	1,333
.Clark D Total	68	77	2,125	1,501,704	1,021,551	365,783	86,237	457,921	62,073	3,495,269
.Battle Ground M	0	0	12	22,331	27,679	13,893	0	9,617	0	73,520
.Camas M	0	2	45	30,719	70,152	23,812	0	18,219	0	142,902
.La Center M	0	2	7	8,137	15,221	2,827	0	4,246	0	30,431
.Washougal M	0	17	28	38,378	78,107	14,826	0	12,462	0	143,773
.Camas TVB	0	0	0	20,072	0	0	0	3,128	0	23,200
.Ridgefield TVB	0	0	0	2,619	0	0	0	388	0	3,007
.Vancouver TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark County Total	**68**	**98**	**2,217**	**1,623,960**	**1,212,710**	**421,141**	**86,237**	**505,981**	**62,073**	**3,912,102**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	—Infractions—		—— Misdemeanors ——									
County/Court	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complnt	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Columbia County												
.Columbia D	516	0	8	79	189	0	55	25	0	872	0	872
.Dayton M	31	0	0	22	67	0	0	0	0	120	0	120
Columbia County Total	**547**	**0**	**8**	**101**	**256**	**0**	**55**	**25**	**0**	**992**	**0**	**992**
Cowlitz County												
.Cowlitz D	9,516	0	362	1,488	1,511	18	1,114	591	0	14,600	98	14,698
...Kelso M	1,975	0	262	887	839	2	0	0	0	3,965	166	4,131
.Cowlitz D Total	11,491	0	624	2,375	2,350	20	1,114	591	0	18,565	264	18,829
.Castle Rock M	127	0	9	55	101	0	0	0	0	292	0	292
.Kalama M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Longview M	3,259	490	335	1,212	1,390	183	0	0	0	6,869	491	7,360
.Woodland M	407	4	27	143	111	0	0	0	0	692	23	715
Cowlitz County Total	**15,284**	**494**	**995**	**3,785**	**3,952**	**203**	**1,114**	**591**	**0**	**26,418**	**778**	**27,196**
Douglas County												
.Douglas D												
..E. Wenatchee	2,668	15	84	406	451	52	384	116	0	4,176	86	4,262
...E Wenatchee M	577	1	53	173	141	0	0	0	0	945	47	992
...Waterville M	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	9
..Site Total	3,250	19	137	579	592	52	384	116	0	5,129	134	5,263
..Bridgeport	391	0	34	121	82	14	0	0	0	642	1	643
.Douglas D Total	3,641	19	171	700	674	66	384	116	0	5,771	135	5,906
.Bridgeport M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Mansfield M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Rock Island M	11	14	1	19	4	0	0	0	0	49	1	50
Douglas County Total	**3,652**	**33**	**172**	**719**	**678**	**66**	**384**	**116**	**0**	**5,820**	**136**	**5,956**
Ferry County												
.Ferry 1 D	206	0	52	87	214	0	20	42	0	621	0	621
...Republic M	32	1	3	23	4	0	0	0	0	63	0	63
.Ferry 1 D Total	238	1	55	110	218	0	20	42	C	684	0	684
Ferry County Total	**238**	**1**	**55**	**110**	**218**	**0**	**20**	**42**	**0**	**684**	**0**	**684**
Franklin County												
.Franklin D	6,085	26	86	746	317	0	819	206	161	8,446	0	8,446
.Connell M	51	12	9	51	34	1	0	0	0	158	0	158
.Kahlotus M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Pasco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Franklin County Total	**6,136**	**38**	**95**	**797**	**351**	**1**	**819**	**206**	**161**	**8,604**	**0**	**8,604**
Garfield County												
.Garfield D	558	0	12	36	150	1	12	6	0	775	7	782
...Pomeroy M	187	0	2	23	3	0	0	0	0	215	1	216
.Garfield D Total	745	0	14	59	153	1	12	6	0	990	8	998
Garfield County Total	**745**	**0**	**14**	**59**	**153**	**1**	**12**	**6**	**0**	**990**	**8**	**998**
Grant County												
.Grant D	10,975	1	586	2,130	2,351	0	777	309	0	17,129	33	17,162
...Electric City M	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	12
...Ephrata M	12	43	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	75	9	84
...Moses Lake M	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	17	86
...Royal City M	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
...Soap Lake M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grant D Total	11,008	113	586	2,130	2,371	0	777	309	0	17,294	62	17,356
.Coulee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grand Coulee M	52	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	68
.Warden M	43	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	46
Grant County Total	**11,103**	**132**	**586**	**2,130**	**2,371**	**0**	**777**	**309**	**0**	**17,406**	**62**	**17,470**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	—Contested Proceedings—			—Receipts—						
	—Trials—				—Misdemn—					
County/Court	Jury	Non-Jury	Contest Infracts	Infracts	Traffic	Non-Traf	Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Columbia County										
.Columbia D	0	1	10	25,400	6,159	17,326	100	7,513	1,702	58,200
.Dayton M	0	0	0	2,607	1,984	1,118	0	642	0	6,351
Columbia County Total	**0**	**1**	**10**	**28,007**	**8,143**	**18,444**	**100**	**8,155**	**1,702**	**64,551**
Cowlitz County										
.Cowlitz D	5	713	488	601,277	208,875	115,440	4,726	157,773	31,377	1,119,468
...Kelso M	4	780	132	99,690	145,703	48,740	3,606	43,412	0	341,151
.Cowlitz D Total	9	1,493	620	700,967	354,578	164,180	8,332	201,185	31,377	1,460,619
.Castle Rock M	1	3	3	5,584	6,078	5,481	645	7,347	0	25,135
.Kalama M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Longview M	58	933	256	194,488	163,290	129,369	19,539	79,896	200	586,782
.Woodland M	0	87	36	26,827	29,026	13,420	0	11,458	0	80,731
Cowlitz County Total	**68**	**2,516**	**915**	**927,866**	**552,972**	**312,450**	**28,516**	**299,886**	**31,577**	**2,153,267**
Douglas County										
.Douglas D										
..E. Wenatchee	4	62	120	127,597	66,682	33,226	300	38,001	11,016	276,822
...E Wenatchee M	0	14	51	34,306	33,682	8,954	326	10,881	0	88,149
...Waterville M	0	0	0	340	0	0	0	54	0	394
..Site Total	4	76	171	162,243	100,364	42,180	626	48,936	11,016	365,365
..Bridgeport	1	12	14	17,552	18,855	4,693	334	6,190	60	47,684
.Douglas D Total	5	88	185	179,795	119,219	46,873	960	55,126	11,076	413,049
.Bridgeport M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Mansfield M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Rock Island M	3	5	5	419	1,866	0	0	0	0	2,285
Douglas County Total	**8**	**93**	**190**	**180,214**	**121,085**	**46,873**	**960**	**55,126**	**11,076**	**415,334**
Ferry County										
.Ferry 1 D	8	8	9	10,942	12,155	14,266	1,005	7,037	886	46,291
...Republic M	0	1	3	1,216	1,806	524	168	682	0	4,396
.Ferry 1 D Total	8	9	12	12,158	13,961	14,790	1,173	7,719	886	50,687
Ferry County Total	**8**	**9**	**12**	**12,158**	**13,961**	**14,790**	**1,173**	**7,719**	**886**	**50,687**
Franklin County										
.Franklin D	2	34	294	306,416	85,795	21,956	25	64,761	18,097	497,050
.Connell M	0	7	8	3,541	6,555	1,967	0	1,907	20	13,990
.Kahlotus M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Pasco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Franklin County Total	**2**	**41**	**302**	**309,957**	**92,350**	**23,923**	**25**	**66,668**	**18,117**	**511,040**
Garfield County										
.Garfield D	0	16	14	26,898	8,098	5,945	570	6,940	384	48,835
...Pomeroy M	0	6	7	9,566	1,627	200	40	1,983	0	13,416
.Garfield D Total	0	22	21	36,464	9,725	6,145	610	8,923	384	62,251
Garfield County Total	**0**	**22**	**21**	**36,464**	**9,725**	**6,145**	**610**	**8,923**	**384**	**62,251**
Grant County										
.Grant D	34	86	743	497,845	312,940	139,738	9,435	146,785	23,674	1,130,417
...Electric City M	0	0	1	245	0	0	0	0	0	245
...Ephrata M	0	0	6	1,961	0	0	218	400	0	2,579
...Moses Lake M	0	0	0	2,483	1,251	0	0	0	0	3,734
...Royal City M	0	0	0	328	0	0	0	28	0	356
...Soap Lake M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grant D Total	34	86	750	502,862	314,191	139,738	9,653	147,213	23,674	1,137,331
.Coulee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grand Coulee M	0	0	3	2,862	0	0	179	28	0	3,069
.Warden M	0	0	0	2,409	622	0	1,176	383	0	4,590
Grant County Total	**34**	**86**	**753**	**508,133**	**314,813**	**139,738**	**11,008**	**147,624**	**23,674**	**1,144,990**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—									
County/Court	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complnt	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Grays Harbor Cty												
.Grays Harbor D												
..Grays Harbor 1	3,892	59	226	524	715	11	458	228	145	6,258	0	6,258
..Grays Harbor 2	2,654	2	151	317	708	0	388	218	4	4,442	0	4,442
.Grays Harbor D Total	6,546	61	377	841	1,423	11	846	446	149	10,700	0	10,700
.Aberdeen M	1,593	11	157	570	1,087	0	0	0	0	3,418	1,521	4,939
.Cosmopolis M	388	1	6	85	37	0	0	0	0	517	4	521
.Elma M	318	2	33	187	128	0	0	0	0	668	0	668
.Hoquiam M	768	0	56	259	445	0	0	0	0	1,528	215	1,743
.McCleary M	400	7	21	75	52	0	0	0	0	555	1	556
.Montesano M	436	6	49	157	176	0	0	0	0	824	247	1,071
.Oakville M	493	1	5	69	42	0	0	0	0	610	0	610
.Ocean Shores M	104	0	46	137	152	3	0	0	0	442	0	442
.Westport M	258	0	32	155	152	0	0	0	0	597	114	711
Grays Harbor Cty Total	**11,304**	**89**	**782**	**2,535**	**3,694**	**14**	**846**	**446**	**149**	**19,859**	**2,102**	**21,961**
Island County												
.Island D	5,720	0	187	709	1,182	0	430	273	0	8,501	35	8,536
...Oak Harbor M	2,069	0	164	242	81	0	0	0	0	2,556	80	2,636
.Island D Total	7,789	0	351	951	1,263	0	430	273	0	11,057	115	11,172
.Coupeville M	265	4	6	31	5	0	0	0	0	311	5	316
.Langley M	101	2	6	45	8	0	0	0	0	162	23	185
Island County Total	**8,155**	**6**	**363**	**1,027**	**1,276**	**0**	**430**	**273**	**0**	**11,530**	**143**	**11,673**
Jefferson County												
.Jefferson D	3,701	3	226	477	874	0	83	103	32	5,499	0	5,499
Jefferson County Total	**3,701**	**3**	**226**	**477**	**874**	**0**	**83**	**103**	**32**	**5,499**	**0**	**5,499**
King County												
.Aukeen D	10,574	226	548	1,982	1,656	284	3,141	1,021	56	19,488	539	20,027
...Auburn M	3,489	0	134	1,256	921	0	0	0	0	5,800	103	5,903
...Kent M	4,757	25	216	1,314	1,205	0	0	0	0	7,517	275	7,792
.Aukeen D Total	18,820	251	898	4,552	3,782	284	3,141	1,021	56	32,805	917	33,722
.Bellevue D	4,016	5	107	557	358	119	2,194	951	0	8,307	88	8,395
...Bellevue M	14,330	0	330	1,473	1,636	0	0	0	0	17,772	356	18,128
...Clyde Hill M	948	0	11	116	29	0	0	0	0	1,104	10	1,114
...Hunts Point M	142	0	0	24	14	0	0	0	0	180	1	181
...Medina M	674	2	10	94	39	0	0	0	0	819	35	854
...Yarrow Point M	217	0	1	22	10	0	0	0	0	250	1	251
.Bellevue D Total	20,327	7	459	2,289	2,086	119	2,194	951	0	28,432	491	28,923
.Federal Way D	16,538	43	504	2,246	2,457	164	1,483	536	0	23,971	483	24,454
.Issaquah D	13,757	8	208	1,302	803	61	598	236	0	16,973	336	17,309
...Issaquah M	1,276	0	74	232	234	0	0	0	0	1,816	159	1,975
...North Bend M	139	0	6	60	86	0	0	0	0	291	16	307
...Snoqualmie M	383	2	5	103	50	0	0	0	0	543	24	567
.Issaquah D Total	15,555	10	293	1,697	1,173	61	598	236	0	19,623	535	20,158
Mercer Island D	911	1	29	110	18	1	199	122	0	1,391	2	1,393
...Mercer Island M	2,333	51	36	339	217	0	0	0	0	2,976	510	3,486
.Mercer Island D Total	3,244	52	65	449	235	1	199	122	0	4,367	512	4,879
.Northeast D	13,425	24	428	1,860	1,488	253	3,662	1,174	0	22,314	459	22,773
...Bothell M	1,296	7	54	381	176	0	0	0	0	1,914	31	1,945
...Carnation M	286	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	293	1	294
...Duvall (w/NE D.) M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Kirkland M	3,032	1	188	957	1,041	0	0	0	0	5,219	515	5,734
...Redmond M	2,590	5	93	655	660	0	0	0	0	4,003	42	4,045
...Skykomish M	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	2	11
.Northeast D Total	20,636	37	764	3,854	3,372	253	3,662	1,174	0	33,752	1,050	34,802

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	—Contested Proceedings—			—Receipts—						
	—Trials—		Contest		— Misdemn —		Court	30% PSEA (Effective	Civil Sm Claims	
County/Court	Jury	Non-Jury	Infracts	Infracts	Traffic	Non-Traf	Costs	May 1986)	& Dom Viol	Total
Grays Harbor Cty										
.Grays Harbor D										
..Grays Harbor 1	24	51	238	230,197	94,537	37,999	1,676	57,827	13,209	435,445
..Grays Harbor 2	13	70	122	327,993	68,645	56,172	0	41,199	11,618	505,627
.Grays Harbor D Total	37	121	360	558.190	163,182	94,171	1,676	99,026	24,827	941,072
.Aberdeen M	6	26	123	109,026	82,077	63,456	9,522	42,591	3,594	310,266
.Cosmopolis M	1	6	20	19,651	5,437	1,298	4,198	4,816	0	35,400
.Elma M	4	5	26	20,978	19,478	15,949	3,808	8,247	0	68,460
.Hoquiam M	2	28	44	45,891	30,424	11,480	0	13,976	0	101,771
.McCleary M	1	9	34	18,878	10,967	2,589	8,354	5,839	0	46,627
.Montesano M	3	66	40	26,914	22,474	11,851	8,705	20,986	0	90,930
.Oakville M	1	7	46	35,214	3,534	930	1,494	7,397	0	48,569
.Ocean Shores M	3	7	15	6,818	31,713	10,836	3,780	6,257	0	59,404
.Westport M	2	30	12	11,144	28,831	3,926	6,090	4,942	0	54,933
Grays Harbor Cty Total	**60**	**305**	**720**	**852,704**	**398,117**	**216,486**	**47,627**	**214,077**	**28,421**	**1,757,432**
Island County										
.Island D	0	0	541	269,968	111,083	49,152	6,076	73,698	12,442	522,419
...Oak Harbor M	0	0	162	76,077	65,159	4,058	2,090	20,772	0	168,156
.Island D Total	0	-- 0	703	346,045	176,242	53,210	8.166	94,470	12,442	690,575
.Coupeville M	0	3	16	14,179	2,362	17	0	2.935	0	19,493
.Langley M	1	12	9	8,299	4,975	772	0	2,443	0	16,489
Island County Total	**1**	**15**	**728**	**368,523**	**183,579**	**53,999**	**8,166**	**99,848**	**12,442**	**726,557**
Jefferson County										
.Jefferson D	16	32	216	108,483	57,356	22,213	2,352	91,733	3,700	285,837
Jefferson County Total	**16**	**32**	**216**	**108,483**	**57,356**	**22,213**	**2,352**	**91,733**	**3,700**	**285,837**
King County										
.Aukeen D	7	532	979	490,794	173,224	56,327	42,317	112,142	94,908	969,712
...Auburn M	2	301	329	161,215	93,691	25,933	60,484	41,184	0	382,507
...Kent M	4	436	695	169,884	120,311	43,207	83.925	46,704	0	464,031
.Aukeen D Total	13	1,269	2,003	821,893	387,226	125,467	186,726	200,030	94,908	1,816,250
.Bellevue D	11	214	282	153,217	51,813	11,222	2,664	34,262	63,815	316,993
...Bellevue M	31	176	1,250	524,688	167,515	89,778	40,249	109,300	0	931,530
...Clyde Hill M	0	7	92	43,293	11,999	1,559	2,356	8,614	0	67,821
...Hunts Point M	0	2	11	7,192	5,291	433	294	1,367	0	14,577
...Medina M	3	11	28	29,150	13,142	2,452	1,602	6,151	0	52,497
...Yarrow Point M	0	1	17	11,234	932	807	317	2,178	0	15,468
.Bellevue D Total	45	411	1,680	768,774	250,692	106,251	47,482	161,872	63,815	1,398,886
.Federal Way D	60	265	2,288	983,147	223,187	90,860	23,964	233,055	44,233	1,598,446
.Issaquah D	15	174	1,262	739,985	129,213	40,894	21,184	130,263	21,678	1,083,217
...Issaquah M	4	11	183	58,560	23,365	13,882	5,041	11,654	0	112,502
...North Bend M	0	6	20	8,487	5,728	3,218	1,380	2,155	0	20,968
...Snoqualmie M	0	6	35	13,719	5,395	1,905	783	2,585	0	24,387
.Issaquah D Total	19	197	1,500	820,751	163,701	59,899	28,388	146,657	21,678	1,241,074
Mercer Island D	4	31	115	54,416	16,530	1,397	945	10,631	6,598	90,517
...Mercer Island M	14	45	204	118,695	28,244	8,330	2,636	25,522	0	183,427
.Mercer Island D Total	18	76	319	173,111	44,774	9,727	3,581	36,153	6,598	273,944
.Northeast D	31	314	1,319	746,502	271,566	131,329	37,918	178,313	100,698	1,466,326
...Bothell M	3	22	165	80,185	38,075	13,467	3,243	18,454	0	153,424
...Carnation M	0	1	34	16,376	360	410	47	2,798	0	19,991
...Duvall (w/NE D.) M	0	0	0	1,530	928	0	0	264	0	2,722
...Kirkland M	9	132	514	120,706	134,805	99,263	14,650	50,420	0	419,844
...Redmond M	15	85	416	129,268	82,432	82,070	9,708	40,549	0	344,027
...Skykomish M	0	0	1	229	300	369	226	117	0	1,241
.Northeast D Total	58	554	2,449	1,094,796	528,466	326,908	65,792	290,915	100,698	2,407,575

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	—Infractions—		——Misdemeanors——									
County/Court	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Compint	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
King County (continued)												
.Renton D	14,357	1	469	2,206	1,286	63	2,173	698	0	21,253	232	21,485
.Seattle D	9,586	20	590	2,276	1,431	5	10,736	3,310	1,522	29,476	206	29,682
.Shoreline D	6,741	16	414	1,511	1,546	76	1,041	334	0	11,679	433	12,112
.Southwest D												
..Southwest	11,271	95	684	3,621	3,014	140	2,543	820	6	22,194	6,600	28,794
...Normandy Park M	420	3	20	124	49	0	0	0	0	616	45	661
..Site Total	11,691	98	704	3,745	3,063	140	2,543	820	6	22,810	6,645	29,455
..Vashon Island	384	2	25	60	142	25	45	31	0	714	46	760
.Southwest D Total	12,075	100	729	3,805	3,205	165	2,588	851	6	23,524	6,691	30,215
.Algona M	1,029	0	57	234	57	0	0	0	0	1,377	0	1,377
.Black Diamond M	378	0	15	42	56	4	0	0	0	495	0	495
.Des Moines M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Duvall M	161	2	9	45	31	0	0	0	0	248	10	258
.Enumclaw M	690	0	102	206	300	19	0	0	0	1,317	346	1,663
.Lake Forrest Pk M	1,201	3	22	160	71	0	0	0	0	1,457	24	1,481
.Pacific M	588	0	31	141	81	0	0	0	0	841	0	841
.Renton M	8,500	0	193	1,800	1,918	36	0	0	0	12,447	10,271	22,718
.Seattle M	114,579	0	2,600	26,684	41,787	0	3,655	0	0	189,305	510,756	700,061
.Tukwila M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Auburn TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,354	6,354
.Bellevue TVB	6,175	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	6,188	3,347	9,535
.Bothell TVB	1,002	0	3	79	17	0	0	0	0	1,101	0	1,101
.Issaquah TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Kent TVB	3,492	10	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	3,520	1,810	5,330
.Kirkland TVB	3,590	0	3	29	116	0	0	0	0	3,738	8,068	11,806
.North Bend TVB	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	17	72
.Redmond TVB	1,145	0	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	1,163	361	1,524
.Snoqualmie TVB	258	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	261	26	287
King County Total	**280,722**	**552**	**8,220**	**54,354**	**65,010**	**1,250**	**31,470**	**9,233**	**1,584**	**452,395**	**552,940**	**1,005,335**
Kitsap County												
.Kitsap D												
..Kitsap South	12,912	109	552	1,713	1,159	16	1,692	543	25	18,721	170	18,891
..Kitsap North	5,933	140	252	609	643	4	325	319	0	8,225	304	8,529
.Kitsap D Total	18,845	249	804	2,322	1,802	20	2,017	862	25	26,946	474	27,420
.Bremerton M	6,353	94	93	1,335	1,577	15	0	0	0	9,467	35,389	44,856
.Port Orchard M	2,080	4	99	472	415	0	0	0	0	3,070	1,832	4,902
.Poulsbo M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Winslow M	3,006	444	61	133	68	9	0	0	0	3,721	2,750	6,471
Kitsap County Total	**30,284**	**791**	**1,057**	**4,262**	**3,862**	**44**	**2,017**	**862**	**25**	**43,204**	**40,445**	**83,649**
Kittitas County												
.Upper Kittitas D	3,849	89	86	588	284	20	126	41	0	5,083	756	5,839
.Lower Kittitas D	3,648	2	128	445	623	9	494	84	5	5,438	22	5,460
.Cle Elum M	134	0	9	39	40	0	0	0	0	222	6	228
.Ellensburg M	521	3	45	168	316	0	0	0	0	1,053	21	1,074
.Kittitas M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Roslyn M	208	0	15	45	8	0	0	0	0	276	13	289
Kittitas County Total	**8,360**	**94**	**283**	**1,285**	**1,271**	**29**	**620**	**125**	**5**	**12,072**	**818**	**12,890**
Klickitat County												
.E. Klickitat D	2,668	0	58	405	358	8	53	52	0	3,602	1	3,603
...Goldendale M	114	1	12	50	45	0	0	0	0	222	4	226
.E. Klickitat D Total	2,782	1	70	455	403	8	53	52	0	3,824	5	3,829
.W. Klickitat D	750	2	35	181	283	15	50	98	0	1,414	5	1,419
...Bingen M	185	20	28	69	54	0	0	0	0	356	2	358
...White Salmon M	113	6	12	44	25	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
.W. Klickitat D Total	1,048	28	75	294	362	15	50	98	0	1,970	7	1,977
Klickitat County Total	**3,830**	**29**	**145**	**749**	**765**	**23**	**103**	**150**	**0**	**5,794**	**12**	**5,806**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	— Contested Proceedings —			Receipts						
	—Trials—				—Misdemn—					
County/Court	Jury	Non-Jury	Contest Infracts	Infracts	Traffic	Non-Traf	Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
King County (continued)										
.Renton D	46	546	2,068	935,235	308,008	47,330	17,762	288,211	77,653	1,674,199
.Seattle D	24	2,390	571	413,576	130,758	80,944	4,931	103,155	285,664	1,019,048
.Shoreline D	96	275	783	342,432	196,837	79,256	15,501	89,347	28,922	752,295
.Southwest D										
..Southwest	50	631	1,227	540,884	283,023	99,593	6,637	138,752	65,176	1,134,065
...Normandy Park M	0	22	77	21,693	10,776	3,670	115	5,674	0	41,928
..Site Total	50	653	1,304	562,577	293,799	103,263	6,752	144,426	65,176	1,175,993
..Vashon Island	3	42	40	15,351	4,978	1,478	475	4,183	1,740	28,205
.Southwest D Total	53	695	1,344	577,928	298,777	104,741	7,227	148,609	66,916	1,204,198
.Algona M	0	16	140	64,635	21,962	3,142	0	16,855	0	106,594
.Black Diamond M	0	19	46	30,504	19,113	5,444	77	6,238	40	61,416
.Des Moines M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Duvall M	0	31	16	8,232	3,075	1,590	670	2,019	0	15,586
.Enumclaw M	9	149	77	34,558	29,064	13,316	2,923	22,978	240	103,079
.Lake Forrest Pk M	1	21	202	82,071	20,292	5,367	8,897	17,831	0	134,458
.Pacific M	1	30	70	22,194	12,032	3,861	0	5,578	0	43,665
.Renton M	16	170	705	452,538	219,433	181,759	1,747	114,087	180	969,744
.Seattle M	434	967	1,006	3,654,355	863,094	292,117	337,418	660,933	47,700	5,855,617
Auburn TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Bellevue TVB	0	0	0	255,216	0	0	0	47,875	0	303,091
.Bothell TVB	0	0	0	42,347	1,024	538	0	4,481	0	48,390
.Issaquah TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Kent TVB	0	0	0	160,828	2,074	0	0	29,985	0	192,887
.Kirkland TVB	0	0	0	196,002	1,408	2,358	0	34,116	0	233,884
.North Bend TVB	0	0	0	2,430	0	66	0	357	0	2,853
.Redmond TVB	0	0	0	68,120	1,009	0	0	13,059	0	82,188
.Snoqualmie TVB	0	0	0	5,593	0	0	0	2,897	0	8,490
King County Total	**893**	**8,081**	**17,267**	**12,011,266**	**3,726,006**	**1,540,941**	**753,086**	**2,677,293**	**839,265**	**21,547,857**
.Kitsap County										
.Kitsap D										
..Kitsap South	77	129	1,108	509,423	165,704	46,285	14,650	119,528	38,008	893,598
..Kitsap North	16	58	414	240,523	90,225	26,272	631	57,718	9,632	425,001
.Kitsap D Total	93	187	1,522	749,946	255,929	72,557	15,281	177,246	47,640	1,318,599
.Bremerton M	11	64	474	336,689	202,749	169,310	22,875	89,591	224	821,438
.Port Orchard M	10	8	116	139,034	85,548	28,105	0	38,357	0	291,044
.Poulsbo M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Winslow M	36	154	276	170,548	49,334	5,875	2,475	10,988	100	239,320
Kitsap County Total	**150**	**413**	**2,388**	**1,396,217**	**593,560**	**275,847**	**40,631**	**316,182**	**47,964**	**2,670,401**
Kittitas County										
.Upper Kittitas D	6	173	262	241,672	100,467	22,267	2,077	64,402	4,013	434,898
.Lower Kittitas D	12	325	169	54,516	23,146	11,845	1,975	49,536	4,511	145,529
.Cle Elum M	0	19	13	7,971	8,920	2,919	180	2,798	0	22,788
.Ellensburg M	1	88	37	4,159	2,828	1,408	381	4,852	0	13,628
.Kittitas M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Roslyn M	0	8	19	8,472	5,923	168	40	2,245	0	16,848
Kittitas County Total	**19**	**613**	**500**	**316,790**	**141,284**	**38,607**	**4,653**	**123,833**	**8,524**	**633,691**
Klickitat County										
.E. Klickitat D	1	7	78	140,565	52,519	22,401	6,012	36,996	2,041	260,534
...Goldendale M	0	2	13	5,332	6,326	1,204	1,156	2,290	0	16,308
.E. Klickitat D Total	1	9	91	145,897	58,845	23,605	7,168	39,286	2,041	276,842
.W. Klickitat D	2	46	60	45,310	24,872	15,784	9,932	13,245	2,493	111,636
...Bingen M	0	18	13	8,446	15,260	3,741	2,455	3,978	0	33,880
...White Salmon M	0	13	10	5,903	15,232	2,293	2,861	3,637	0	29,926
.W. Klickitat D Total	2	77	83	59,659	55,364	21,818	15,248	20,860	2,493	175,442
Klickitat County Total	**3**	**86**	**174**	**205,556**	**114,209**	**45,423**	**22,416**	**60,146**	**4,534**	**452,284**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—									
County/Court	**Traffic**	**Non-Traffic**	**DWI/Phys. Control**	**Other Traffic**	**Non-Traffic**	**Domestic Violence**	**Civil**	**Small Claims**	**Felony Compint**	**Sub-Total**	**Parking**	**Total**
Lewis County												
.Lewis D	8,943	12	488	1,445	1,022	0	650	411	10	12,981	9	12,990
...Morton M	65	0	21	53	83	0	0	0	0	222	1	223
...Mossyrock M	7	1	2	10	4	0	0	0	0	24	0	24
...Napavine M	19	0	13	62	10	0	0	0	0	104	0	104
...Pe Ell M	3	0	1	12	14	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
...Toledo M	17	0	1	11	11	0	0	0	0	40	1	41
...Vader M	6	0	4	10	5	0	0	0	0	25	0	25
.Lewis D Total	9,060	13	530	1,603	1,149	0	650	411	10	13,426	11	13,437
.Centralia M	980	0	177	288	427	0	0	0	0	1,872	77	1,949
.Chehalis M	369	14	41	112	346	0	0	0	0	882	3,537	4,419
.Winlock M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Morton TVB	165	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	165	334
.Mossyrock TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Napavine TVB	43	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	49
.Pe Ell TVB	12	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
.Toledo TVB	23	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	31	8	39
.Vader TVB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Lewis County Total	**10,662**	**38**	**748**	**2,008**	**1,930**	**0**	**650**	**411**	**10**	**16,457**	**3,798**	**20,255**
Lincoln County												
.Lincoln D	1,632	0	44	214	192	0	35	42	16	2,175	0	2,175
...Almira M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Davenport M	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
...Harrington M	0	13	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	17	0	17
...Odessa M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
...Reardan M	54	0	3	12	2	0	0	0	0	71	0	71
...Sprague M	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
...Wilbur M	307	0	6	27	23	0	0	0	0	363	0	363
.Lincoln D Total	1,993	13	53	254	228	0	35	42	16	2,634	4	2,638
Lincoln County Total	**1,993**	**13**	**53**	**254**	**228**	**0**	**35**	**42**	**16**	**2,634**	**4**	**2,638**
Mason County												
.Mason D	2,805	0	262	444	1,320	16	431	143	0	5,421	4	5,425
.Shelton M	1,058	1	64	272	437	7	0	0	0	1,839	1,395	3,234
Mason County Total	**3,863**	**1**	**326**	**716**	**1,757**	**23**	**431**	**143**	**0**	**7,260**	**1,399**	**8,659**
Okanogan County												
.Okanogan D	5,460	19	791	1,643	1,824	93	169	172	0	10,171	51	10,222
.Brewster M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Coulee Dam M	58	14	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	75	70	145
.Elmer City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Omak M	0	1	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	55	378	433
.Oroville M	41	0	33	122	130	0	0	0	0	326	1	327
.Pateros M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
.Tonasket M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Twisp M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Winthrop M	26	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	56	110
Okanogan County Total	**5,585**	**63**	**824**	**1,766**	**2,010**	**93**	**169**	**172**	**0**	**10,682**	**556**	**11,238**
Pacific County												
.S. Pacific D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Ilwaco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.N. Pacific D	1,052	4	44	125	602	0	67	41	0	1,935	0	1,935
.Long Beach M	257	0	22	103	57	7	0	0	0	446	1	447
.Raymond M	500	4	63	176	198	0	0	0	0	941	0	941
.South Bend M	431	0	64	105	96	2	0	0	0	698	0	698
Pacific County Total	**2,240**	**8**	**193**	**509**	**953**	**9**	**67**	**41**	**0**	**4,020**	**1**	**4,021**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	Contested Proceedings — Trials — Jury	Contested Proceedings — Trials — Non-Jury	Contested Proceedings — Contest Infracts	Receipts — Infracts	Receipts — Misdemn — Traffic	Receipts — Misdemn — Non-Traf	Receipts — Court Costs	Receipts — 30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Receipts — Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Receipts — Total
Lewis County										
.Lewis D	22	95	602	380,327	164,182	49,662	31,919	93,836	19,092	739,018
...Morton M	0	2	13	2,257	6,923	3,359	4,684	1,583	0	18,806
...Mossyrock M	0	1	2	183	766	347	974	178	0	2,448
...Napavine M	0	1	4	582	4,641	744	1,718	695	0	8,380
...Pe Ell M	0	0	1	241	1,423	762	225	375	0	3,026
...Toledo M	0	0	6	653	1,452	32	415	344	0	2,896
...Vader M	1	0	0	87	626	90	153	188	0	1,144
.Lewis D Total	23	99	628	384,330	180,013	54,996	40,088	97,199	19,092	775,718
.Centralia M	6	56	100	55,161	77,373	27,056	28,272	19,631	0	207,493
.Chehalis M	0	41	33	19,792	24,590	33,723	1,345	11,548	0	90,998
.Winlock M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Morton TVB	0	0	0	7,180	0	0	0	1,361	0	8,541
.Mossyrock TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Napavine TVB	0	0	0	2,637	0	0	0	427	0	3,064
.Pe Ell TVB	0	0	0	1,020	122	0	0	0	0	1,142
.Toledo TVB	0	0	0	579	2	0	0	374	0	955
.Vader TVB	0	0	0	191	0	0	0	103	0	294
Lewis County Total	**29**	**196**	**761**	**470,890**	**282,100**	**115,775**	**69,705**	**130,643**	**19,092**	**1,088,205**
Lincoln County										
.Lincoln D	5	45	85	102,578	34,312	16,026	6,382	25,096	1,320	185,714
...Almira M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Davenport M	0	2	0	0	184	17	209	3	0	413
...Harrington M	0	1	0	166	0	0	0	32	0	198
...Odessa M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Reardan M	1	4	4	3,802	2,734	0	408	998	0	7,942
...Sprague M	0	0	0	0	451	88	233	21	0	793
...Wilbur M	0	28	16	15,905	3,236	1,156	277	3,697	0	24,271
.Lincoln D Total	6	80	105	122,451	40,917	17,287	7,509	29,847	1,320	219,331
Lincoln County Total	**6**	**80**	**105**	**122,451**	**40,917**	**17,287**	**7,509**	**29,847**	**1,320**	**219,331**
Mason County										
.Mason D	0	88	200	134,268	103,998	88,746	32,637	47,041	12,443	419,133
.Shelton M	1	15	35	42,694	47,720	17,893	610	14,364	37	123,318
Mason County Total	**1**	**103**	**235**	**176,962**	**151,718**	**106,639**	**33,247**	**61,405**	**12,480**	**542,451**
Okanogan County										
.Okanogan D	8	11	253	221,105	166,590	66,278	49,159	71,862	6,585	581,579
.Brewster M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Coulee Dam M	0	0	0	1,576	0	0	0	204	0	1,780
.Elmer City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Omak M	0	27	0	593	556	1,776	0	211	0	3,136
.Oroville M	0	7	0	1,702	7,309	3,139	0	2,278	0	14,428
.Pateros M	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	50
.Tonasket M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Twisp M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Winthrop M	0	0	1	1,766	0	0	0	0	0	1,766
Okanogan County Total	**8**	**45**	**254**	**226,792**	**174,455**	**71,193**	**49,159**	**74,555**	**6,585**	**602,739**
Pacific County										
.S. Pacific D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Ilwaco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.N. Pacific D	4	33	56	39,824	4,689	19,069	0	11,151	2,153	76,886
.Long Beach M	0	10	9	11,384	8,931	2,354	2,090	4,364	34	29,157
.Raymond M	6	72	23	26,146	22,558	6,703	4,760	7,902	0	68,069
.South Bend M	4	29	19	16,419	13,065	1,950	8,686	4,430	125	44,675
Pacific County Total	**14**	**144**	**107**	**93,773**	**49,243**	**30,076**	**15,536**	**27,847**	**2,312**	**218,787**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—									
County/Court	**Traffic**	**Non-Traffic**	**DWI/Phys. Control**	**Other Traffic**	**Non-Traffic**	**Domestic Violence**	**Civil**	**Small Claims**	**Felony Complnt**	**Sub-Total**	**Parking**	**Total**
Pend Oreille County												
.Pend Oreille D	1,064	1	47	104	318	0	35	51	4	1,624	0	1,624
...Cusick M	4	12	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22
...Ione M	51	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	55
...Metaline M	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
...Metaline Falls M	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
...Newport M	170	16	37	84	81	0	0	0	0	388	14	402
.Pend Oreille D Total	1,300	29	86	204	399	0	35	51	4	2,108	14	2,122
.Newport TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	213
Pend Oreille County Total	**1,300**	**29**	**86**	**204**	**399**	**0**	**35**	**51**	**4**	**2,108**	**227**	**2,335**
Pierce County												
.Pierce 1 D	39,476	0	1,754	5,577	4,370	114	6,185	2,732	0	60,208	610	60,818
.Pierce 2 D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Pierce 3 D	2,765	20	257	712	596	2	11	47	0	4,410	2	4,412
.Pierce 4 D	793	31	31	106	220	2	28	49	0	1,260	187	1,447
.Bonney Lake M	619	0	29	133	243	0	0	0	0	1,024	50	1,074
.Buckley M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Dupont M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Eatonville M	249	0	22	63	46	0	0	0	0	380	0	380
.Fife M	2,352	0	87	650	507	0	0	0	0	3,596	341	3,937
.Fircrest M	1,332	0	19	234	85	0	0	0	0	1,670	30	1,700
.Gig Harbor M	860	10	26	115	53	0	0	0	0	1,064	319	1,383
.Milton M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Orting M	176	0	10	113	48	0	0	0	0	347	3	350
.Puyallup M	3,623	0	212	1,050	1,243	0	0	0	0	6,128	1,061	7,189
.Roy M	99	40	3	13	5	0	0	0	0	160	0	160
.Ruston M	248	2	1	46	53	0	0	0	0	350	47	397
.Steilacoom M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Sumner M	427	0	38	206	438	0	0	0	0	1,109	26	1,135
.Tacoma M	25,713	0	663	7,992	7,298	93	0	0	0	41,759	44,928	86,687
.Wilkeson M	255	1	11	83	11	0	0	0	0	361	0	361
Pierce County Total	**78,987**	**104**	**3,163**	**17,093**	**15,216**	**211**	**6,224**	**2,828**	**0**	**123,826**	**47,604**	**171,430**
San Juan County												
.San Juan D	438	4	43	185	285	5	70	103	1	1,134	75	1,209
.Friday Harbor M	293	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	316	2,678	2,994
San Juan County Total	**731**	**4**	**43**	**185**	**308**	**5**	**70**	**103**	**1**	**1,450**	**2,753**	**4,203**
Skagit County												
.Skagit D	10,393	0	380	1,243	1,564	96	1,660	550	188	16,074	1	16,075
.Anacortes M	1,532	0	128	360	439	0	0	0	0	2,459	180	2,639
.Burlington M	514	12	61	182	341	0	0	0	0	1,110	0	1,110
.Concrete M	334	0	8	61	69	0	0	0	0	472	0	472
.La Conner M	197	6	25	32	73	0	0	0	0	333	144	477
.Mount Vernon M	1,466	20	219	714	790	0	0	0	0	3,209	225	3,434
.Sedro Woolley M	207	0	82	248	407	0	0	0	0	944	0	944
Skagit County Total	**14,643**	**38**	**903**	**2,840**	**3,683**	**96**	**1,660**	**550**	**188**	**24,601**	**550**	**25,151**
Skamania County												
.Skamania D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.N. Bonneville M	44	2	3	9	8	0	0	0	0	66	0	66
.Stevenson M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Skamania County Total	**44**	**2**	**3**	**9**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**66**	**0**	**66**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	—Contested Proceedings—			—Receipts—						
	—Trials— Jury	—Trials— Non-Jury	Contest Infracts	Infracts	—Misdemn— Traffic	—Misdemn— Non-Traf	Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Pend Oreille Cty										
.Pend Oreille D	3	2	13	45,553	11,592	19,308	245	13,714	1,758	92,170
...Cusick M	0	0	0	204	589	0	0	120	0	913
...Ione M	0	0	1	2,182	526	0	0	508	0	3,216
...Metaline M	0	0	0	597	114	65	0	63	0	839
...Metaline Falls M	0	0	0	55	176	0	0	44	0	275
...Newport M	1	5	4	7,051	7,229	1,039	0	2,606	0	17,925
.Pend Oreille D Total	4	7	18	55,642	20,226	20,412	245	17,055	1,758	115,338
.Newport TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille Cty Total	**4**	**7**	**18**	**55,642**	**20,226**	**20,412**	**245**	**17,055**	**1,758**	**115,338**
Pierce County										
.Pierce 1 D	61	471	4,456	2,526,010	702,014	270,347	0	478,729	183,971	4,161,071
.Pierce 2 D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Pierce 3 D	0	5	264	119,344	69,206	41,610	6,755	34,238	803	271,956
.Pierce 4 D	1	17	80	34,360	9,512	12,693	0	9,579	1,658	67,802
.Bonney Lake M	0	14	24	26,886	26,047	25,582	0	11,083	0	89,598
.Buckley M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Dupont M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Eatonville M	0	17	14	17,006	7,077	4,043	230	4,723	0	33,079
.Fife M	6	87	203	118,722	80,664	40,772	924	37,018	0	278,100
.Fircrest M	1	16	71	79,304	20,257	3,518	0	19,308	0	122,387
.Gig Harbor M	1	2	53	50,498	20,546	7,452	410	12,703	0	91,609
.Milton M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Orting M	1	41	10	8,440	19,476	4,460	609	5,233	0	38,218
.Puyallup M	6	243	318	149,112	78,447	60,584	12,883	55,183	0	356,209
.Roy M	0	11	13	8,501	2,313	50	100	0	0	10,964
.Ruston M	0	10	25	12,988	3,546	1,729	0	3,057	0	21,320
.Steilacoom M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Sumner M	3	244	34	25,319	21,653	20,196	1,042	10,880	0	79,090
.Tacoma M	17	1,289	1,829	1,103,071	683,675	454,742	0	283,777	340	2,525,605
.Wilkeson M	0	36	20	9,964	5,346	1,617	885	3,015	0	20,827
Pierce County Total	**97**	**2,503**	**7,414**	**4,289,525**	**1,749,779**	**949,395**	**23,838**	**968,526**	**186,772**	**8,167,835**
San Juan County										
.San Juan D	13	12	20	26,212	34,975	23,642	532	13,082	2,719	101,162
.Friday Harbor M	0	0	15	18,446	856	840	413	3,999	0	24,554
San Juan County Total	**13**	**12**	**35**	**44,658**	**35,831**	**24,482**	**945**	**17,081**	**2,719**	**125,716**
Skagit County										
.Skagit D	21	161	638	585,726	157,089	104,977	21,361	147,404	47,402	1,063,959
.Anacortes M	6	2	66	61,154	47,883	20,960	0	20,114	0	150,111
.Burlington M	7	2	28	26,264	29,812	10,578	0	9,343	0	75,997
.Concrete M	0	5	26	26,583	5,524	4,211	9	6,376	0	42,703
.La Conner M	0	1	18	9,867	11,543	1,829	0	3,628	0	26,867
.Mount Vernon M	11	6	77	81,327	143,013	54,478	124	40,506	0	319,448
.Sedro Woolley M	4	13	25	12,132	34,282	22,928	17	11,767	0	81,126
Skagit County Total	**49**	**190**	**878**	**803,053**	**429,146**	**219,961**	**21,511**	**239,138**	**47,402**	**1,760,211**
Skamania County										
.Skamania D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.N. Bonneville M	1	0	1	1,461	649	126	345	425	0	3,006
.Stevenson M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Skamania County Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1,461**	**649**	**126**	**345**	**425**	**0**	**3,006**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—									
County/Court	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complnt	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Snohomish County												
.Cascade D	7,362	1	384	1,126	1,055	80	1,060	276	0	11,344	83	11,427
...Arlington M	418	0	43	211	203	0	0	0	0	875	1	876
...Darrington M	27	0	7	30	27	0	0	0	0	91	0	91
...Granite Falls M	144	0	11	87	35	0	0	0	0	277	3	280
...Stanwood M	232	1	19	105	83	0	0	0	0	440	1	441
.Cascade D Total	8,183	2	464	1,559	1,403	80	1,060	276	0	13,027	88	13,115
.Everett D	14,587	1	587	1,969	1,385	0	3,561	1,043	980	24,113	44	24,157
...Everett (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Mukilteo M	966	0	20	200	96	0	0	0	0	1,282	0	1,282
.Everett D Total	15,553	1	607	2,169	1,481	0	3,561	1,043	980	25,395	44	25,439
.Evergreen D	8,443	6	709	1,345	868	62	1,325	275	0	13,033	54	13,087
...Gold Bar M	1,006	0	19	159	49	0	0	0	0	1,233	0	1,233
...Index M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Lake Stevens M	355	0	5	110	85	0	0	0	0	555	4	559
...Monroe M	302	0	15	119	227	0	0	0	0	663	11	674
...Snohomish M	584	0	96	218	346	0	0	0	0	1,244	7	1,251
...Sultan M	393	5	32	155	81	0	0	0	0	666	1	667
.Evergreen D Total	11,083	11	876	2,106	1,656	62	1,325	275	0	17,394	77	17,471
.South Snohomish D	9,552	9	837	2,265	1,436	165	4,102	1,029	0	19,395	144	19,539
...Brier M	454	0	42	142	111	0	0	0	0	749	2	751
...Edmonds (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Lynnwood M	3,371	0	225	1,044	1,675	0	0	0	0	6,315	151	6,466
...Mill Creek M	472	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	480	2	482
...Mt Lake Terrace M	1,604	0	61	544	506	0	0	0	0	2,715	8	2,723
...Woodway M	185	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	197	1	198
.South Snohomish D Total	15,638	9	1,166	4,011	3,731	165	4,102	1,029	0	29,851	308	30,159
.Edmonds M	4,097	19	194	1,357	1,105	18	0	0	0	6,790	1,573	8,363
.Everett M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Marysville M	988	0	76	470	567	0	0	0	0	2,101	17	2,118
.Arlington TVB	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404	0	404
.Brier TVB	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	0	345
.Darrington TVB	16	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
.Everett (w/D.) TVB	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	76
.Gold Bar TVB	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	678	0	678
.Granite Falls TVB	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	85
.Lake Stevens TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Lynnwood TVB	1,655	P	0	0	0	P	P	P	P	1,655	359	2,014
.Mill Creek TVB	224	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	230	12	242
.Mt Lake Terrace TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Mukilteo TVB	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	0	315
.Stanwood TVB	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	0	131
.Sultan TVB	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	198
Snohomish County Total	**59,669**	**42**	**3,384**	**11,675**	**9,948**	**325**	**10,048**	**2,623**	**980**	**98,694**	**2,478**	**101,172**
Spokane County												
.Spokane D	22,776	408	1,539	3,727	9,593	0	4,971	2,575	1,057	46,646	575	47,221
.Airway Hts M	173	6	4	65	82	0	0	0	0	330	0	330
.Cheney M	633	0	49	337	211	1	0	0	0	1,231	2,063	3,294
.Deerpark M	171	0	7	38	39	0	0	0	0	255	2	257
.Medical Lk M	311	38	23	47	71	0	0	0	0	490	6	496
.Spokane M	32,071	206	1,648	6,157	3,240	0	0	0	0	43,322	88,276	131,598
Spokane County Total	**56,135**	**658**	**3,270**	**10,371**	**13,236**	**1**	**4,971**	**2,575**	**1,057**	**92,274**	**90,922**	**183,196**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	Contested Proceedings			Receipts						
	Trials		Contest		Misdemn		Court	30% PSEA (Effective	Civil Sm Claims	
County/Court	Jury	Non-Jury	Infracts	Infracts	Traffic	Non-Traf	Costs	May 1986)	& Dom Viol	Total
Snohomish County										
.Cascade D	17	127	500	385,168	111,115	44,839	2,457	87,809	31,905	663,293
...Arlington M	1	22	18	21,037	17,743	9,384	192	7,430	0	55,786
...Darrington M	0	1	1	3,006	3,992	1,075	60	1,133	0	9,266
...Granite Falls M	0	0	21	9,264	6,667	2,770	205	2,851	0	21,757
...Stanwood M	0	0	16	12,063	9,512	2,109	256	3,573	0	27,513
.Cascade D Total	18	150	556	430,538	149,029	60,177	3,170	102,796	31,905	777,615
.Everett D	30	150	1,197	771,632	181,916	110,665	12,808	156,063	97,656	1,330,740
...Everett (w/D.) M	0	3	4	48,022	33,923	17,007	11,747	6,882	0	117,581
...Mukilteo M	0	14	189	37,460	10,729	3,556	1,961	8,344	0	62,050
.Everett D Total	30	167	1,390	857,114	226,568	131,228	26,516	171,289	97,656	1,510,371
.Evergreen D	65	338	930	422,027	162,647	29,974	56,853	94,629	37,803	803,933
...Gold Bar M	1	13	160	30,206	5,291	1,375	4,151	6,385	0	47,408
...Index M	0	0	0	0	173	0	49	0	0	222
...Lake Stevens M	0	10	68	17,774	4,687	1,675	5,088	3,887	0	33,111
...Monroe M	1	19	30	12,518	7,061	5,271	6,830	4,130	0	35,810
...Snohomish M	1	25	75	27,166	21,939	13,495	12,307	9,537	0	84,444
...Sultan M	2	7	62	17,337	5,992	3,088	5,039	4,043	0	35,499
.Evergreen D Total	70	412	1,325	527,028	207,790	54,878	90,317	122,611	37,803	1,040,427
.South Snohomish D	76	186	848	542,772	162,847	60,576	8,006	121,975	117,615	1,013,791
...Brier M	1	5	62	29,686	12,331	3,399	1,664	5,974	0	53,054
...Edmonds (w/D.) M	0	0	0	17,816	6,570	3,147	1,052	245	0	28,830
...Lynnwood M	22	40	560	165,848	70,589	76,419	15,863	56,450	0	385,169
...Mill Creek M	0	0	50	26,702	725	460	121	4,418	0	32,426
...Mt Lake Terrace M	2	6	156	73,870	36,609	21,106	5,366	19,431	0	156,382
...Woodway M	0	0	17	8,249	601	0	41	1,427	0	10,318
.South Snohomish D Total	101	237	1,693	864,943	290,272	165,107	32,113	209,920	117,615	1,679,970
.Edmonds M	7	82	550	225,551	88,220	40,092	8,095	61,305	60	423,323
.Everett M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Marysville M	4	29	101	74,997	56,584	45,125	5,252	30,018	0	211,976
.Arlington TVB	0	0	0	11,513	0	0	0	0	0	11,513
.Brier TVB	0	0	0	14,521	0	541	0	2,820	0	17,882
.Darrington TVB	0	0	0	386	0	0	0	0	0	386
.Everett (w/D.) TVB	0	0	0	4,053	0	0	0	760	0	4,813
.Gold Bar TVB	0	0	0	42,035	42,035	0	0	7,825	0	91,895
.Granite Falls TVB	0	0	0	4,178	0	0	0	0	0	4,178
.Lake Stevens TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Lynnwood TVB	P	P	P	59,988	67	P	P	17,914	P	77,969
.Mill Creek TVB	0	0	0	14,480	0	0	0	6,224	0	20,704
.Mt Lake Terrace TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Mukilteo TVB	0	0	0	22,316	0	0	0	14,842	0	37,158
.Stanwood TVB	0	0	0	6,462	258	0	0	0	0	6,720
.Sultan TVB	0	0	0	12,558	0	0	0	0	0	12,558
Snohomish County Total	**230**	**1,077**	**5,615**	**3,172,661**	**1,060,823**	**497,148**	**165,463**	**748,324**	**285,039**	**5,929,458**
Spokane County										
.Spokane D	46	4,835	2,198	1,040,003	359,553	146,758	16,526	256,491	153,972	1,973,303
.Airway Hts M	0	12	17	8,635	3,065	3,257	0	2,649	0	17,606
.Cheney M	5	51	35	24,308	12,923	5,868	5,964	6,296	0	55,359
.Deerpark M	1	24	13	5,172	2,228	834	0	393	0	8,627
.Medical Lk M	5	92	39	12,924	3,786	1,950	80	4,537	0	23,277
.Spokane M	13	1,565	3,825	1,135,997	412,239	49,600	1,546	255,592	0	1,854,974
Spokane County Total	**70**	**6,579**	**6,127**	**2,227,039**	**793,794**	**208,267**	**24,116**	**525,958**	**153,972**	**3,933,146**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—									
County/Court	**Traffic**	**Non-Traffic**	**DWI/Phys. Control**	**Other Traffic**	**Non-Traffic**	**Domestic Violence**	**Civil**	**Small Claims**	**Felony Compint**	**Sub-Total**	**Parking**	**Total**
Stevens County												
.Stevens D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Chewelah M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Colville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Kettle Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Northport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Springdale M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Stevens County Total	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**
Thurston County												
.Thurston D	12,410	4	594	1,516	2,032	53	1,807	779	0	19,195	496	19,691
...Bucoda M	10	0	0	7	16	0	0	0	0	33	0	33
...Lacey M	1,371	2	141	804	869	0	0	0	0	3,187	12	3,199
...Olympia Trials M	1	0	39	17	75	0	0	0	0	132	0	132
...Tumwater Trials M	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
...Yelm Trials M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
.Thurston D Total	13,793	6	775	2,345	2,993	53	1,807	779	0	22,551	508	23,059
.Olympia M	6,057	0	407	1,120	2,083	0	0	0	0	9,667	31,706	41,373
.Rainier M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tenino M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tumwater M	1,759	0	61	270	395	0	0	0	0	2,485	84	2,569
.Yelm M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Lacey TVB	1,490	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,491	59	1,550
Thurston County Total	**23,099**	**7**	**1,243**	**3,735**	**5,471**	**53**	**1,807**	**779**	**0**	**36,194**	**32,357**	**68,551**
Wahkiakum County												
.Wahkiakum D	409	0	53	156	128	0	18	9	0	773	2	775
.Cathlamet M	39	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	49	3	52
Wahkiakum County Total	**448**	**0**	**55**	**161**	**131**	**0**	**18**	**9**	**0**	**822**	**5**	**827**
Walla Walla Cty												
.College Place D	1,505	5	0	10	135	0	5	19	0	1,679	0	1,679
.Walla Walla D	2,483	70	117	642	746	1	1,248	225	0	5,532	0	5,532
.College Place M	540	17	20	151	86	6	0	0	0	820	154	974
.Waitsburg M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Walla Walla M	3,329	0	153	807	1,554	87	0	0	0	5,930	6,164	12,094
Walla Walla Cty Total	**7,857**	**92**	**290**	**1,610**	**2,521**	**94**	**1,253**	**244**	**0**	**13,961**	**6,318**	**20,279**
Whatcom County												
.Whatcom D	7,160	161	1,037	2,284	3,404	68	1,874	1,387	0	17,375	292	17,667
.Bellingham M	6,290	53	0	183	1,266	0	0	0	0	7,792	56,211	64,003
.Blaine M	899	49	71	66	114	2	0	0	0	1,201	13	1,214
.Everson-Nooksack M	264	33	42	103	65	0	0	0	0	507	0	507
.Ferndale M	644	137	213	269	267	1	0	0	0	1,531	15	1,546
.Lynden M	678	1	16	108	99	0	0	0	0	902	706	1,608
.Sumas M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Whatcom County Total	**15,935**	**434**	**1,379**	**3,013**	**5,215**	**71**	**1,874**	**1,387**	**0**	**29,308**	**57,237**	**86,545**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	Contested Proceedings: Trials: Jury	Contested Proceedings: Trials: Non-Jury	Contested Proceedings: Contest Infracts	Receipts: Infracts	Receipts: Misdemn: Traffic	Receipts: Misdemn: Non-Traf	Receipts: Court Costs		Receipts: 30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Receipts: Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol		Receipts: Total
Stevens County												
.Stevens D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Chewelah M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Colville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Kettle Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Northport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Springdale M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Stevens County Total	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**
Thurston County												
.Thurston D	46	220	883	542,785	259,306	115,368	28,239		132,290	53,758		1,131,746
...Bucoda M	0	0	0	773	815	703	184		265	0		2,740
...Lacey M	8	52	157	60,841	74,872	50,046	9,687		27,035	0		222,481
...Olympia Trials M	3	0	0	0	2,893	1,197	445		425	0		4,960
...Tumwater Trials M	1	0	0	50	2,039	442	0		230	0		2,761
...Yelm Trials M	0	0	0	0	475	244	0		41	0		760
.Thurston D Total	58	272	1,040	604,449	340,400	168,000	38,555		160,286	53,758		1,365,448
.Olympia M	0	32	365	184,331	192,262	111,402	6,065		93,003	0		587,063
.Rainier M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P
.Tenino M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P
.Tumwater M	5	153	70	91,215	71,146	50,181	32,939		13,967	0		259,448
.Yelm M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N		N
.Lacey TVB	0	0	0	61,241	0	0	0		13,237	0		74,478
Thurston County Total	**63**	**457**	**1,475**	**941,236**	**603,808**	**329,583**	**77,559**		**280,493**	**53,758**		**2,286,437**
Wahkiakum County												
.Wahkiakum D	3	7	25	24,366	28,472	13,952	9,650		9,153	566		86,159
.Cathlamet M	0	1	13	2,096	2,240	455	100		800	0		5,691
Wahkiakum County Total	**3**	**8**	**38**	**26,462**	**30,712**	**14,407**	**9,750**		**9,953**	**566**		**91,850**
Walla Walla Cty												
.College Place D	0	1	73	49,807	8,239	2,951	0		8,698	199		69,894
.Walla Walla D	0	117	78	123,592	37,479	37,550	0		38,719	38,271		275,611
.College Place M	0	107	52	19,497	9,589	2,105	0		5,106	51		36,348
.Waitsburg M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P
.Walla Walla M	6	1,360	163	105,937	64,175	30,430	0		28,786	390		229,718
Walla Walla Cty Total	**6**	**1,585**	**366**	**298,833**	**119,482**	**73,036**	**0**		**81,309**	**38,911**		**611,571**
Whatcom County												
.Whatcom D	48	154	516	704,532	534,319	248,879	37,235		210,871	109,640		1,845,476
.Bellingham M	0	189	198	247,784	3,784	58,722	0		54,000	0		364,290
.Blaine M	0	211	52	40,745	14,291	7,743	0		9,951	20		72,750
.Everson-Nooksack M	0	3	7	12,506	7,974	5,763	1,225		4,556	0		32,024
.Ferndale M	0	396	4	39,378	87,790	19,522	1,253		82,005	0		229,948
.Lynden M	0	40	13	26,996	6,985	4,547	75		7,282	0		45,885
.Sumas M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P
Whatcom County Total	**48**	**993**	**790**	**1,071,941**	**655,143**	**345,176**	**39,788**		**368,665**	**109,660**		**2,590,373**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	—Infractions—		——Misdemeanors ——									
County/Court	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domest. Viol.	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complnt	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Whitman County												
.Whitman D												
..Colfax	3,894	1	117	483	284	24	73	71	23	4,970	0	4,970
..Pullman	2,747	21	222	679	574	7	27	149	0	4,426	0	4,426
.Whitman D Total	6,641	22	339	1,162	858	31	100	220	23	9,396	0	9,396
.Albion M	16	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	26	0	26
.Colfax M	283	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	21	305
.Colton M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Garfield M	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	21
.Palouse M	123	2	0	3	14	0	0	0	0	142	1	143
.Rosalia M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.St. John M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Tekoa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whitman County Total	**7,082**	**33**	**339**	**1,165**	**875**	**31**	**100**	**220**	**23**	**9,868**	**23**	**9,891**
Yakima County												
.Yakima D												
..Yakima	8,201	2	621	2,331	2,019	0	5,186	799	0	19,159	210	19,369
...Union Gap M	289	0	48	335	503	0	0	0	0	1,175	11	1,186
...Yakima M	1,918	0	254	1,487	1,966	0	0	0	0	5,625	82	5,707
..Site Total	10,408	2	923	4,153	4,488	0	5,186	799	0	25,959	303	26,262
..Sunnyside	2,581	13	280	650	243	0	126	114	0	4,007	5	4,012
..Toppenish	2,845	1	246	852	736	0	14	42	0	4,736	4	4,740
.Yakima ~~D Total~~	15,834	16	1,449	5,655	5,467	0	5,326	955	0	34,702	312	35,014
.Grandview M	251	1	71	219	334	0	0	0	0	876	1	877
.Granger M	176	7	9	137	73	12	0	0	0	414	0	414
.Moxee City M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Selah M	720	0	38	223	159	0	0	0	0	1,140	54	1,194
.Sunnyside M	669	0	92	492	744	0	0	0	0	1,997	0	1,997
.Toppenish M	634	0	67	316	124	0	0	0	0	1,141	51	1,192
.Wapato M	115	3	62	1,836	582	0	0	0	0	2,598	103	2,701
.Zillah M	131	1	2	38	37	0	0	0	0	209	0	209
.Mabton TVB	61	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	1	63
.Union Gap TVB	688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	19	707
.Yakima TVB	9,242	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	9,252	0	9,252
Yakima County Total	**28,521**	**29**	**1,790**	**8,926**	**7,520**	**12**	**5,326**	**955**	**0**	**53,079**	**541**	**53,620**
Washington State District Courts												
.State/County	**411,357**	**2,286**	**21,165**	**71,927**	**72,991**	**2,258**	**74,956**	**28,828**	**5,355**	**691,123**	**14,130**	**705,253**
.Municipal	**71,669**	**585**	**3,750**	**20,363**	**21,829**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**118,208**	**3,622**	**121,830**
Municipal Courts	**257,705**	**1,919**	**9,998**	**64,415**	**79,811**	**528**	**3,655**	**0**	**0**	**418,031**	**807,698**	**1,225,729**
Traf Viol Bureaus	**32,582**	**74**	**7**	**177**	**149**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**32,989**	**64,964**	**97,953**
State Total	**773,313**	**4,864**	**34,920**	**156,882**	**174,780**	**2,798**	**78,611**	**28,828**	**5,355**	**1,260,351**	**890,414**	**2,150,765**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

	Contested Proceedings			Receipts						
	Trials				Misdemn					
County/Court	**Jury**	**Non-Jury**	**Contest Infracts**	**Infracts**	**Traffic**	**Non-Traf**	**Court Costs**	**30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)**	**Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol**	**Total**
Whitman County										
.Whitman D										
..Colfax	16	13	221	211,641	60,649	17,668	870	47,499	2,787	341,114
..Pullman	0	17	276	119,786	55,357	34,561	2,364	35,445	2,165	249,678
.Whitman D Total	16	30	497	331,427	116,006	52,229	3,234	82,944	4,952	590,792
.Albion M	0	0	0	808	0	0	0	125	0	933
.Colfax M	0	0	6	14,781	0	0	0	3,148	0	17,929
.Colton M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Garfield M	0	0	0	1,161	0	0	0	179	0	1,340
.Palouse M	0	8	16	5,743	10	150	0	1,005	0	6,908
.Rosalia M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.St. John M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Tekoa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whitman County Total	**16**	**38**	**519**	**353,920**	**116,016**	**52,379**	**3,234**	**87,401**	**4,952**	**617,902**
Yakima County										
.Yakima D										
..Yakima	28	402	349	386,027	292,534	99,805	26,317	107,327	146,663	1,058,673
...Union Gap M	1	18	42	8,603	26,216	19,960	9,158	5,039	0	68,976
...Yakima M	0	51	341	54,751	171,132	67,437	70,165	25,895	0	389,380
..Site Total	29	471	732	449,381	489,882	187,202	105,640	138,261	146,663	1,517,029
..Sunnyside	2	49	138	118,786	110,899	9,821	2,579	30,432	4,019	276,536
..Toppenish	4	84	97	119,201	90,128	27,013	4,299	33,982	1,044	275,667
.Yakima D Total	35	604	967	687,368	690,909	224,036	112,518	202,675	151,726	2,069,232
.Grandview M	2	68	18	9,399	35,477	13,992	11,192	6,176	0	76,236
.Granger M	0	33	4	7,694	10,635	4,050	585	2,938	410	26,312
.Moxee City M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Selah M	3	69	39	30,087	20,408	6,774	7,264	11,377	0	75,910
.Sunnyside M	5	59	35	30,632	69,285	84,309	21,132	22,167	0	227,525
.Toppenish M	0	35	24	28,125	59,490	8,387	0	20,274	0	116,276
.Wapato M	0	3	7	5,709	35,315	28,723	0	10,572	0	80,319
.Zillah M	0	2	7	8,645	3,969	1,763	987	2,098	0	17,462
.Mabton TVB	0	0	0	2,864	0	0	0	537	0	3,401
.Union Gap TVB	0	0	0	28,549	0	0	0	4,986	0	33,535
.Yakima TVB	0	0	0	369,131	1,098	0	0	68,105	0	438,334
Yakima County Total	**45**	**873**	**1,101**	**1,208,203**	**926,586**	**372,034**	**153,678**	**351,905**	**152,136**	**3,164,542**
Washington State										
District Courts										
.State/County	**1,231**	**15,503**	**33,583**	**21,712,403**	**8,762,561**	**3,639,488**	**693,490**	**5,442,387**	**2,226,845**	**42,477,174**
.Municipal	**211**	**2,812**	**7,810**	**3,198,799**	**2,296,988**	**1,093,292**	**447,998**	**945,643**	**182**	**7,982,902**
Municipal Courts	**745**	**10,192**	**12,830**	**10,150,180**	**4,975,407**	**2,528,570**	**612,722**	**2,633,377**	**54,872**	**20,955,128**
Traf Viol Bureaus	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,419,109**	**49,097**	**3,503**	**0**	**275,801**	**0**	**1,747,510**
State Total	**2,187**	**28,507**	**54,223**	**36,480,491**	**16,084,053**	**7,264,853**	**1,754,210**	**9,297,208**	**2,281,899**	**73,162,714**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Staff FTEs, 80 Largest Courts Ranked By Filings, 1988

Court	Judges Full Time	Judges Part-Time	Judges FTEs	Commissioners FTEs	Judicial Officer FTEs	Administrative FTEs	Workweek Hours
1 Seattle M	6	0.0	6.0	8.0	14.0	212.6	40.0
2 Pierce 1 D	4	0.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	40.0	35.0
3 Spokane D	5	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	56.1	37.5
4 Clark D	5	0.0	5.0	1.1	6.1	35.4	40.0
5 Spokane M	3	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	26.3	40.0
6 Tacoma M	2	0.0	2.0	1.1	3.1	28.6	40.0
7 Yakima D	4	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	33.2	37.5
8 Northeast D	3	0.0	3.0	0.6	3.6	26.8	35.0
9 Aukeen D	3	0.0	3.0	0.3	3.3	24.1	35.0
10 South Snohomish D	3	0.0	3.0	0.3	3.3	23.7	40.0
11 Seattle D	5	0.0	5.0	0.5	5.5	26.9	35.0
12 Bellevue D	2	0.0	2.0	0.8	2.8	22.1	35.0
13 Kitsap D	3	0.0	3.0	0.4	3.4	21.7	38.7
14 Benton D	2	0.0	2.0	1.1	3.1	15.4	40.0
15 Everett D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	18.8	37.5
16 Federal Way D	2	0.0	2.0	0.2	2.2	15.0	35.0
17 Southwest D	3	0.0	3.0	0.1	3.1	21.6	35.0
18 Thurston D	2	0.0	2.0	0.3	2.3	16.0	40.0
19 Renton D	2	0.0	2.0	0.2	2.2	16.6	35.0
20 Issaquah D	1	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	11.8	35.0
21 Cowlitz D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	10.1	37.5
22 Chelan D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	12.6	40.0
23 Evergreen D	1	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	16.1	35.0
24 Whatcom D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	10.3	40.0
25 Grant D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	14.5	40.0
26 Skagit D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	7.5	35.0
27 Lewis D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	9.7	40.0
28 Cascade D	1	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	12.0	35.0
29 Renton M	0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	9.7	40.0
30 Shoreline D	2	0.0	2.0	0.2	2.2	11.4	35.0
31 Clallam 1 D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	8.0	40.0
32 Island D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	6.0	35.0
33 Grays Harbor D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	8.8	80.0
34 Okanogan D	0	1.8	1.8	0.1	1.9	6.9	40.0
35 Olympia M	0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	6.1	40.0
36 Bremerton M	1	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	10.3	40.0
37 Whitman D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	6.9	40.0
38 Franklin D	0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	5.4	37.5
39 Bellingham M	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.0	40.0
40 Longview M	0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.0	37.5
41 Edmonds M	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.4	40.0
42 Puyallup M	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	4.1	40.0
43 Walla Walla M	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	3.9	40.0
44 Douglas D	0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	5.9	40.0
45 Walla Walla D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	35.0
46 Jefferson D	0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	3.5	35.0
47 Lower Kittitas D	0	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.7	4.6	40.0
48 Mason D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.9	40.0
49 Upper Kittitas D	0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	4.8	40.0
50 Ritzville D	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	35.0
51 Pierce 3 D	0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	2.9	40.0
52 Mercer Island D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	35.0
53 E. Klickitat D	0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.0	35.0
54 Winslow M	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.9	52.0
55 Fife M	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	3.9	37.5
56 Aberdeen M	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.3	40.0
57 Asotin D	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.0	35.0
58 Mount Vernon M	0	*0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.6	35.0
59 Othello D	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.0	35.0
60 Port Orchard M	0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	3.4	40.0
61 Lincoln D	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.3	40.0
62 Wapato M	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	40.0
63 Tumwater M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	40.0
64 Anacortes M	0	*0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.3	40.0
65 Clallam 2 D	0	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	3.6	35.0
66 Pend Oreille D	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.4	35.0
67 Marysville M	0	*0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.5	40.0
68 Sunnyside M	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.2	40.0
69 W. Klickitat D	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.0	35.0
70 N. Pacific D	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	40.0
71 Centralia M	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.8	40.0
72 Shelton M	0	*0.2	*0.2	0.0	0.2	2.7	37.5
73 College Place D	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	40.0
74 Fircrest M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	40.0
75 Ferndale M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	35.0
76 Hoquiam M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	40.0
77 Chelan M	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.7	40.0
78 Lake Forrest Pk M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	40.0
79 Algona M	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.3	40.0
80 Enumclaw M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	40.0
Total: 80 Largest	**87**	**17.0**	**104.0**	**22.5**	**126.5**	**980.9**	**—**

* Judge also serves as a full time district court judge.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors			Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Total
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic					
1 Seattle M	114,579	0	2,600	26,684	41,787	0	3,655	0	0	189,305
2 Pierce 1 D	39,476	0	1,754	5,577	4,370	114	6,185	2,732	0	60,208
3 Spokane D	22,776	408	1,539	3,727	9,593	0	4,971	2,575	1,057	46,646
4 Clark D	26,892	17	1,049	8,094	5,923	0	1,742	1,960	0	45,677
5 Spokane M	32,071	206	1,648	6,157	3,240	0	0	0	0	43,322
6 Tacoma M	25,713	0	663	7,992	7,298	93	0	0	0	41,759
7 Yakima D	15,834	16	1,449	5,655	5,467	0	5,326	955	0	34,702
8 Northeast D	20,636	37	764	3,854	3,372	253	3,662	1,174	0	33,752
9 Aukeen D	18,820	251	898	4,552	3,782	284	3,141	1,021	56	32,805
10 South Snohomish D	15,638	9	1,166	4,011	3,731	165	4,102	1,029	0	29,851
11 Seattle D	9,586	20	590	2,276	1,431	5	10,736	3,310	1,522	29,476
12 Bellevue D	20,327	7	459	2,289	2,086	119	2,194	951	0	28,432
13 Kitsap D	18,845	249	804	2,322	1,802	20	2,017	862	25	26,946
14 Benton D	14,404	355	826	3,044	3,779	24	1,749	451	934	25,566
15 Everett D	15,553	1	607	2,169	1,481	0	3,561	1,043	980	25,395
16 Federal Way D	16,538	43	504	2,246	2,457	164	1,483	536	0	23,971
17 Southwest D	12,075	100	729	3,805	3,205	165	2,588	851	6	23,524
18 Thurston D	13,793	6	775	2,345	2,993	53	1,807	779	0	22,551
19 Renton D	14,357	1	469	2,206	1,286	63	2,173	698	0	21,253
20 Issaquah D	15,555	10	293	1,697	1,173	61	598	236	0	19,623
21 Cowlitz D	11,491	0	624	2,375	2,350	20	1,114	591	0	18,565
22 Chelan D	10,617	42	630	2,440	3,233	0	887	225	178	18,252
23 Evergreen D	11,083	11	876	2,106	1,656	62	1,325	275	0	17,394
24 Whatcom D	7,160	161	1,037	2,284	3,404	68	1,874	1,387	0	17,375
25 Grant D	11,008	113	586	2,130	2,371	0	777	309	0	17,294
26 Skagit D	10,393	0	380	1,243	1,564	96	1,660	550	188	16,074
27 Lewis D	9,060	13	530	1,603	1,149	0	650	411	10	13,426
28 Cascade D	8,183	2	464	1,559	1,403	80	1,060	276	0	13,027
29 Renton M	8,500	0	193	1,800	1,918	36	0	0	0	12,447
30 Shoreline D	6,741	16	414	1,511	1,546	76	1,041	334	0	11,679
31 Clallam 1 D	7,198	0	509	1,301	1,616	11	387	368	7	11,397
32 Island D	7,789	0	351	951	1,263	0	430	273	0	11,057
33 Grays Harbor D	6,546	61	377	841	1,423	11	846	446	149	10,700
34 Okanogan D	5,460	19	791	1,643	1,824	93	169	172	0	10,171
35 Olympia M	6,057	0	407	1,120	2,083	0	0	0	0	9,667
36 Bremerton M	6,353	94	93	1,335	1,577	15	0	0	0	9,467
37 Whitman D	6,641	22	339	1,162	858	31	100	220	23	9,396
38 Franklin D	6,085	26	86	746	317	0	819	206	161	8,446
39 Bellingham M	6,290	53	0	183	1,266	0	0	0	0	7,792
40 Longview M	3,259	490	335	1,212	1,390	183	0	0	0	6,869
41 Edmonds M	4,097	19	194	1,357	1,105	18	0	0	0	6,790
42 Puyallup M	3,623	0	212	1,050	1,243	0	0	0	0	6,128
43 Walla Walla M	3,329	0	153	807	1,554	87	0	0	0	5,930
44 Douglas D	3,641	19	171	700	674	66	384	116	0	5,771
45 Walla Walla D	2,483	70	117	642	746	1	1,248	225	0	5,532
46 Jefferson D	3,701	3	226	477	874	0	83	103	32	5,499
47 Lower Kittitas D	3,648	2	128	445	623	9	494	84	5	5,438
48 Mason D	2,805	0	262	444	1,320	16	431	143	0	5,421
49 Upper Kittitas D	3,849	89	86	588	284	20	126	41	0	5,083
50 Ritzville D	2,652	375	100	747	694	2	30	34	0	4,634
51 Pierce 3 D	2,765	20	257	712	596	2	11	47	0	4,410
52 Mercer Island D	3,244	52	65	449	235	1	199	122	0	4,367
53 E. Klickitat D	2,782	1	70	455	403	8	53	52	0	3,824
54 Winslow M	3,006	444	61	133	68	9	0	0	0	3,721
55 Fife M	2,352	0	87	650	507	0	0	0	0	3,596
56 Aberdeen M	1,593	11	157	570	1,087	0	0	0	0	3,418
57 Asotin D	2,126	95	75	490	340	4	118	104	0	3,352
58 Mount Vernon M	1,466	20	219	714	790	0	0	0	0	3,209
59 Othello D	1,862	14	92	503	484	17	137	47	0	3,156
60 Port Orchard M	2,080	4	99	472	415	0	0	0	0	3,070
61 Lincoln D	1,993	13	53	254	228	0	35	42	16	2,634
62 Wapato M	115	3	62	1,836	582	0	0	0	0	2,598
63 Tumwater M	1,759	0	61	270	395	0	0	0	0	2,485
64 Anacortes M	1,532	0	128	360	439	0	0	0	0	2,459
65 Clallam 2 D	871	0	135	292	720	63	73	19	1	2,174
66 Pend Oreille D	1,300	29	86	204	399	0	35	51	4	2,108
67 Marysville M	988	0	76	470	567	0	0	0	0	2,101
68 Sunnyside M	669	0	92	492	744	0	0	0	0	1,997
69 W. Klickitat D	1,048	28	75	294	362	15	50	98	0	1,970
70 N. Pacific D	1,052	4	44	125	602	0	67	41	0	1,935
71 Centralia M	980	0	177	288	427	0	0	0	0	1,872
72 Shelton M	1,058	1	64	272	437	7	0	0	0	1,839
73 College Place D	1,505	5	0	10	135	0	5	19	0	1,679
74 Fircrest M	1,332	0	19	234	85	0	0	0	0	1,670
75 Ferndale M	644	137	213	269	267	1	0	0	0	1,531
76 Hoquiam M	768	0	56	259	445	0	0	0	0	1,528
77 Chelan M	512	19	54	137	738	22	0	0	0	1,482
78 Lake Forrest Pk M	1,201	3	22	160	71	0	0	0	0	1,457
79 Algona M	1,029	0	57	234	57	0	0	0	0	1,377
80 Enumclaw M	690	0	102	206	300	19	0	0	0	1,317
Total: 80 Largest	**717,532**	**4,339**	**33,015**	**149,318**	**166,509**	**2,752**	**78,408**	**28,594**	**5,364**	**1,185,821**
Total: Remaining	**55,781**	**525**	**1,905**	**7,564**	**8,271**	**46**	**203**	**234**	**1**	**74,530**
Total: State	**773,313**	**4,864**	**34,920**	**156,882**	**174,780**	**2,798**	**78,611**	**28,828**	**5,365**	**1,260,351**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Traffic Infraction Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

			Violations Disposed						Proceedings			
Court	**Filings**	**Charges**	**Committed**	**FTR/FTA**	**Paid**	**Not Committed**	**Dismissed**	**Total Disposed**	**Contested Hearings**	**Mitigation Hearings**	**Show Cause**	**Other**
1 Seattle M	114,579	131,762	57,507	N	31,050	N	3,912	92 469	1,006	56,672	2,185	0
2 Pierce 1 D	39,476	43,858	10,409	14,143	18,301	74	6,800	49,727	4,456	8,291	N	447
6 Spokane D	22,776	24,953	8,107	9,285	8,899	369	865	27,525	2,198	7,542	0	2,260
4 Clark D	26,892	29,226	8,227	9,394	11,571	879	123	30,194	2,116	6,523	14	9
3 Spokane M	32,071	37,307	13,569	13,581	9,313	556	2,842	39,861	3,825	13,130	0	8,362
5 Tacoma M	25,713	25,713	5,622	9,002	9,367	82	4,713	28,786	1,829	6,939	260	673
12 Yakima D	15,834	17,534	2,582	5,908	7,930	183	1,373	17,976	953	2,746	41	1,666
7 Northeast D	20,636	22,566	9,680	7,604	5,667	312	769	24,032	2,449	7,789	144	1,924
10 Aukeen D	18,820	21,099	4,147	8,185	6,581	411	639	19,963	2,003	5,028	182	1,196
13 South Snohomish D	15,638	17,117	4,905	3,124	3,272	215	917	12,433	1,693	4,319	0	0
25 Seattle D	9,586	10,310	1,443	3,338	4,172	94	1,592	10,639	571	6,107	270	1,899
8 Bellevue D	20,327	22,843	11,026	6,077	3,101	259	1,528	21,991	1,679	11,346	191	1,409
9 Kitsap D	18,845	20,185	1,588	3,927	15,369	360	1,716	22,960	1,504	2,263	67	93
16 Benton D	14,404	15,749	3,916	2,637	6,542	150	3,075	16,320	906	3,366	55	220
15 Everett D	15,553	16,842	3,667	7,696	7,411	4	926	19,704	1,390	2,661	8	113
11 Federal Way D	16,538	17,668	4,381	5,634	8,132	340	405	18,892	2,288	3,389	0	0
19 Southwest D	12,075	13,166	2,938	5,349	4,753	112	604	13,756	1,340	2,939	77	282
18 Thurston D	13,793	14,513	2,158	4,291	7,953	114	341	14,857	1,033	1,752	129	903
17 Renton D	14,357	15,684	4,840	5,630	5,574	118	1,105	17,267	2,068	5,120	1	5
14 Issaquah D	15,555	16,645	2,750	5,074	7,396	272	2,514	18,006	1,500	3,287	59	591
20 Cowlitz D	11,491	12,503	2,560	1,570	8,353	156	129	12,768	620	1,841	0	0
23 Chelan D	10,617	11,569	2,582	2,559	5,736	161	623	11,661	283	928	0	231
21 Evergreen D	11,083	12,269	2,926	2,822	5,158	368	281	11,555	1,325	2,164	74	170
31 Whatcom D	7,160	7,737	2,347	2,305	3,039	215	138	8,044	501	2,413	1	133
22 Grant D	11,008	11,740	2,631	2,093	6,349	62	277	11,412	744	2,399	52	32
24 Skagit D	10,393	10,833	1,484	2,043	6,459	141	110	10,237	638	1,133	66	2
26 Lewis D	9,060	9,969	1,915	2,365	5,349	50	301	9,980	622	1,705	0	72
28 Cascade D	8,183	8,844	2,468	2,791	3,841	15	252	9,367	556	1,846	0	695
27 Renton M	8,500	8,899	1,716	2,777	3,354	19	1,158	9,024	705	2,128	84	55
32 Shoreline D	6,741	7,386	2,450	2,493	2,705	136	278	8,062	779	1,767	14	521
30 Clallam 1 D	7,198	7,880	1,822	1,744	3,354	42	190	7,152	367	1,392	8	12
29 Island D	7,789	8,312	1,719	1,852	4,581	0	248	8,400	703	1,619	0	0
34 Grays Harbor D	6,546	6,847	1,181	1,425	3,702	83	65	6,456	360	915	20	103
39 Okanogan D	5,460	5,733	505	812	3,847	50	129	5,343	253	491	3	84
38 Olympia M	6,057	6,547	786	729	1,973	21	1,873	5,382	365	1,082	0	0
35 Bremerton M	6,353	6,765	1,340	1,773	2,658	174	471	6,416	468	1,010	31	76
33 Whitman D	6,641	6,949	1,960	1,362	4,039	5	251	7,617	497	1,717	3	1
37 Franklin D	6,085	6,846	1,747	1,496	2,681	68	124	6,116	291	872	0	158
36 Bellingham M	6,290	6,335	2,093	885	3,075	1	424	6,478	198	2,089	0	0
47 Longview M	3,259	4,798	2,270	825	43	36	45	3,219	256	1,403	384	248
40 Edmonds M	4,097	4,330	1,592	1,795	2,134	2	145	5,668	550	1,625	0	69
45 Puyallup M	3,623	3,855	665	1,067	1,344	103	141	3,320	318	731	0	90
46 Walla Walla M	3,329	3,488	2,158	1,051	697	27	47	3,980	163	1,999	46	98
44 Douglas D	3,641	3,923	1,037	646	2,125	36	259	4,103	185	968	8	71
54 Walla Walla D	2,483	2,731	169	441	2,621	23	46	3,300	76	298	17	88
42 Jefferson D	3,701	1,320	658	480	1,876	29	44	3,087	216	624	13	13
43 Lower Kittitas D	3,648	3,838	352	810	2,680	31	43	3,916	169	257	2	0
50 Mason D	2,805	2,963	323	537	2,084	16	334	3,294	200	441	0	500
41 Upper Kittitas D	3,849	4,048	497	1,274	2,935	27	44	4,777	259	324	9	140
53 Ritzville D	2,652	2,850	225	857	2,080	17	34	3,213	110	171	5	0
52 Pierce 3 D	2,765	2,954	328	653	1,611	31	302	2,925	262	435	26	12
48 Mercer Island D	3,244	3,519	1,103	1,158	1,084	1	202	3,548	317	903	3	59
51 E. Klickitat D	2,782	3,025	442	411	1,813	7	29	2,702	91	393	6	0
49 Winslow M	3,006	2,878	67	32	1,303	0	0	1,402	225	1,083	0	91
55 Fife M	2,352	2,667	639	604	645	3	672	2,563	203	518	9	4
61 Aberdeen M	1,593	1,646	416	421	758	14	6	1,615	123	457	0	0
56 Asotin D	2,126	2,289	586	337	1,168	2	50	2,143	90	470	0	18
64 Mount Vernon M	1,466	1,542	258	393	795	32	4	1,482	73	214	0	97
59 Othello D	1,862	1,818	349	329	1,101	11	27	1,817	94	266	1	0
57 Port Orchard M	2,080	2,188	424	485	968	15	61	1,953	116	374	16	56
58 Lincoln D	1,993	2,057	345	374	1,649	6	29	2,403	105	290	6	3
80 Wapato M	115	121	30	0	87	3	0	120	7	26	0	0
60 Tumwater M	1,759	1,817	461	246	1,503	24	381	2,615	70	257	0	0
62 Anacortes M	1,532	1,548	504	182	710	6	58	1,460	66	302	0	0
74 Clallam 2 D	871	871	98	175	294	4	11	582	33	101	0	0
66 Pend Oreille D	1,300	1,338	227	161	806	4	32	1,230	18	175	3	7
72 Marysville M	988	1,000	546	195	416	2	30	1,189	101	354	0	75
77 Sunnyside M	669	691	68	137	760	3	43	1,011	35	58	0	5
70 W. Klickitat D	1,048	1,149	354	218	495	25	91	1,183	82	299	7	33
69 N. Pacific D	1,052	1,144	205	82	772	9	41	1,109	56	160	0	2
73 Centralia M	980	1,104	348	301	639	31	43	1,362	100	306	0	20
68 Shelton M	1,058	1,090	139	77	405	2	45	668	34	172	3	89
63 College Place D	1,505	1,620	326	185	6	14	12	543	73	537	66	0
65 Fircrest M	1,332	1,428	596	115	400	1	140	1,252	71	665	0	10
78 Ferndale M	644	684	458	0	211	4	15	688	4	0	0	0
75 Hoquiam M	768	818	186	331	304	4	21	846	44	165	0	29
79 Chelan M	512	293	43	155	175	2	6	381	19	146	0	19
67 Lake Forrest Pk M	1,201	1,335	664	220	360	1	98	1,343	202	435	9	194
71 Algona M	1,029	1,140	205	232	431	3	115	986	140	191	0	26
76 Enumclaw M	690	725	232	76	357	9	21	695	77	227	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	**717,532**	**783,346**	**220,287**	**183,843**	**305,252**	**7,291**	**47,848**	**764,521**	**52,515**	**209,540**	**4,678**	**26,563**
Total: Remaining	**55,781**	**61,607**	**6,349**	**8,531**	**40,729**	**277**	**925**	**56,811**	**1,508**	**7,008**	**185**	**299**
Total: State	**773,313**	**844,953**	**226,636**	**192,374**	**345,981**	**7,568**	**48,773**	**821,332**	**54,023**	**216,548**	**4,863**	**26,862**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

DWI/Physical Control Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Citations Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed: Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss*	Total Disp	Reduce/ Amend	Proceedings: Jury	Non-Jury	Stip to Rec	Arraign-ment	Other Hrng	Defer Pros	Cases Appld
1 Seattle M	2,600	3,117	945	0	66	185	1,196	0	156	33	1,022	1,659	3,183	512	102
2 Pierce 1 D	1,754	2,303	887	149	N	N	1,036	N	31	N	N	N	3,029	312	8
4 Spokane D	1,539	2,283	248	0	6	290	544	465	26	224	0	850	1,787	54	8
7 Clark D	1,049	1,316	513	1	10	174	698	196	22	12	0	1,955	982	219	7
3 Spokane M	1,648	2,524	432	0	2	196	630	572	11	93	0	815	2,799	130	3
17 Tacoma M	663	663	610	0	5	P	615	P	6	31	483	733	2,186	130	5
5 Yakima D	1,449	2,000	833	10	17	237	1,097	187	15	85	26	1,402	5,141	259	3
15 Northeast D	764	919	275	2	13	178	468	222	20	29	293	495	4,406	257	22
9 Aukeen D	898	1,196	40	3	10	72	125	146	11	66	138	582	4,953	103	17
6 South Snohomish D	1,166	1,548	343	15	11	99	468	198	40	18	256	783	4,522	56	10
21 Seattle D	590	761	108	0	9	94	211	171	14	424	211	423	1,559	93	5
28 Bellevue D	459	551	155	0	19	35	209	90	27	30	65	268	2,463	91	7
12 Kitsap D	804	1,019	437	0	9	147	593	76	43	15	18	631	3,598	170	6
11 Benton D	826	1,057	451	0	11	284	746	200	12	30	1,633	840	698	192	4
20 Everett D	607	788	233	2	6	101	342	156	16	14	84	389	1,324	131	12
25 Federal Way D	504	635	185	0	13	106	304	141	18	11	111	313	1,695	115	5
16 Southwest D	729	972	287	1	13	189	490	228	19	38	251	550	3,214	246	22
14 Thurston D	775	937	279	0	5	132	416	108	15	8	12	573	3,434	218	10
26 Renton D	469	603	192	1	42	55	290	145	14	44	107	467	3,302	26	8
36 Issaquah D	293	353	100	1	5	69	175	73	10	18	75	194	1,454	110	1
19 Cowlitz D	624	651	216	97	5	73	391	0	2	179	0	636	0	120	0
18 Chelan D	630	883	468	5	2	70	545	100	6	6	0	276	600	100	24
10 Evergreen D	876	1,146	411	1	18	44	474	168	39	74	370	640	2,347	120	19
8 Whatcom D	1,037	1,338	491	1	4	107	603	284	35	13	44	843	1,690	203	0
22 Grant D	586	587	389	0	3	135	527	206	18	6	37	545	2,096	75	2
31 Skagit D	380	498	113	0	1	37	151	130	10	1	7	655	1,327	86	12
23 Lewis D	530	661	184	0	2	97	283	56	13	4	21	385	845	83	16
27 Cascade D	464	602	174	0	3	67	244	112	13	19	61	387	2,112	85	7
44 Renton M	193	235	74	0	2	65	141	41	0	7	101	173	916	58	1
29 Shoreline D	414	529	161	1	71	30	263	157	24	12	129	281	1,617	111	11
24 Clallam 1 D	509	634	314	0	6	20	340	21	43	3	0	398	267	76	2
33 Island D	351	435	209	8	0	65	282	37	0	0	0	0	0	59	1
32 Grays Harbor D	377	447	142	3	3	27	175	60	22	6	46	246	926	51	8
13 Okanogan D	791	791	415	0	1	24	440	139	7	0	0	804	1,551	136	0
30 Olympia M	407	445	159	0	0	124	283	103	0	5	1	306	800	52	1
56 Bremerton M	93	132	63	0	2	41	106	7	4	1	1	35	652	19	0
34 Whitman D	339	364	118	0	5	10	133	148	12	4	0	194	407	71	6
61 Franklin D	86	83	61	0	0	6	67	0	1	2	0	101	196	13	0
79. Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Longview M	335	451	153	6	2	4	165	43	16	121	8	527	287	88	0
43 Edmonds M	194	257	77	0	1	3	81	48	3	9	34	143	392	29	0
42 Puyallup M	212	212	79	0	4	28	111	34	2	14	45	128	524	47	1
48 Walla Walla M	153	154	45	0	2	1	48	0	4	45	35	112	182	43	0
46 Douglas D	171	192	129	3	0	28	160	21	1	7	0	189	308	23	0
52 Walla Walla D	117	125	28	0	0	8	36	0	0	5	0	23	93	32	0
39 Jefferson D	226	25	103	0	4	4	111	11	6	6	0	140	249	24	0
50. Lower Kittitas D	128	152	41	4	2	4	51	31	4	9	87	85	6	31	0
37 Mason D	262	262	87	0	0	4	91	3	0	1	0	180	393	0	0
61 Upper Kittitas D	86	87	30	1	1	3	35	10	3	13	0	56	66	6	1
54 Ritzville D	100	100	35	4	0	4	43	31	0	0	0	72	70	16	0
38 Pierce 3 D	257	283	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
67 Mercer Island D	65	73	16	2	1	14	33	18	7	2	23	38	254	15	2
66 E. Klickitat D	70	97	49	0	1	8	58	8	1	0	0	62	13	0	0
70. Winslow M	61	61	38	0	2	0	40	0	21	28	1	58	0	13	1
59 Fife M	87	62	38	1	1	28	68	0	1	5	56	61	144	21	0
47 Aberdeen M	157	198	80	0	4	10	94	33	1	1	0	98	0	9	0
64. Asotin D	75	105	50	2	0	8	60	9	1	4	0	68	90	2	1
40 Mount Vernon M	219	220	68	0	1	132	201	30	5	0	5	110	1,252	28	9
57. Othello D	92	117	84	0	0	30	114	7	0	101	12	89	77	4	0
55 Port Orchard M	99	125	52	0	1	12	65	0	2	0	2	62	475	22	0
75 Lincoln D	53	65	25	1	2	3	31	7	3	9	0	39	66	16	1
69 Wapato M	62	93	88	0	2	2	92	0	0	3	0	89	0	0	0
70. Tumwater M	61	61	26	0	0	7	33	63	1	6	87	52	0	56	0
50. Anacortes M	128	157	52	0	3	22	77	29	4	1	5	92	457	19	2
49 Clallam 2 D	135	135	60	0	2	6	68	0	6	1	0	17	25	9	0
61 Pend Oreille D	86	101	39	0	3	5	47	21	3	0	0	32	50	7	0
63 Marysville M	76	85	34	0	1	22	57	29	1	1	44	67	211	14	0
57. Sunnyside M	92	94	60	0	0	2	62	0	1	1	1	61	32	12	2
64. W. Klickitat D	75	101	42	0	0	20	62	37	0	12	0	38	136	12	0
76 N. Pacific D	44	55	17	0	1	0	18	10	1	5	0	20	91	3	1
45 Centralia M	177	178	105	0	1	13	119	0	2	1	4	229	155	54	1
68 Shelton M	64	67	32	0	0	6	38	14	0	1	2	38	359	15	0
79. College Place D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78 Fircrest M	19	19	12	0	0	3	15	4	1	1	11	11	63	4	0
41 Ferndale M	213	252	34	0	27	51	112	0	0	101	0	0	0	84	0
73 Hoquiam M	56	71	41	0	0	5	46	6	1	0	0	55	216	4	0
74 Chelan M	54	45	30	0	14	1	45	3	0	1	0	47	17	3	0
77 Lake Forrest Pk M	22	31	5	0	0	4	9	6	0	0	3	21	81	9	0
72 Algona M	57	67	9	0	0	12	21	24	0	1	10	41	165	12	0
53 Enumclaw M	102	113	34	0	3	6	43	5	5	20	12	100	72	32	0
Total: 80 Largest	**33,015**	**41,154**	**13,742**	**325**	**486**	**4,208**	**18,761**	**5,738**	**882**	**2,101**	**6,090**	**24,177**	**81,149**	**5,760**	**397**
Total: Remaining	**1,905**	**2,401**	**863**	**31**	**79**	**258**	**1,231**	**333**	**36**	**307**	**110**	**1,499**	**3,191**	**325**	**6**
Total: State	**34,920**	**43,555**	**14,605**	**356**	**565**	**4,466**	**19,992**	**6,071**	**918**	**2,408**	**6,200**	**25,676**	**84,340**	**6,085**	**403**

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Other Traffic Misdemeanor, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

			Violations Disposed					Proceedings						
Court	Cases Filed	Violat. Charged	Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss*	Total Disp	Jury	Non-Jury	Stip. to Rec	Arraign-ments	Other Hearings	Defer Pros	Cases Appld
1 Seattle M	26,684	30,684	7,416	436	631	4,079	12,562	50	297	1,651	16,472	6,437	0	87
6 Pierce 1 D	5,577	6,277	1,203	1,738	N	N	2,941	4	N	N	N	6,588	44	4
11 Spokane D	3,727	4,543	1,880	646	18	1,511	4,055	2	956	0	2,150	4,435	6	0
2 Clark D	8,094	9,028	5,858	763	9	684	7,314	19	9	0	3,794	1,203	11	5
4 Spokane M	6,157	7,090	3,765	535	9	1,667	5,976	2	944	0	3,932	8,331	0	5
3. Tacoma M	7,992	8,000	3,625	642	79	2,071	6,417	5	994	1,325	2,794	3,882	1	3
5 Yakima D	5,655	6,221	4,246	286	20	808	5,360	4	99	558	5,008	11,959	55	3
9 Northeast D	3,854	4,273	3,098	252	23	545	3,918	10	216	871	3,178	8,432	23	25
7 Aukeen D	4,552	5,187	652	541	20	354	1,567	0	370	791	3,235	7,120	10	1
8 South Snohomish D	4,011	4,568	2,365	720	37	541	3,663	12	47	868	3,064	8,623	8	1
19 Seattle D	2,276	2,567	1,271	90	25	481	1,867	5	828	392	918	5,169	6	6
17 Bellevue D	2,289	2,476	1,406	227	9	357	1,999	4	101	145	1,888	6,375	15	3
16 Kitsap D	2,322	2,618	1,085	676	22	359	2,142	16	62	11	2,045	5,817	5	8
12 Benton D	3,044	3,309	1,984	435	8	828	3,255	13	51	2,743	2,612	638	24	1
22 Everett D	2,169	2,446	1,668	210	13	416	2,307	7	41	248	1,748	3,275	15	3
20 Federal Way D	2,246	2,465	1,626	216	35	284	2,161	14	79	247	1,470	3,735	9	4
10 Southwest D	3,805	4,335	2,533	233	39	633	3,438	3	245	920	3,111	6,417	30	22
15 Thurston D	2,345	2,533	1,102	588	20	312	2,022	19	105	5	2,501	4,950	23	6
21 Renton D	2,206	2,446	1,670	121	32	352	2,175	15	172	453	2,255	7,137	0	18
27 Issaquah D	1,697	1,830	1,024	227	14	206	1,471	5	73	133	1,271	4,131	22	11
14 Cowlitz D	2,375	2,605	1,397	446	20	161	2,024	1	575	0	1,643	0	0	0
13 Chelan D	2,440	2,819	2,032	189	11	293	2,525	0	110	0	1,267	790	21	6
24 Evergreen D	2,106	2,340	1,743	92	22	153	2,010	7	158	594	1,782	3,108	15	4
18 Whatcom D	2,284	2,655	1,939	88	10	709	2,746	2	25	1	2,348	2,066	9	0
23 Grant D	2,130	2,549	1,648	111	1	261	2,021	6	15	7	1,578	2,266	1	0
35 Skagit D	1,243	1,344	498	609	6	233	1,346	3	12	0	1,880	1,538	17	3
29 Lewis D	1,603	1,716	879	162	10	265	1,316	3	40	2	1,114	1,066	11	0
30 Cascade D	1,559	1,751	1,205	135	6	342	1,688	3	39	121	1,425	4,138	10	0
26 Renton M	1,800	1,949	1,312	115	9	383	1,819	1	51	380	1,567	2,406	22	2
31 Shoreline D	1,511	1,707	1,319	98	71	209	1,697	23	90	157	1,104	2,848	11	8
34 Clallam 1 D	1,301	1,439	926	36	0	139	1,101	2	12	0	956	217	0	0
40 Island D	951	1,048	631	186	0	178	995	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
41 Grays Harbor D	841	854	653	125	7	44	829	4	31	115	661	1,030	0	3
28 Okanogan D	1,643	1,708	801	108	3	74	986	1	4	0	1,418	1,436	67	0
38 Olympia M	1,120	1,182	865	49	1	204	1,119	0	11	0	1,009	575	0	0
3 Bremerton M	1,335	1,443	621	23	12	430	1,086	1	18	0	929	1,940	0	1
37 Whitman D	1,162	1,243	491	114	8	24	637	3	18	0	448	206	0	4
44 Franklin D	746	959	451	42	0	87	580	1	6	0	594	515	0	0
75 Bellingham M	183	193	35	133	0	55	223	0	18	0	95	0	0	0
36 Longview M	1,212	1,967	945	127	23	39	1,134	14	320	29	1,994	499	15	0
32. Edmonds M	1,357	1,634	1,245	52	1	74	1,372	2	39	37	1,300	590	2	0
39 Puyallup M	1,050	1,172	530	60	10	73	673	1	64	143	755	1,198	4	2
42 Walla Walla M	807	853	455	42	10	64	571	2	465	0	587	490	0	1
47 Douglas D	700	818	495	46	3	94	638	0	31	0	751	346	0	0
49 Walla Walla D	642	731	209	10	4	72	295	0	30	0	191	398	18	0
55 Jefferson D	477	24	273	20	3	20	316	1	9	0	356	246	1	0
60 Lower Kittitas D	445	492	184	81	14	14	293	1	80	99	257	13	8	2
61 Mason D	444	451	129	5	2	44	180	0	25	1	301	380	0	0
50 Upper Kittitas D	588	633	469	78	7	33	587	2	127	0	461	231	2	2
43 Ritzville D	747	822	294	19	2	60	375	0	3	0	367	454	8	0
46 Pierce 3 D	712	694	N	156	N	N	156	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
59 Mercer Island D	449	502	246	16	0	103	365	6	58	48	372	641	2	4
58 E. Klickitat D	455	503	311	52	1	32	396	0	3	0	353	41	0	0
78 Winslow M	133	133	76	0	2	0	78	11	82	0	126	0	0	0
48 Fife M	650	758	448	38	1	180	667	1	45	379	495	245	0	1
51 Aberdeen M	570	612	371	22	3	18	414	2	6	0	388	0	0	0
54 Asotin D	490	540	300	22	2	77	401	1	14	0	453	272	1	0
45 Mount Vernon M	714	815	338	338	3	158	837	4	5	0	573	4,041	9	2
52 Othello D	503	550	342	26	10	53	431	0	150	12	345	122	4	0
56 Port Orchard M	472	485	296	8	6	114	424	2	4	0	370	1,353	0	2
70 Lincoln D	254	268	135	24	0	24	183	1	41	1	167	127	0	1
32. Wapato M	1,836	245	213	44	0	5	262	0	0	0	203	0	0	0
67 Tumwater M	270	306	255	72	17	33	377	2	5[illegible]	112	271	0	15	0
62 Anacortes M	360	367	89	120	0	147	356	1	0	0	260	644	1	0
64 Clallam 2 D	292	292	148	4	0	18	170	2	4	0	94	27	5	0
74 Pend Oreille D	204	209	167	19	2	35	223	0	6	0	139	57	4	0
57 Marysville M	470	480	447	11	0	82	540	1	8	66	454	1,221	4	1
53 Sunnyside M	492	557	324	25	0	33	382	0	10	0	354	120	17	0
63 W. Klickitat D	294	346	291	28	8	89	416	2	36	1	181	171	0	2
79 N. Pacific D	125	135	79	13	3	13	108	1	14	0	85	67	0	0
65 Centralia M	288	357	264	6	7	21	298	0	12	0	352	279	0	0
66 Shelton M	272	298	110	9	0	27	146	0	13	9	173	701	2	0
80 College Place D	10	11	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
71. Fircrest M	234	263	177	1	2	30	210	0	6	21	207	108	0	0
68 Ferndale M	269	298	81	0	14	47	142	0	137	0	0	0	2	0
69 Hoquiam M	259	282	209	10	1	29	249	0	14	0	244	220	0	0
77 Chelan M	137	142	85	26	13	2	126	0	0	0	74	23	0	0
76 Lake Forrest Pk M	160	183	97	9	0	44	150	1	17	12	147	310	1	0
71. Algona M	234	256	133	13	2	39	187	0	8	3	158	208	0	0
73 Enumclaw M	206	222	114	12	6	6	138	2	59	7	155	72	3	1
Total: 80 Largest	**149,318**	**165,106**	**80,300**	**14,107**	**1,443**	**22,778**	**118,628**	**338**	**8,926**	**13,718**	**99,784**	**156,714**	**619**	**270**
Total: Remaining	**7,564**	**8,444**	**4,262**	**1,111**	**194**	**866**	**6,433**	**17**	**796**	**206**	**6,057**	**5,638**	**83**	**5**
Total: State	**156,882**	**173,550**	**84,562**	**15,218**	**1,637**	**23,644**	**125,061**	**355**	**9,722**	**13,924**	**105,841**	**162,352**	**702**	**275**

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Non-Traffic Mismemeanor, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Cases Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss*	Total Disp	Proceedings Jury	Non-Jury	Stip. to Rec	Arraign-ments	Other Hrng	Defer Pros	Cases Appld
1 Seattle M	41,787	43,876	7,261	1,715	917	10,984	20,877	228	464	3,027	25,825	8,267	2,373	248
6 Pierce 1 D	4,370	5,218	907	470	N	N	1,377	22	N	N	N	4,607	18	12
2 Spokane D	9,593	11,247	2,300	631	43	4,826	7,800	13	3,503	0	5,075	10,457	3	9
4 Clark D	5,923	6,445	3,408	53	24	1,528	5,013	26	42	0	7,870	3,549	15	17
12 Spokane M	3,240	3,648	1,084	33	9	1,448	2,574	0	528	0	1,730	4,138	0	3
3 Tacoma M	7,298	8,495	4,336	138	74	3,329	7,877	6	264	1,862	6,746	7,579	3	17
5 Yakima D	5,467	5,914	2,773	617	72	1,196	4,658	15	271	39	5,067	11,327	65	9
11 Northeast D	3,372	3,778	2,266	94	63	951	3,374	26	251	709	3,012	9,434	30	26
7 Aukeen D	3,782	4,240	354	160	62	851	1,427	2	738	537	2,577	5,986	35	5
9 South Snohomish D	3,731	4,210	1,581	102	56	724	2,463	49	43	831	2,709	8,695	5	18
31 Seattle D	1,431	1,696	1,028	30	49	518	1,625	4	781	148	510	5,080	0	1
19 Bellevue D	2,086	2,277	944	33	48	574	1,599	12	137	262	1,553	6,858	18	4
23 Kitsap D	1,802	2,065	704	410	35	541	1,690	34	62	3	1,346	3,895	2	3
8 Benton D	3,779	4,311	2,034	193	49	2,408	4,684	50	117	4,079	3,649	941	37	2
30 Everett D	1,481	1,671	902	238	10	638	1,788	7	17	82	1,273	2,232	10	3
16 Federal Way D	2,457	2,708	1,334	63	81	693	2,171	28	125	253	1,557	5,160	21	12
14 Southwest D	3,205	3,556	1,238	10	81	1,716	3,045	24	266	513	2,564	7,321	29	20
15 Thurston D	2,993	3,313	1,105	500	31	1,106	2,742	24	103	3	2,485	6,934	32	13
36 Renton D	1,286	1,427	686	7	66	419	1,178	17	119	161	1,126	3,884	1	8
40 Issaquah D	1,173	1,289	689	41	14	384	1,128	4	68	121	976	2,425	17	1
18 Cowlitz D	2,350	2,581	1,067	392	51	469	1,979	6	639	0	1,536	0	0	0
13 Chelan D	3,233	3,702	2,396	474	12	832	3,714	2	26	0	1,619	1,275	24	1
24 Evergreen D	1,656	1,876	987	117	31	153	1,288	24	125	472	1,325	2,568	14	7
10 Whatcom D	3,404	3,741	1,518	226	9	945	2,698	10	42	0	2,441	1,643	4	0
17 Grant D	2,371	2,787	1,051	389	13	607	2,060	10	24	5	1,433	2,170	1	1
27 Skagit D	1,564	1,719	472	699	12	534	1,717	5	12	2	2,499	1,796	8	3
41 Lewis D	1,149	1,291	425	135	12	479	1,051	6	36	0	844	858	8	0
33 Cascade D	1,403	1,593	644	185	16	531	1,376	2	55	75	1,177	2,997	7	1
21 Renton M	1,918	2,139	1,290	111	146	481	2,028	15	112	451	1,610	4,786	12	6
29 Shoreline D	1,546	1,700	938	11	373	450	1,772	49	59	263	1,164	2,885	15	14
25 Clallam 1 D	1,616	1,878	893	196	10	263	1,362	5	33	0	1,087	445	0	0
38 Island D	1,263	1,375	464	286	0	295	1,045	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
32 Grays Harbor D	1,423	1,521	438	504	12	187	1,141	10	33	83	678	1,234	0	1
22 Okanogan D	1,824	1,996	631	230	2	95	958	0	2	0	1,321	1,381	99	0
20 Olympia M	2,083	2,212	774	149	1	934	1,858	0	16	0	1,725	957	0	0
26 Bremerton M	1,577	1,793	815	13	12	465	1,305	6	45	1	1,046	3,353	1	2
45 Whitman D	858	930	502	115	3	54	674	0	7	0	547	304	0	0
70 Franklin D	317	318	568	131	6	164	869	0	9	0	511	380	8	0
37 Bellingham M	1,266	1,293	668	198	0	156	1,022	0	171	0	717	0	103	0
34 Longview M	1,390	2,008	1,088	106	40	91	1,325	28	492	55	1,710	632	19	1
42 Edmonds M	1,105	1,265	588	124	3	111	826	2	34	111	857	638	1	0
39 Puyallup M	1,243	1,435	617	72	39	237	965	3	165	191	883	1,371	5	2
28 Walla Walla M	1,554	1,779	681	183	36	154	1,054	0	850	0	888	457	0	0
52 Douglas D	674	728	369	109	10	164	652	4	32	0	578	427	0	0
47 Walla Walla D	746	845	201	38	17	116	372	0	32	0	199	426	7	0
44 Jefferson D	874	0	299	116	6	87	508	9	13	0	453	286	3	0
53 Lower Kittitas D	623	669	221	138	20	28	407	1	108	109	353	14	5	1
35 Mason D	1,320	1,332	292	531	8	172	1,003	0	49	11	794	506	0	0
72 Upper Kittitas D	284	296	88	109	2	24	223	1	24	0	110	69	1	0
51 Ritzville D	694	858	558	66	5	174	803	1	38	0	723	534	4	2
55 Pierce 3 D	596	623	N	117	N	N	117	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
74 Mercer Island D	235	258	46	3	1	103	153	5	9	20	180	368	2	2
65 E. Klickitat D	403	447	260	35	0	53	348	0	3	3	382	47	0	0
79 Winslow M	68	68	31	0	2	1	34	4	44	0	65	0	0	0
58 Fife M	507	554	259	21	5	186	471	4	37	209	332	218	0	1
43 Aberdeen M	1,087	1,224	579	21	6	186	792	3	19	0	785	0	1	0
69 Asotin D	340	405	134	36	0	92	262	1	7	1	282	227	32	0
46 Mount Vernon M	790	860	342	133	1	276	752	2	1	0	371	3,364	5	1
59 Othello D	484	532	292	52	0	81	425	0	115	3	346	128	0	1
64 Port Orchard M	415	453	166	32	10	123	331	6	4	1	268	942	1	0
75 Lincoln D	228	253	89	47	0	36	172	2	30	4	112	108	4	0
56 Wapato M	582	634	509	81	8	36	634	0	0	0	553	0	0	0
67 Tumwater M	395	430	323	62	35	85	505	2	88	191	373	0	19	0
61 Anacortes M	439	477	77	95	0	155	327	1	1	0	260	523	0	1
50 Clallam 2 D	720	720	247	41	3	71	362	6	9	0	140	30	21	0
66 Pend Oreille D	399	346	119	104	1	71	295	1	0	0	118	98	28	0
57 Marysville M	567	607	349	17	9	134	509	2	20	169	492	1,074	3	0
48 Sunnyside M	744	838	438	39	3	97	577	4	48	0	480	208	48	0
68 W. Klickitat D	362	417	145	26	1	180	352	0	29	0	157	233	0	0
54 N. Pacific D	602	688	215	244	3	57	519	2	13	0	265	203	0	0
63 Centralia M	427	492	238	3	17	102	360	4	43	0	451	311	0	0
62 Shelton M	437	553	133	1	1	69	204	1	1	11	249	992	1	0
76 College Place D	135	144	40	9	3	1	53	0	0	0	35	0	0	0
77 Fircrest M	85	102	49	0	1	30	80	0	9	20	88	122	0	0
73 Ferndale M	267	281	82	0	6	52	140	0	158	0	0	0	2	0
60 Hoquiam M	445	499	250	6	2	111	369	1	14	0	380	339	0	0
49 Chelan M	738	462	329	148	55	8	540	0	9	0	397	55	0	0
78 Lake Forrest Pk M	71	81	15	3	1	44	63	0	4	5	60	120	1	0
80 Algona M	57	64	16	0	2	17	35	0	7	3	45	51	1	0
71 Enumclaw M	300	318	146	1	11	21	179	2	70	12	247	112	6	0
Total: 80 Largest	**166,509**	**182,874**	**64,395**	**13,068**	**2,878**	**46,764**	**127,105**	**843**	**11,974**	**15,111**	**116,391**	**163,034**	**3,238**	**484**
Total: Remaining	**8,271**	**9,390**	**3,453**	**839**	**194**	**1,728**	**6,214**	**40**	**1,025**	**203**	**5,470**	**5,157**	**141**	**9**
Total: State	**174,780**	**192,264**	**67,848**	**13,907**	**3,072**	**48,492**	**133,319**	**883**	**12,999**	**15,314**	**121,870**	**168,191**	**3,379**	**493**

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Civil Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Filings	Dispositions				Proceedings			Post Judgment Writs	Appeals
		Default Judgment	Other Pretrial Judgments	Judgments After Trial	Total Disposed	Jury Trial	Non-Jury Trial	Other Hearing		
7 Seattle M	3,655	2,008	1,436	173	3,617	0	173	2,173	0	0
2 Pierce 1 D	6,185	3,199	965	507	4,671	4	471	879	2,722	10
4 Spokane D	4,971	2,800	336	359	3,405	5	152	380	3,035	1
17 Clark D	1,742	871	74	37	982	1	14	119	768	0
66 Spokane M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Tacoma M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Yakima D	5,326	3,162	985	116	4,263	1	149	462	2,467	4
6 Northeast D	3,662	1,778	1,207	156	3,141	2	58	721	1,308	0
9 Aukeen D	3,141	1,769	305	88	2,162	0	95	418	3,334	15
5 South Snohomish D	4,102	2,3[illegible]	921	121	3,382	0	129	377	1,721	3
1 Seattle D	10,736	5,648	1,952	397	7,997	1	357	1,307	5,506	29
11 Bellevue D	2,194	1,067	181	80	1,328	2	143	362	1,003	11
13 Kitsap D	2,017	900	258	57	1,215	0	48	338	636	0
16 Benton D	1,749	1,212	421	78	1,711	0	71	143	1,834	1
8 Everett D	3,561	2,021	805	78	2,904	0	95	569	1,775	20
19 Federal Way D	1,483	797	454	114	1,365	0	50	1,976	623	1
10 Southwest D	2,588	1,393	300	168	1,861	2	146	446	1,031	1
15 Thurston D	1,807	992	79	27	1,098	0	56	476	1,154	1
12 Renton D	2,173	1,273	598	53	1,924	0	211	249	966	3
30 Issaquah D	598	375	434	81	890	0	38	108	232	1
22 Cowlitz D	1,114	567	9	54	630	0	100	55	298	0
25 Chelan D	887	514	28	27	569	0	0	0	0	2
20 Evergreen D	1,325	706	321	65	1,092	0	55	123	388	6
14 Whatcom D	1,874	893	201	74	1,168	1	74	182	685	0
28 Grant D	777	575	685	58	1,318	0	41	340	609	1
18 Skagit D	1,660	1,291	442	64	1,797	3	136	532	1,038	2
29 Lewis D	650	294	24	17	335	1	19	48	342	3
23 Cascade D	1,060	629	393	29	1,051	0	37	86	496	2
66 Renton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Shoreline D	1,041	619	59	71	749	0	114	126	385	2
34 Clallam 1 D	387	153	3	16	172	0	20	70	142	0
33 Island D	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Grays Harbor D	846	432	272	56	760	1	51	127	496	1
37 Okanogan D	169	89	0	6	95	0	5	49	153	0
66 Olympia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Bremerton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41 Whitman D	100	32	17	1	50	1	1	1	63	0
27 Franklin D	819	464	9	15	488	0	17	43	901	0
66 Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Longview M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Edmonds M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Puyallup M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Walla Walla M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Douglas D	384	177	14	22	213	0	18	16	129	0
21 Walla Walla D	1,248	0	0	50	50	0	50	4	0	0
42 Jefferson D	83	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0
31 Lower Kittitas D	494	438	199	131	768	6	128	255	303	1
32 Mason D	431	280	85	8	373	0	13	68	188	0
39 Upper Kittitas D	126	54	43	29	126	0	9	33	48	0
49 Ritzville D	30	18	4	0	22	0	0	0	20	0
50 Pierce 3 D	11	8	11	4	23	0	5	11	4	0
36 Mercer Island D	199	91	41	6	138	0	7	39	63	0
45 E. Klickitat D	53	38	3	3	44	0	3	1	35	0
66 Winslow M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Fife M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Aberdeen M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 Asotin D	118	122	0	4	126	0	3	10	63	7
66 Mount Vernon M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38 Othello D	137	96	3	3	102	0	5	1	155	0
66 Port Orchard M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47.5 Lincoln D	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
66 Wapato M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Tumwater M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Anacortes M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43 Clallam 2 D	73	42	0	0	42	0	0	0	1	0
47.5 Pend Oreille D	35	19	6	0	25	0	1	1	9	0
66 Marysville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 W. Klickitat D	50	24	1	1	26	0	0	0	45	0
44 N. Pacific D	67	37	3	0	40	0	1	10	39	0
66 Centralia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Shelton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51 College Place D	5	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0
66 Fircrest M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Ferndale M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Hoquiam M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Chelan M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Lake Forest Pk M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Algona M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Enumclaw M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	**78,408**	**42,309**	**14,588**	**3,505**	**60,402**	**31**	**3,374**	**13,734**	**37,228**	**128**
Total: Remaining	**203**	**95**	**15**	**6**	**116**	**0**	**4**	**11**	**136**	**2**
Total: State	**78,611**	**42,404**	**14,603**	**3,511**	**60,518**	**31**	**3,378**	**13,745**	**37,364**	**130**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Small Claims Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Filings	Dispositions: Default Judgment	Dispositions: Other Pretrial Judgment	Dispositions: Judgment After Trial	Dispositions: Total Disposed	Proceedings: Jury Trial	Proceedings: Non-Jury Trial	Proceedings: Other Hearings	Appeals
65. Seattle M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Pierce 1 D	2,732	617	269	522	1,408	372	2,111	1,290	7
3 Spokane D	2,575	557	666	904	2,127	317	965	57	37
4 Clark D	1,960	509	59	456	1,024	0	484	17	0
65. Spokane M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Tacoma M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Yakima D	955	178	312	396	886	109	432	79	8
6 Northeast D	1,174	255	650	280	1,185	243	354	150	5
9 Aukeen D	1,021	277	240	217	734	368	239	52	22
8 South Snohomish D	1,029	325	654	142	1,121	138	147	433	4
1 Seattle D	3,310	595	1,231	921	2,747	573	1,023	1,236	20
11 Bellevue D	951	181	121	298	600	125	310	252	10
12 Kitsap D	862	179	90	210	479	106	216	92	0
19 Benton D	451	97	10	248	355	99	252	110	3
7 Everett D	1,043	330	480	315	1,125	245	383	343	0
18 Federal Way D	536	107	178	168	453	128	196	227	7
13 Southwest D	851	147	226	277	650	149	319	392	1
14 Thurston D	779	157	95	181	433	56	305	387	0
15 Renton D	698	154	216	253	623	93	270	72	5
28 Issaquah D	236	41	135	59	235	45	92	50	2
16 Cowlitz D	591	115	4	83	202	116	111	0	2
29. Chelan D	225	59	3	102	164	22	50	42	3
26 Evergreen D	275	74	86	74	234	58	99	11	2
5 Whatcom D	1,387	459	64	312	835	257	337	3	0
24 Grant D	309	97	74	23	194	32	147	43	7
17 Skagit D	550	370	331	83	784	82	84	278	1
21 Lewis D	411	129	6	77	212	50	98	93	1
25 Cascade D	276	70	132	73	275	59	70	18	2
65. Renton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Shoreline D	334	69	19	103	191	2	161	81	0
22 Clallam 1 D	368	75	48	143	266	49	143	0	0
27 Island D	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20 Grays Harbor D	446	159	36	92	287	82	152	271	1
33 Okanogan D	172	66	6	48	120	5	48	70	1
65. Olympia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Bremerton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Whitman D	220	36	92	76	204	10	76	43	2
32 Franklin D	206	77	0	3	80	32	104	0	0
65. Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Longview M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Edmonds M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Puyallup M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Walla Walla M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 Douglas D	116	37	22	52	111	1	53	47	0
29. Walla Walla D	225	0	0	132	132	0	132	2	0
38 Jefferson D	103	19	2	7	28	0	20	2	0
40 Lower Kittitas D	84	33	27	108	168	60	95	32	1
34 Mason D	143	28	13	62	103	24	66	37	1
46. Upper Kittitas D	41	12	3	26	41	5	26	3	0
48 Ritzville D	34	6	2	5	13	1	5	8	0
43. Pierce 3 D	47	8	9	32	49	3	32	7	2
35 Mercer Island D	122	14	49	34	97	6	51	20	1
41 E. Klickitat D	52	12	19	24	55	3	25	1	0
65. Winslow M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Fife M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Aberdeen M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37 Asotin D	104	36	14	30	80	20	45	26	5
65. Mount Vernon M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43. Othello D	47	10	19	11	40	3	15	21	0
65. Port Orchard M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Lincoln D	42	11	0	10	21	1	10	11	1
65. Wapato M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Tumwater M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Anacortes M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49. Clallam 2 D	19	0	0	5	5	0	3	0	0
42 Pend Oreille D	51	7	13	1	21	2	20	1	1
65. Marysville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39 W. Klickitat D	98	20	22	35	77	2	35	12	0
46. N. Pacific D	41	8	1	20	29	1	20	13	1
65. Centralia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Shelton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49. College Place D	19	1	0	5	6	0	6	0	0
65. Fircrest M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Ferndale M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Hoquiam M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Chelan M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Lake Forrest Pk M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Algona M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Enumclaw M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	**28,594**	**6,823**	**6,748**	**7,738**	**21,309**	**4,156**	**10,437**	**6,435**	**167**
Total: Remaining	**234**	**49**	**59**	**84**	**192**	**12**	**83**	**21**	**0**
Total: State	**28,828**	**6,872**	**6,807**	**7,822**	**21,501**	**4,168**	**10,520**	**6,456**	**167**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Parking Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Filings	Charges	Violations Disposed Committed	FTR/FTA	Paid	Not Committed	Dismissed	Total Disposed	Proceedings Contest Hearing	Mitig Hearing	Show Cause	Other	Receipts
1 Seattle M	510,756	510,756	18,531	N	325,324	N	5,528	349,383	120	15,560	1,367	0	5,881,209
20 Pierce 1 D	610	610	365	N	10	0	68	443	38	77	N	0	12,270
21 Spokane D	575	582	38	0	325	17	56	436	0	0	0	0	13,557
19 Clark D	658	660	157	1	181	162	29	530	48	8	0	2	3,501
2 Spokane M	88,276	88,276	319	37,221	43,932	83	925	82,480	210	274	0	424	430,661
4 Tacoma M	44,928	44,928	2,319	0	25,356	33	9,146	36,854	1,345	2,499	128	112	406,697
32 Yakima D	312	312	64	4	212	4	23	307	5	16	0	14	4,110
16 Northeast D	1,050	1,071	363	0	340	21	43	767	96	347	4	76	9,496
17 Aukeen D	917	964	33	0	394	7	38	472	0	0	0	0	6,630
33 South Snohomish D	308	323	10	0	52	0	3	65	5	7	0	0	3,565
40 Seattle D	206	207	6	0	102	0	7	115	0	0	0	0	1,297
25. Bellevue D	491	496	188	0	86	18	128	420	9	150	0	9	3,545
28 Kitsap D	474	474	3	1	220	17	18	259	14	24	0	0	5,323
43 Benton D	163	165	4	3	65	0	5	77	1	2	0	1	1,460
54 Everett D	44	45	4	0	23	0	5	32	2	2	0	0	450
27 Federal Way D	483	487	46	0	287	139	8	480	12	31	0	0	4,910
8 Southwest D	6,691	6,712	2,329	0	3,658	13	120	6,120	73	128	3	9	43,668
24 Thurston D	508	508	19	0	310	4	15	348	5	1	0	1	3,008
37 Renton D	232	244	6	0	153	0	9	168	2	5	0	0	2,444
22 Issaquah D	535	540	22	2	312	4	15	355	2	19	1	0	3,653
36 Cowlitz D	264	273	1	0	112	2	4	119	1	1	0	0	1,294
45 Chelan D	126	126	13	0	59	2	13	87	1	1	0	0	765
50. Evergreen D	77	77	12	1	47	4	8	72	0	0	0	0	1,116
34 Whatcom D	292	303	38	0	153	1	3	195	2	61	0	0	6,892
52 Grant D	62	43	4	1	56	0	6	67	3	6	0	1	1,480
68 Skagit D	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
62 Lewis D	11	11	2	0	5	0	4	11	4	1	0	0	128
48 Cascade D	88	90	8	24	58	1	2	93	0	0	0	0	1,401
7 Renton M	10,271	10,271	77	0	8,486	17	82	8,662	62	97	0	18	58,695
29 Shoreline D	433	405	156	98	257	10	31	552	2	20	0	0	3,270
74. Clallam 1 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 Island D	115	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,234
74. Grays Harbor D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53 Okanogan D	51	51	0	0	29	0	2	31	0	2	0	0	268
6 Olympia M	31,706	31,706	26	0	14,454	0	5,811	20,291	106	98	0	0	118,217
5 Bremerton M	35,389	35,389	78	0	17,538	68	47	17,731	82	59	2	1	85,355
74. Whitman D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74. Franklin D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
3 Bellingham M	56,211	56,189	742	0	45,634	0	5,801	52,177	1,072	0	0	0	358,497
25. Longview M	491	410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,374
12 Edmonds M	1,573	1,660	37	14	1,619	0	11	1,681	37	36	0	16	20,310
15 Puyallup M	1,061	1,059	10	2	839	5	6	862	6	15	0	0	6,769
9 Walla Walla M	6,164	6,164	0	0	4,412	0	0	4,412	0	0	0	0	16,606
44 Douglas D	135	135	10	4	86	1	8	109	2	5	0	0	1,691
74. Walla Walla D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74. Jefferson D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58 Lower Kittitas D	22	18	4	1	19	4	2	30	9	1	0	0	0
65. Mason D	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	40
18 Upper Kittitas D	756	761	25	0	660	3	9	697	19	8	0	5	7,212
74. Ritzville D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67 Pierce 3 D	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139
23 Mercer Island D	512	513	108	15	340	0	27	490	9	20	1	5	6,283
64 E. Klickitat D	5	5	0	0	5	0	0		0	0	0	0	80
10 Winslow M	2,750	2,750	0	0	2,374	0	0	2,374	30	143	0	0	22,036
31 Fife M	341	270	39	0	116	1	56	212	22	52	0	0	6,905
13 Aberdeen M	1,521	1,521	4	0	1,134	0	2	1,140	6	0	0	0	5,229
41 Asotin D	202	207	12	0	86	0	1	99	2	10	0	0	2,464
38 Mount Vernon M	225	224	14	0	144	8	1	167	11	9	0	6	2,991
55 Othello D	40	34	5	0	18	2	1	26	0	1	0	0	453
11 Port Orchard M	1,832	1,627	5	7	1,349	4	21	1,386	13	13	0	4	7,236
65. Lincoln D	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47 Wapato M	103	103	0	0	103	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	1,056
49 Tumwater M	84	84	0	1	50	0	1	52	3	2	0	0	639
42 Anacortes M	180	160	1	2	112	0	6	121	0	4	0	0	1,682
74. Clallam 2 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61 Pend Oreille D	14	14	6	0	2	0	4	12	1	3	0	0	70
59 Marysville M	17	17	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	98
74. Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63 W. Klickitat D	7	7	4	7	3	0	4	18	2	2	0	4	284
74. N. Pacific D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50. Centralia M	77	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	374
14 Shelton M	1,395	1,395	6	0	967	0	9	982	5	18	0	4	5,315
74. College Place D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56 Fircrest M	30	32	3	0	5	1	7	16	1	8	0	1	170
60 Ferndale M	15	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	48
39 Hoquiam M	215	220	5	117	82	0	3	207	2	4	0	0	1,268
35 Chelan M	266	0	0	0	266	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	3,914
57 Lake Forrest Pk M	24	24	3	0	19	0	1	25	4	0	0	1	365
74. Algona M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Enumclaw M	346	346	38	22	251	0	4	315	6	56	0	40	4,944
Total: 80 Largest	**813,727**	**813,267**	**26,322**	**37,548**	**503,321**	**656**	**28,189**	**596,036**	**3,510**	**19,906**	**1,506**	**784**	**7,608,381**
Total: Remaining	**76,687**	**76,841**	**407**	**86**	**59,346**	**21**	**1,116**	**60,976**	**121**	**330**	**171**	**5**	**531,290**
Total: State	**890,414**	**890,108**	**26,729**	**37,634**	**562,667**	**677**	**29,305**	**657,012**	**3,631**	**20,236**	**1,677**	**789**	**8,139,671**

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Glossary

A glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Judicial Staffing - December 31

Full Time Equivalency (FTE) -- The total number of standard work hours each week divided by 35 hours per week. For example, a person who is scheduled to work 35 hours per week equals 1.0 FTE. Two people, each working a 35-hour week, and one person working a 17.5 hour week are equivalent to 2.5 FTEs.

Workweek -- The number of hours that are officially recognized as constituting one workweek for each court.

Judges Full Time -- The number of resident full time judges in court at year-end. (This is not an FTE.)

Judges Part Time -- The FTE for part-time judges, excluding visiting or pro tempore judges.

Judge FTEs -- The FTEs for both full time and part-time judges, excluding visiting or pro tempore judges' hours.

Commissioners/magistrates -- The FTEs for full time and part-time commissioners/magistrates, excluding visiting or pro tempore hours.

Judicial Officer FTEs -- The FTEs for full-time judges, part-time judges, full-time commissioners/magistrates and part-time commissioners/magistrates, excluding visiting or pro tempore hours.

Administrative FTEs -- The FTEs for all full time and part-time administrative staff including the administrator, administrative assistants, bailiffs, confidential secretaries, judicial assistants, clerks, secretaries, etc.

Infractions - Case Types

Infractions are identified and defined under RCW 46.63.020 and include violations of traffic statutes, laws, or ordinances that are not punishable by a jail sentence. There are three types of infractions:

Traffic Infractions -- Cases that pertain to (1) the operation or condition of a vehicle whether it is moving, standing, or stopping, and (2) pedestrian offenses.

Non-Traffic Infractions -- Cases including violations of RCW 18.27.340 and 18.106.020, contracting and plumbing license violations, and offenses decriminalized under municipal code, such as dog leash violations in some municipalities.

Parking Infraction -- Cases pertaining only to violations of parking statutes and ordinances.

Infractions - Filings

Notices of Infraction Filed -- Individual Uniform Court Docket forms received by the reporting court during the year. Each notice of infraction can contain up to two charges. Previously closed matters that have been reopened (for example, FTA's) should not be counted. Violations charged are shown separately.

Number Of Violations Charged -- All violations for those infractions filed during the month as recorded on the Uniform Court Docket under the section entitled, "and did then and there commit each of the following offenses/infractions." There will be at least one, and no more than two, violations per notice of infraction.

Infractions - Proceedings

Proceedings include all hearings held in open court. A proceeding is conducted in "open court" if it is held in a courtroom with the judge, at least one of the parties to the action is present, and court is "in session." Hearings outside the court-room, such as those in chambers, should only be considered to be open court if they are "on the record" (electronically recorded where statute requires).

Mitigation Hearing -- A hearing at which the offender agrees to having committed the offense but wishes to explain the circumstances to the court, pursuant to provisions of RCW 46.63.100. Witnesses may not be required to attend but may attend voluntarily.

Contested Hearing -- A hearing at which the defendant contests the infraction pursuant to the provisions of RCW 46.63.090. Witnesses, including the citing officer, may be required to attend.

Show Cause Hearing -- A hearing resulting from a failure by the defendant to appear for a requested mitigation or contested hearing. If the show cause hearing is followed immediately by a mitigation or contested hearing, the second hearing is also reported in the appropriate category.

Other Hearing On The Record -- Any hearing, other than those above, that meets the criteria for proceedings that must be electronically recorded where statute requires. Routine paper signing is not counted in this category. Two criteria are used to determine this type of hearing. First, at the beginning of the hearing, the judge states the name and number of the case and the names of the attorneys for the parties who are represented. Second, records of the proceeding must be kept according to the appropriate method (i.e., electronically recorded where statute requires or recorded on the docket).

Infractions - Dispositions

A disposition is the resolution of an issue that has been brought before the court. Each violation charged has one disposition. This includes all dispositions within the year, regardless of when the charge was originally filed.

Paid -- An instance when the offender has paid the penalty in full for the infraction offense without an appearance in court by himself or his representative. The Abstract of Judgment will be marked as "P."

Committed--Failure To Respond/ Failure To Appear -- An instance when the defendant has failed to respond to a notice of infraction (FTR) or has failed to appear for a scheduled hearing (FTA). This is a final disposition regardless of any subsequent payments.

Committed -- A decision by the court that a defendant has committed the infraction that was charged.

Not Committed -- A decision by the court that a defendant has not committed the infraction that was charged.

Dismissed -- An infraction charged against the defendant that has been rejected by the court.

Infractions - Appeals

All infraction cases that have been appealed to the superior court. Appeals are counted by case rather than by charge.

Infractions - Revenue

All moneys received during the year for penalties and assessments in connection with infractions, regardless of when the original infractions were filed or processed. This does not include the 30 percent assessment implemented May 1, 1986.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Misdemeanors - Case types

Misdemeanors are violations of traffic and criminal statutes, laws, or ordinances that are punishable by a jail sentence and not by imprisonment. This includes all traffic violations that may be classed as criminal offenses and are listed as exceptions under RCW 46.63.020.

DWI/Physical Control -- Cases that cite RCW 46.61.502, driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or RCW 46.61.504, actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug.

Other Traffic Misdemeanor -- All citations/complaints other than those counted under DWI/Physical Control that pertain to the operation or use of a vehicle.

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor -- Criminal cases, excluding DWI/Physical Control, Other Traffic, and Felony complaints, punishable by up to one year in jail and/or a fine of up to $5,000.

Misdemeanors - Filings

Citations/Complaints Filed -- Individual Uniform Court Docket forms received by the reporting court during the year. Each Uniform Court Docket form can contain up to two charges. These also include Misdemeanor Complaints filed by the prosecutor.

Number of Violations Charged -- All charges for those misdemeanors filed during the year as recorded on the Uniform Court Docket. There will be at least one, and no more than two, charges per citation. For DWI/Physical Control Citations, any secondary charge on the same complaint form is considered a drunk driving violation.

Misdemeanors - Trial Settings

A setting is the establishment of a trial date and courtroom. Settings include all scheduling during the calendar year, regardless of the date for which the trial is set.

Non-Jury Trials Set -- Scheduling of bench trials before the judge (without a jury), at which the defendant contests the charges.

Jury Trials Set -- The setting or resetting of any trial on a jury trial calendar.

Misdemeanors - Proceedings

All hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court are included in proceedings.

Arraignment -- A separate hearing conducted in open court that consists of reading the complaint to the defendant or stating the substance of the charge, and advising the defendant of his/her rights for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enter a plea.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him/her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury at which the defendant contests the charges. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Stipulation to the Record -- A hearing before a judge at which the defendant maintains a plea of "not guilty," but stipulates to a reading of the record. Witnesses may be examined by the judge. A finding of guilt is normally entered based on the facts in record.

Other Hearing on the Record -- Any hearing other than those above that meets the criteria for proceedings that must be electronically recorded where statute requires. Routine paper signing is excluded from this category.

Misdemeanors - Dispositions

A disposition is the resolution of an issue that has been brought before the court. Each violation charged will have one disposition. This includes all dispositions within the year, regardless of when the charge was originally filed.

Bail Forfeiture -- Cases in which the offender has paid the penalty for the offense without an appearance in court by the offender or his/her lawyer.

Guilty -- Cases in which the offender has been found guilty of the offense.

Not Guilty -- Cases in which the offender has been found NOT guilty of the offense following an appearance before the court.

Dismissed -- Cases in which the charge against the offender has been dismissed. This includes cases having successfully completed the probationary period resulting from deferred prosecution.

Misdemeanors - Reduced/Amended to a Lesser Charge

DWI/Physical Control charges which are amended or reduced to other traffic misdemeanors. Activity subsequent to the reduction or amendment--including final disposition--is counted under other traffic misdemeanors.

Misdemeanors - Deferred Prosecution/Diversion

Prosecution Deferred -- Those citations or complaints for which prosecution has been deferred, as in RCW 10.05 for a "probationary period" (for which conditions may have been set by the court). Diversion intervenes either prior to arraignment or prior to trial. **Prosecution Resumed** -- Those cases for which prosecution has been resumed following a failure by the defendant to meet or follow the conditions of deferred prosecution/diversion set by the court.

Misdemeanors - Court Costs Recovered

Reimbursement by a convicted defendant of certain court costs incurred by local government in the disposition of an offense. These costs may include public defense, sheriff's fees, criminal witness fees, criminal jury fees, and court interpreter fees. Reimbursements reflect the actual amount recovered.

Misdemeanors - Revenue

Moneys received during the month for fines, forfeitures, and penalties in connection with misdemeanors, regardless of when the original citations/complaints were filed or processed. This does NOT include transactions involving trust accounts, unless money that had been deposited in a trust account is forfeited to the court. (The 30 percent assessment implemented May 1, 1986 is NOT included).

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Domestic Violence Protection - Petitions Filed

A petition for orders of temporary protection filed by a person seeking relief from an allegedly violent person, either related to or living with the petitioner.

Domestic Violence Protection - Proceedings

Ex Parte Hearing -- A hearing concerning temporary orders at which either the respondent, the petitioner, or their representative is present. Includes hearings which modify temporary orders for protection.

Full Order Hearing -- A hearing concerning full orders at which either the respondent, the petitioner, or their representative is present. Includes hearings which modify full orders for protection.

Domestic Violence - Dispositions

Full Orders Granted -- The petition for the full protection order is granted by the court.

Denied/Dismissed -- Both temporary and full orders for protection were not granted by the court.

Transferred to Superior Court -- Full order petitions must be transferred to superior court if one or more of these conditions exist: (a) if the superior court has exercised jurisdiction over a proceeding involving the parties, (b) child custody is involved, or (c) there is a request to exclude a party from a dwelling which both parties share.

Domestic Violence - Revenue

Filing fees for petitions, receipts from copying costs, and other receipts associated with domestic violence protection orders.

Civil - Filings

All complaints or petitions filed by a private or corporate party against another private or corporate party requesting the enforcement or protection of a civil right, alleging civil damages, or calling for the redress or prevention of a wrong. Damages claimed may not exceed $10,000. In addition, these filings include small claims judgments that have been transferred to the civil court.

Civil - Trial Settings

A setting is the establishment of a trial date and courtroom. Settings include all scheduling during the calendar year, regardless of the date for which the trial is set.

Non-Jury Trials Set -- Scheduling of bench trials before the judge (without a jury).

Jury Trials Set -- The setting or resetting of any trial on a jury trial calendar.

Civil - Proceedings

All hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court are included in proceedings.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) to decide the facts of the original issue of the case. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Other Participatory Hearing -- A proceeding other than a trial in open court at which at least one of the parties to the case is present. Other participatory hearings include supplemental proceedings, 72-hour commitments for observation purposes, false alarm hearings, and vehicle impound hearings. Motions and reconsiderations argued in open court where one of the parties to the case is present are also counted.

Civil - Dispositions

Default Judgment -- An instance where the defendant has failed to contest the action or failed to appear in court, and the court has found for the plaintiff on a motion for a default judgment.

Other Pretrial Disposition -- Instances in which the case has been disposed of by some judgment or manner other than a default judgment, without having proceeded to trial. Reasons for such dispositions include summary judgments, dismissals, agreed judgments, changes of venue, cases that were filed improperly due to the residency of the defendant, and small claims judgments transferred for collection purposes.

Judgment/Disposition After Trial -- Cases that have been disposed after having proceeded to trial, even if the case was disposed without successful completion of the trial. The important differentiation between this disposition category and those preceding is that a trial was commenced. Disposition may include dismissals or stipulations as well as judgments.

Civil - Appeals

All civil cases that have been appealed to the superior court.

Civil - Post-Judgment Writ

A writ issued after judgment for the purpose of capturing funds. These include writs of garnishment, execution, and replevin.

Civil - Revenue

All moneys received during the year for payment of filing fees, fees for law library, writs, record searches, copying, and notarizing.

Small Claims - Filings

Civil cases limited to redress through damages not to exceed $2000, and where parties are not represented by attorneys.

Small Claims - Proceedings

Trial -- A trial in open court at which both parties to the action are present and contesting the matter and a witness is heard.

Other Participatory Hearing -- A proceeding in open court, other than a trial, where one of the parties is present.

Small Claims - Dispositions

Default Judgment -- A judgment made when the defendant has failed to contest the action or failed to appear in court.

Other Pretrial Disposition -- A case which has been disposed of by some judgment or manner, other than a default judgment without having proceeded to trial. These dispositions include summary judgment, dismissal, agreed judgment, and transfers.

Judgment/Disposition After Trial -- A case which has been disposed after having proceeded to trial. This classification issued for dispositions even if the case was disposed of without successful completion of the trial. The important differentiation between this disposition category and

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Small Claims - Judgments Transferred to Civil Department

Judgments that are transferred for collection purposes. These are considered to be new filings in the civil section.

Small Claims - Appeals to Superior Court

All small claims cases that have been appealed to the superior court. Appeal is possible only if the amount claimed was $100 or more, and if the defendant did not make a cross claim against the plaintiff.

Small Claims - Revenue

All moneys received during the year for payment of small claims filing fees and fees for record searches, copying, and notarizing.

Felony - Complaints

Complaints filed in a trial court that allege the commission of a criminal act punishable by a prison sentence. The jurisdiction of district courts is to provide a preliminary hearing; superior courts have jurisdiction for trying felony complaints. Each defendant is counted only once, regardless of the number of charges on the complaint.

Felony - In-Custody Defendants

All persons arrested on probable cause or held for investigation, and appearing before the court. These include all persons arrested on felony complaints and fugitive warrants alleging a felony.

Felony - Proceedings

Preliminary Appearance -- A hearing at which a defendant is informed of the nature of the charges. Bail may be determined at this hearing.

Formal Charge Hearing -- A hearing at which the defendant is formally charged with a felony complaint. This hearing is sometimes called an arraignment, although the defendant cannot plead guilty to the felony charges.

Felony Preliminary Hearing -- A hearing in open court for the purpose of determining if there is sufficient cause to bind the defendant over for trial in superior court for the charges alleged. Witnesses may be required to attend and evidence may be introduced.

Other Participatory Hearing -- Any other hearing at which the defendant or an attorney representing either side is present. This category includes additional hearings to reduce bail, to release the defendant on personal recognizance, or to continue a previous hearing in order to receive additional information.

Felony - Dispositions

Dismissed -- All charges against the defendant have been dismissed.

Bound Over to Superior Court -- Sufficient cause has been found to bind the defendant over to be tried in superior court for any of the charges alleged.

Reduced to Misdemeanor -- An instance in which all felony charges are dropped, but the defendant is still charged with a misdemeanor. The defendant may have entered a guilty plea to a lesser charge, a complaint may have been amended, or the case may have been re-filed as a misdemeanor.

Reference

Reference

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Associations

County Clerks' Association

The Association of County Clerks provides a forum for the exchange of information and a base from which to coordinate their efforts to address problems of mutual concern. They hold a county clerk and deputy clerk workshop, and spring and fall conferences. Current issues facing the county clerks include access to, and use of, personal computers, improved clerical procedures, and planning and budgeting.

The committees of this association are Legislative, Handbooks, By-laws, Education, and Court Rules.

Thomas Fallquist
President 7/87-7/88
Cowlitz County

Jackie Busse
President 7/88-7/89
Grays Harbor County

Court Administration, Washington State Association for

The Washington State Association for Court Administration was formed in 1970 to enhance the knowledge of court personnel in limited jurisdiction courts, to improve court administration, and to cooperate and participate with other organizations dedicated to the improvement of court procedures. The membership consists of any person employed by a court of limited jurisdiction as a court clerk, court administrator, or in any other administrative capacity. The Association's standing committees are Bylaws and Policy, Nominations, Annual Meetings, Publications (docket pages), Education, Membership and Credentials, Legislation, Historian, Resolutions, and Awards.

Additionally, the Association has liaison positions with the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, State Auditor, Department of Licensing, Office of the Administrator for the Courts, and County Clerks' Association. There are special committees which deal with the general procedures manual, statistical reporting, and the Board for Trial Court Education, as well as a task force for the Judicial Information System Committee.

Le Sanchez
President 9/87-9/88
Aukeen District Court

Virgil Hulsey
President 9/88-9/89
Tacoma Municipal Court

District and Municipal Court Judges Association

The District and Municipal Court Judges Association was established by statute, as the Washington State Magistrates Association, to study and make recommendations concerning the operation of the courts served by its members.

The following are the committees within the District and Municipal Court Judges Association: Advisor Judge, Benchbook, By-laws, Conference Planning, Courts and Community, Education, Judicial Assistance, Judicial Insurance, Legislative, Law-Related Education, Nominating, Rules, Uniform Forfeitable Penalties, and Survey and Study.

Honorable Joel A. C. Rindal
President 6/87-6/88
Bellevue District Court

Honorable Christine Cary
President 6/88-6/89
Spokane County District Court

Juvenile Court Administrators, Association of

In response to 1978 changes in the juvenile code, the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) re-evaluated its role, adopted a new mission statement, and identified new Association priorities in 1986.

The mission of the WAJCA is to provide support among, facilitate communication between, and educate the membership of the Association, and to advocate for and influence change in the juvenile justice system.

In response to the newly-adopted mission statement, the Association elected to become a proactive force in the legislative arena. The Association took a leadership role in organizing and conducting legislative "linkage" meetings. The meetings have provided a forum for associations with shared interests to meet and discuss their legislative proposals and positions.

Pam Shotwell
President 9/88-9/89
Lincoln County Juvenile Court

Misdemeanant Corrections Association

Misdemeanant probation workers are responsible for services related to the supervision of misdemeanant probationers. Misdemeanant probation officers also supervise and train volunteers in programs operating in over 100 agencies. These trained volunteers spend thousands of hours assisting professional staff with report writing, case management, and other agency tasks.

The misdemeanant probation worker's professional group, Misdemeanant Corrections Association of Washington State, represents over 100 misdemeanant corrections staffers in nearly 30 probation departments across the state. District courts served by misdemeanant probation departments include Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grant, Island, Jefferson, King (Airport, Bellevue-Mercer Island, Federal Way, Issaquah, Kent, Redmond, Renton, Seattle Main Office, Shoreline), Kitsap, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom, Whitman, and Yakima. Municipal courts served by misdemeanant probation departments include Bellevue, Bremerton, and Seattle.

Elaine McNally
President 6/87-6/88
Pierce County District Court

Susan Anderson
President 6/88-6/89
King County Probations Department

Superior Court Administrators' Association

Superior court administrators face a myriad of problems in assisting judges in court operations. Assuring smooth caseflow, orienting new staff, mediation techniques, mandatory arbitration, trial calendaring, and other administrative functions are their responsibility. In response to these demands, the Superior Court Administrators' Association holds conferences in the spring and fall.

Mark Oldenburg
President 8/87-8/88
Clark County Superior Court

Carol Glover
President 8/88-8/89
Island/San Juan Superior Court

Superior Court Judges' Association

The Association of Superior Court Judges is created statutorily under RCW 2.16.010. The purpose of the association is to improve the administration of justice. Instructive programs, whereby higher standards of efficiency and excellence may be obtained, better equip the superior court judges of Washington in the proper performance of their duties. The Association supports and implements the canons of judicial ethics, promotes the interchange of ideas, and encourages cooperation and social contacts among the members of the judiciary. It promotes the objectives of statutes relating to the association and promotes better relations with the public and the other branches of government.

The Association's governing body is the Board of Trustees. Its officers are a President-Judge, President-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Trustees.

The following are committees within the Superior Court Judges' Association: Auditing, Board of Trustees Executive Committee, Civil Law and Rules, Conference Arrangements, Court Rules Insanity Defense, Criminal Law and Rules, Courts and Community, Judges' Benchbook, Judge/Media Handbook Steering Committee, Judicial Education, Judicial Ethics, Employment Benefits, Family and Juvenile Law, Improvement of Judicial Administration, Institutions, Nominating, Past Presidents, and Trust and Endowment.

Honorable Norman W. Quinn
President-Judge 1987-1988
King County Superior Court

Honorable Harold D. Clarke
President-Judge 1988-1989
Spokane County Superior Court

Boards, Commissions, and Councils

Board for Judicial Administration

The Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) meets monthly to discuss policy in the state's courts. BJA recommendations are used to advise and inform the Supreme Court of issues common to all court levels and as a policy base for legislative recommendations.

The 10-member Board is comprised of the Chief Justice and acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding chief judge of the Court of Appeals and his designee, the president-judge and president-elect of the Superior Court Judges and District and Municipal Court Judges Associations, and two attorneys.

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair, 1/87-1/89
Supreme Court

Board for Trial Court Education

The Board for Trial Court Education coordinates education programs for judges and court support personnel at the trial court level. The 13 members of the Board include representatives of the judicial and administrative associations of the superior, district and municipal courts, the law schools, the Washington State Bar Association and the OAC. The Board sponsored programs which provided educational opportunities to well over 1000 individuals.

Honorable James M. Murphy
Chair, 9/87-6/89
Spokane County Superior Court

Commission on Judicial Conduct

A constitutional amendment became effective December 4, 1986 with voters' passage of SJR 136. The name of the Judicial Qualifications Commission was changed to Commission on Judicial Conduct; the membership of the Commission was expanded from seven to nine, with four of the nine members being non-lawyers. Any hearings held subsequent to proceedings to determine if further action is necessary are public, and Commission recommendations to the Supreme Court for removal of a judge shall result in suspension with salary until a final determination is made by the Supreme Court.

Ann Sandstrom
Chair 6/87-6/88
Lay Member

Wesley Nuxoll
Chair 6/88-6/89
Attorney at Law

Commission on State Law Reports

The Commission on State Law Reports supervises the publication of the *Washington Reports* and the *Washington Appellate Reports*. By statute, the commission is composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a judge of the Court of Appeals, the Reporter of Decisions, the State Law Librarian, the State Printer, and a representative of the Washington State Bar Association. The official reports are distributed with the aid of computer support provided by the state's Judicial Information System (JIS).

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair, 1/87-1/89
Supreme Court

Limited Practice Board

In January 1983 the Washington Supreme Court adopted Admission to Practice Rule 12 (APR 12) authorizing entry of certain lay persons (those involved in the selection and preparation of documents incident to property closings) to the limited practice of law. Since that time over 1000 individuals have been certified for this purpose.

The nine-member Limited Practice Board is appointed by the Supreme Court and oversees rules governing procedures for certification, approval of forms, disciplinary action, and continuing education requirements.

To be certified, an individual must pass an examination, pay an annual fee, and annually complete ten hours of continuing education. Examinations for certification are administered each April and October by the staff of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

The following are committees within the Limited Practice Board: Continuing Education, Complaint Review, Exam, Financial Responsibility, and Forms Review

Gordon Schlicke
Chair 6/86-6/92
Attorney at Law

State/Federal Judicial Council

Created in 1984, the Council was established to expedite the administration of justice, to promote harmonious relationships between state and federal courts in Washington State, and to provide a discussion mechanism where both could explore and solve problems of mutual interest and concern.

Council membership includes judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, the U.S. District Court in Washington, the Washington Supreme Court, the state Superior Court Judges' Association, and the state Administrator for the Courts. The president of the Washington State Bar Association is an ex officio member.

Because of its informal, discussion-group nature, the group operates without officers and by-laws.

Standing Committees

Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington

Organized in 1964, the Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington provides an ad hoc forum for the discussion of fair trial/free press conflicts between judges, attorneys and the media. Nationally, it is one of the oldest groups of its kind.

The full, 50-plus member Committee meets during the fall of each year. A smaller Steering Committee, appointed by the chairman and composed of committee officers and others, may meet between annual meetings to discuss items which arise in the interim or which were referred to it by the full Committee. Committee discussions occasionally result in a request for additions or changes to court rules which address media activity in state courts.

A Liaison Committee is also appointed by the chairman to provide, as requested, on-the-spot advice to lawyers, judges and media personnel concerning First v. Sixth Amendment problems. Known popularly as the "Fire Brigade," this subcommittee is available to consult with any judge, attorney, reporter, or editor who is experiencing a current, court-media problem.

Committee by-laws name the Chief Justice of the Washington Supreme Court as chairman and the Acting Chief Justice as vice-chairman. A secretary-treasurer is appointed by the Committee.

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair, 1/87-1/89
Supreme Court

Courts and Community Committee

Composed of members of judicial, legal, and media professional groups plus the community at large, this 13-member ad hoc committee was created in 1985 by then-Chief Justice James M. Dolliver to advise on ways of improving public knowledge and perception of state courts.

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair 1/87-1/89
Supreme Court

Judicial Information System Committee

The Judicial Information System Committee sets the overall direction and policy for the Judicial Information System, determines the priority of projects, appoints project committees as needed, approves the two year plan for development and maintenance, and is responsible for recommendations to the Supreme Court concerning policies, procedures, and rules which affect the operation of the Judicial Information System within the state judiciary.

The committee consists of four members from the appellate level, four members from the superior level, four members from the limited jurisdiction court level, plus two at-large members, at least one of whom is a member of the Washington State Bar Association.

The following five advisory committees are empowered to suggest projects and raise issues: ACORDS User Advisory Committee, DISCIS User Advisory Committee, JUVIS User Advisory Committee, SCOMIS User Advisory Committee and Data Administration Advisory Committee.

Project committees are created to monitor specific projects, resolve project related issues, report to JISC, and manage projects according to the two-year plan.

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair 1/87-1/89
Supreme Court

Pattern Forms Committee

The purpose of the Pattern Forms Committee is to expedite the administration of justice by improving the quality of forms used in the courts. To this end, the committee tries to draft forms which are concise, legally accurate, and easy to use. The objective is to provide pattern forms for attorneys, judges, and clerks that reduce confusion and save time. The committee membership includes superior, district, and municipal court judges; representatives from the bar; and superior, district, and municipal court administrators and clerks.

Honorable Herbert E. Wieland
Chair
Pacific/Wahkiakum Superior Court

Pattern Jury Instruction Committee

The purpose of the Pattern Jury Instruction Committee is to enhance the quality of justice in our courts by improving the quality of instructions given to juries. To this end, the committee tries to draft instructions which are straightforward. The intention is to present patterns which are simple, brief, and accurate, and unbiased statements which are free from argumentative suggestions. The committee membership includes superior court judges, district and municipal court judges, and representatives from the bar.

Honorable George T. Shields
Chair, 12/87-12/88
Spokane County Superior Court

Honorable Patricia H. Aitken
Chair, 12/88-12/89
King County Superior Court

Reference Material

Audio-Visual Library

The Audio-Visual Library, open to all court personnel and containing educational films of specific interest to the courts, was created in August 1985. It was developed by the Board for Trial

Court Education in cooperation with the Washington State Film Library.

Videotapes of judicial education programs are available to those who are either unable to attend seminars or who simply wish to have more information on a seminar topic. Other films and tapes, including those produced commercially or by other court-related agencies, have been added to the library's collection. It is the goal of the library to provide low-cost, accessible educational resources to all court personnel. To obtain a catalog of all titles, or to obtain a videotape, contact Judicial Education in the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

Benchbooks

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure

This benchbook is a ready reference source of case law, court rules, and statutes applicable to criminal procedure, arranged in the sequence in which events occur from the beginning of a criminal case through post-conviction matters in both the superior and district courts. These volumes are also cross-referenced to the Criminal Forms Benchbook. 1985, 524 pp., 2 vol., 3rd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This is a companion volume to the *Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure,* focusing on court rules, case law, statutes, and procedures unique to the courts of limited jurisdiction. This volume also allows easy cross-referencing to the main Criminal Procedure Benchbook. 1988, 518 pp., 1 vol., 3rd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Civil Procedure

This volume provides the trial judge with a procedural reference of pertinent case law, court rules, and statutes when hearing civil matters, and is organized chronologically in the order most likely to be used in conducting a civil trial. 1985, 419 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Civil Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This volume is a source of statutes, court rules, case law and procedures pertaining to civil and quasi-civil actions in district court. Although the majority of the volume follows the format of the Justice Court Civil Rules (JCR), traffic infraction proceedings, evidence, and special proceedings such as impoundment hearings, landlord-tenant actions, and small claims are covered in separate sections. 1988, 594 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Domestic Relations

This benchbook provides superior court judges and commissioners with statutes, court rules, and case law in domestic relations areas such as marriage, changes in marital status, adoption, and paternity. Also included are topics as they occur in pre-trial, trial, and post-trial settings. 1988, 340 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Procedure

This publication provides a procedural reference for juvenile court matters including dependency proceedings, alternative residential placement, involuntary civil commitment, juvenile offense proceedings and miscellaneous proceedings. It also provides detailed procedural checklists for each topic. This benchbook is cross-referenced to the Juvenile Forms Benchbook.

The Juvenile Procedure Benchbook was updated in 1988 by the Superior Court Judges' Association Benchbook Committee with the assistance of Karl B. Tegland to reflect the many changes in court rules, statutes, and case law which have occurred since the Benchbook was originally published in 1983. 1988 285 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Formbooks

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Forms

This is a compilation of pattern forms developed by the Washington Pattern Forms Committee covering procedures prior to arrest, rights of defendants, procedures prior to trial, change of judge/venue, procedures at trial, procedures following conviction, special proceedings, and the Sentencing Reform Act. The publication is organized to follow the applicable court rules. 1984, 246 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Forms

This compilation of pattern forms follows the organization of Juvenile Court Rules and covers the topics of shelter care proceedings, dependency proceedings, proceedings to terminate parent-child relationship, proceedings for alternative residential placement, juvenile offense proceedings, diversion agreements, right to lawyer and experts in all juvenile court proceedings, and juvenile court records. 1983, 190 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Handbooks and Manuals

A Citizen's Guide to Washington Courts

This booklet, prepared to create greater public understanding of the state's court system, describes what types of cases are heard at each court level and how those courts operate, as well as describing the general judicial process and providing specifics as to how a trial proceeds. Also included is a glossary of commonly used legal and judicial terms. 1987, 42 pp., 1 vol., 4th Ed.

County Clerks' Handbook

This is the most general of the various manuals written for the clerk of the superior court and the clerk's employees, providing an overview of the clerk's duties including financial matters and recordkeeping, while containing appropriate cross-references to the Docketing Manual, Judgment Manual, or Records Management Guidelines. 1988, 435 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Deskbook for Superior Court Administration

This deskbook is designed to provide helpful information to administrators of superior courts on topics such as fiscal management, personnel management, legal parameters, and general administration. 1984, 198 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Directory of Interpreters Used in Washington State Courts

This compilation lists by name, address, and language expertise those foreign language interpreters employed in superior, district, and municipal courts. Also included are names and addresses of agencies providing information and referral services for the deaf and hard of hearing. 1988, 36 pp., 1 vol., 3rd Ed.

Electronic Recording Task Force Report and Recommendations

This report is intended to assist superior, district, and municipal courts in implementing electronic recording procedures and determining the financial impact of implementation, while also providing updated information about improvements in recording technology. 1986, 125 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Juror's Handbook to Washington Courts

This booklet is designed to help jurors perform effectively by providing information about the trial process and their role in it, the do's and don'ts of jury service, as well as a glossary of legal terms encountered during their service as jurors. 1988, 14 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Juvenile Court Administrator's Desk Manual

This manual is intended to standardize procedures between juvenile courts and related agencies. In addition, it provides a quick reference to the juvenile code. 1988, 300 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington Standards Relating to Jury Use and Management

These standards, following the structure of the ABA standards, are grouped by the topics "Selection of Prospective Jurors," "Selection of a Particular Jury," "Efficient Jury Management," and "Juror Performance and Deliberations," and are followed by references to appropriate statutes and court rules, recommendations, committee comments, experience of Washington courts, and implementation considerations. 1988, 55 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington State Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This manual is a comprehensive source of information on the organization, administration, and procedures of courts of limited jurisdiction providing specific "how to" information for judicial officers and support personnel to perform their jobs successfully. 1988, 1,012 pp., 1 vol., 4th Ed.

Pro Tem Handbook

This is an introductory reference for pro tem judges which includes legal information on their role in the court system as well as practical tips to assist in judicial tasks. 1986, 21 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Ethics Advisory Opinions

This volume contains advisory opinions on judicial conduct rendered by the Ethics Advisory Committee from 1984 to the present, a copy of the Code of Judicial Conduct, and information on the ethics advisory opinion process. 1987, 68 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Six Washington Practice-Pattern Instructions-Civil

The objective of this publication is to present patterns for simple, brief, accurate and unbiased statements of the law in order to reduce argument during trials over the phraseology of standard instructions and to prevent trial court errors and consequent appeals on instruction issues.

A new, Third Edition to be published in the spring of 1989 features updated instructions on assumption of risk, wrongful death, consortium medical malpractice and product liability. In addition many of the damage instructions found in the second edition have been revised to meet the requirements of tort reform. A principle feature of the new edition is a set of new verdict forms which are tailored to cover a variety of factual patterns as to parties, entities and conduct which may be encountered in tort litigation under the 1986 Tort Reform Act.

Supreme Court Offices

Administrator for the Courts

The Office of the Administrator for the Courts was created in 1957. The Administrator is empowered, under the direction of the Chief Justice, to examine the judiciary and make recommendations for modernization and improvement. The office provides budgeting, accounting, and personnel services to the Supreme Court. It also provides various support services to the courts in general.

The following are the unitss within the Office of the Administrator for the Courts: Administration, Client Services, Court Services, Data Administration, Education, Fiscal, Legal Services, Maintenance, New Development, Personnel, Production Services, Public Information, Software Services, Research and Statistics, Superior Court, and Support Services.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

Established under Article IV, Section 22 of the Washington Constitution, the Clerk of the Supreme Court maintains the court's records, files, and documents. The clerk is responsible for managing the Court's caseflow including the docketing of all cases and papers filed, arranging for the reproduction and service of all briefs filed, and preparing court calendars, as well as arranging for pro tem judges. All special court proceedings and ceremonies are either arranged by, or coordinated through, the Clerk's Office.

The clerk rules on allowable costs, such as attorney fees, in each case decided by the Supreme Court, and may also rule on various other procedural motions. Indigent appeal cost bills for the Supreme Court and the three divisions of the Court of Appeals are also approved for payment by the clerk.

The Clerk's Office is the repository for all records concerning admissions and discipline of those authorized to practice law in Washington State, and of all disciplinary proceedings referred to the Court by the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

Commissioner of the Supreme Court

The Office of Commissioner was created by rule in 1975. The Commissioner serves the Supreme Court by appointment. The Court delegated certain decision-making functions to the Commissioner subject to the court's review. The Commissioner's office also aids the court's preparation of decisions, principally through memoranda of analysis and recommendation.

Reporter of Decisions

The Reporter of Decisions is responsible for publishing the *Washington Reports* and the *Washington Appellate Reports.* These publications contain the full text of the formal written opinions decided by the state's Supreme Court and its Court of Appeals. Advance sheets containing the most recent cases are published on alternating weeks for each set of reports.

A codification of official court rules is published each September and is distributed free of charge to subscribers to the *Washington Reports* advance sheets. Bound volumes of reports, containing approximately 1,000 pages of opinions and editorial matter, are published five or six times each year. These constitute the final authoritative source of the Washington appellate court decisions.

The Reporter and his attorney staff draft legal headnotes detailing the precedential holdings in the opinion and factual paragraphs summarizing the nature of the case and its disposition at every court level. The headnotes and statement of the case are approved by the author of the opinion.

The Reporter publishes the *Washington Reports Style Manual* which sets forth rules of style as adopted by the Supreme Court. All published appellate court opinions are edited for style and made to conform to the rules in the manual. The Reporter's staff also checks format and legal citations. Any discrepancies found are resolved by communicating with the author of the opinion.

State Law Librarian

The State Law Library maintains a legal research facility for the use of all three branches of state government. Service is also provided statewide to attorneys, units of local government, other libraries, and the general public. Its nearly 250,000 volumes make it one of the largest legal research collections in the Northwest.

The library has automated, on-line bibliographic search capabilities which yield information on state and federal case law, administrative rules and regulations, and state and federal statutory codes, plus citations from a broad range of other publications including newspapers, technical journals, government documents, dissertations, and legal periodicals.

The library's periodical collection of 2,000-plus titles is now totally incorporated into the Washington Library Network (WLN) database which provides immediate access to the more than 284 libraries participating in WLN. Off-system libraries access the collection through microfiche catalogs.

In June 1984 the library's major card catalog was reproduced in microfiche, thereby providing a catalog that could be easily duplicated and distributed to other libraries. Through the microfiche catalog, the library of each division of the state Court of Appeals has a major portion of the State Law Library's holdings immediately available to them.

An in-house, multi-user/multi-tasking microcomputer system for serials control and fund accounting was completed in 1985. Approximately 4,000 serial publications and fund accounting records are stored on the system.

A bimonthly publication, Selected Recent Acquisitions, is currently distributed to over 250 state and county offices, law firms, and general and law libraries throughout the state. It is also sent to selected law libraries in other states. An abbreviated acquisitions list is published in the *Washington State Bar News*.

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR FOR
THE COURTS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Annual Report Recipients

FROM: Research and Statistics

DATE: May 4, 1989

RE: CHANGES TO ANNUAL REPORT TABLES

Please note the following changes to the 1988 Annual Report of the Courts of Washington:

SUPERIOR COURT CHAPTER

Page 4.34, the footnotes explained at the bottom were not listed in the table. They should be placed as follows:

Footnote [a] appears after the first Judicial District, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Mason Counties.

Footnote [b] appears after Okanogan and Walla Walla Counties.

Footnote [c] appears after Pierce County.

Footnote [d] appears after Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Pierce, Snohomish, Thurston, and Whatcom Counties.

Footnote [e] appears after "Judges" in the title line.

COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION CHAPTER

Page 5.13, Table row "Total Dispositions" change Subtotal from 861,761 to 824,596 and Total from 1,521,025 to 1,481,608.

Page 5.15, Table row "Total Dispositions" change each item respectively from 21,247 to 19,992; 131,937 to 125,061; 153,184 to 145,053; 139,746 to 133,319; and 292,930 to 278,372.

Page 5.51, Small Claims Table, heading reading Jury Trial and Non-Jury Trial should be changed respectively to Transfer to Civil and Contested Hearings.

Thank you for your patience.

RPB/AR88/Addendum:sn

STATE OF WASHINGTON

1206 S. Quince Street
Mail Stop EZ-11
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 753-3365